NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE - 1940
AVIATION

WHEN WILL NEGROES FLY FOR U.S.?

OCT 26 1940

Last week another news story came out of Washington saying "Negro Air Force Planned" and "Units will be set up as part of Army expansion."

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

It was the same old story that has come out of Washington on two or three previous occasions.

The story adds that "Negro pilots are training at the Glenview Flying School in Chicago."

This is a deliberate misrepresentation, because the War Department would have the public infer that these pilots are being trained for a Negro air force unit in the U.S. Army.

This is not the case at all, as the Negrophobic War Department well knows.

The Negro pilots being trained at the Glenview Field are taking the Civil Aeronautics course and emphatically not the Army Air Corps course.

In other words, the War Department is trying to trick Negroes into believing that something is being done about getting Negroes into the Army Air Corps.

Well, it won't work. Not these days. Negroes have been fighting segregation and discrimination too long to be fooled, even by such experts as the Negrophobes in Washington.

Negroes are not going to be satisfied with anything less than full Air Corps training for qualified young colored men, and there is no need of the War Department wasting its valuable time trying to pull the wool over our eyes.

No Negroes Being Trained For Air Corps

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

OCT 29 1940

NEW YORK—(S N S)—Despite the fact that President Roosevelt revealed in a recent White House announcement that "Negroes are being given aviation training as pilots, mechanics and technical specialists," by the army air corps, investigation shows that such is not the case, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced.

The association made the announcement following an investigation of the situation at Glenview, Illinois, where it was found that the Chicago School of Aeronautics was sponsoring a flight training course for Negro students, under the Civil Aeronautics Board, but no Negroes were being trained in this area by the United States Army Air Corps.

Folly Doubly Compounded

DEC 13 1940

Some of the vagaries of race prejudice are so unreasonable that they need only to be stated to be condemned. Take the refusal of the national government's defense administration to train Negroes for aviation. It is inexcusable. Congress authorized air training. Then in a moment of clear perception of the facts, it added a special provision to make sure that Negroes shared. All to no effect. Nowhere can the black citizen set his profaning foot on a government air training field. American Negroes flew for Spain, they are now fighting in the air for the Chinese, but they cannot serve Old Glory!

The Call

It must be that some vestiges of the ante-bellum aversion to arming Negroes leads the officials to thus pointedly ignore Congress's intention. But if that is it, mark what an absurdity! Negroes are already in the armed forces of the United States.

Kansas City, Mo.

Or, if it is that Negroes must not be armed in the South, Negro regiments have been there wearing the uniform of Uncle Sam before now.

If the third reason is the one, namely that the air is not for Negroes, "how come?" Negroes drive automobiles everywhere both North and South and it is no affront to the white race. Negroes drive on the water in motor boats, again without offense. Why cannot they make a motor perform in the air? Only a thing as blind and irrational as race prejudice can give a reason against it. And for that thinking the nation is to be deprived of what aid Negroes in air could be to it.

The English started off with the same snobbery. Then Hitler made them think! Now they have begun the training of colored air pilots, and even argue that they are to be preferred. They say something about the stomach of the darker peoples fit them better for the swift change from one altitude to another. Well, Hitler is still with us and if America won't learn in any other school, he is a professor whose pupils must get a Ph. D. in war or die.

Negro Flyers Will Help Defend U. S. Says L. U. Prexy

Wash. Tribune
Wash., D. C.

DEC 14 1940

JEFFERSON CITY, Md.—The prediction that the Negro will "do valorously his part" in military aviation was made by President Sehman D. Scruggs of Lincoln University in a recent speech made over a radio station in St. Louis, Missouri.

Since the World War when Negroes were excluded entirely from aviation, "tremendous strides have been made by Negroes in an endeavor to learn aviation in all its phases and to make efforts to enter the field," he said. "In 1940 the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce lists nearly 250 Negro aviators in seven classifications of aeronautical service."

"This relatively large proportion of students and private aviators reflects to a degree the participation of Negroes in the Civilian Pilot Training Program inaugurated by the Civil Aeronautics Administration. Several Negro institutions of higher learning have been authorized to conduct courses in aeronautics, both flight training and aero-mechanics."

These schools are Howard University, Hampton Institute, the Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina, Tuskegee Institute, Delaware State College, West Virginia College and Lincoln University of Missouri.

"At Lincoln University," President Scruggs continued, "there is a unit of ten able young men, under the instruction of Lieutenant Charles Malcolm Ashe, one of the nation's seven Negro commercial pilots. Mr. Erskine Roberts, Assistant Professor of Mechanics, is instructor in aero-mechanics.

"These chaps are making progress," the World War veteran observed. "Since September 18, each member of this unit has learned to do solo flying."

Seek Opportunities

The C. A. A. program has made Negro flyers sensitive and eager to serve the nation's military needs, Dr. Scruggs added. "Since John C. Robinson distinguished himself in the air service of Ethiopia during the Italian invasion of that little kingdom, young American Negro aviators have sprouted wings and are now seeking opportunities for participating in the air defenses of the nation. They are now offering themselves to their country for training to serve the nation's cause.

"There are no longer the reactions of fear and uncertainty about the behavior of the airplane. Airplanes in the Negro's hands can become an easily manipulated weapon of the nation's defense, just as his trusty rifle, the hand grenade, the bayonet, the trench mortar, and the field piece were his mighty instruments in the conflicts of the past."

NEGRO AVIATOR SAYS AIR HEADS "KID" NEGROES

Wash. Tribune
Wash., D. C.

Colored Citizens Not Included in U. S. Training, He Cites

DEC 7 1940

NEW YORK — Attempts on the part of the Army Air Corps to fool Negro citizens into believing that the Civil Aeronautics Board, the National Youth Admministration and other assorted government agencies are providing the means for training Negro pilots for the army are attacked as vicious by James L. H. Peck, 28-year-old Negro aviator, who writes in the December issue of the Crisis magazine on "When Do We Fly?"

Despite the fact that the United States Government is engaged in pushing forward a huge air program involving the training of more than 180,000 men as techicians etc., Peck says there are only three Negroes involved in the program to date.

Posing the question "Shall we ever be given a chance to fly for our country?", Peck, who flew in the recent Spanish Civil War, for Spain, and is the author of "Armies With Wings," and numerous articles on aviation, has this to say:

"I cannot answer this question as directly as I would like to, but there are very definite indications. When activities begin along the following lines," he says, "we can then believe that Negroes are acually being prepared to fly for the United States Army.

Doesn't Make Sense

"When, first of all, several of the many competent instructors of our race are sent to one of the Air Corps Training Centers for what is known as a 'familiarization course, the Department's declaration of good intentions toward Negro flyers will just begin to make sense.

"Experienced instructors are required to take this course in order to become familiar with Army procedure. By this method alone can civilian instructors be so schooled that their students may be afforded standardized training in the Army way.

"When, secondly, provision is made for the entrance of our boys into an Army-supervised commercial school, or into the technical schools of the Air Corps, the Department may truthfully announce that is plans to provide for the acceleration of such training.

"When, thirdly, the applications of enlisted personnel and flying cadets are no longer relegated to the waste basket, but are referred through the proper military channels to whom ever the Department shall apoint as Personnel Officer of the Negro aviation unit will be established as soon as trained personnel can be obtained.

"When, fourthly, the Department requests the presence of two or three aviation experts of our race to sit in meeting to discuss the hundred and one details involved in the setting up of a colored flying unit; or, as an alternative, calls into conference two or three of our high-ranking Army officers to actually map organization of such a unit, we will be beginning to get just representation as taxpayers.

"Not until most, or all of these steps are taken in the mentioned manner—or a very similar procedure is followed—will we be well on our way toward winning the fight 'on the home front' to help fight to defend our country. And I do believe that we want to do our part particularly in view of the fact that our potential enemies are who they are."

Florence, Ala., Herald
October 18, 1940

The Army Air Corps, under a new policy, plans to set up Negro aviation units as soon as the necessary personnel can be obtained, the War Department announced Tuesday. The number of Negro aviation units will be determined on the ration of Negro population in the United States.

Nine Air Squads Planned

Colored Personnel To Be Increased To 80,000 Men

DEC 7 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dean William H. Hastie, civilian aid to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, revealed early this week that thirteen regiments and nine Army Air Corps squadrons will be added to the colored branches of the Nation's armed forces in 1941.

The announcement followed closely the defense conference held at Hampton Institute, Va., Nov. 25-26, and bore out the committal of Major General E. S. Adams of the Adjutant General's Office of the War Department to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation that Negro organizations will be established in each major branch of the service.

Colored personnel in the United States Army is to be increased by about 80,000 men, Dean Hastie told a conference on the participation of Negroes in the national defense program at the Twelfth Street YMCA last Friday.

Until recent months Negroes in the regular army served only in two infantry regiments, the 24th and 25th; two calvary regiments, the 9th and 10th; two quartermaster regiments, the 47th and 48th, and a few small separate detachments.

Dean Hastie said additions now being organized or scheduled for organization during the first half of 1941 to supplement present regiments will include five coast artillery regiments (four of them anti-aircraft units), three regiments comparable to the 349th field artillery already organized and three new infantry regiments.

NINE AIR SQUADRONS

The 41st engineer regiment has been organized, and one other such regiment and eight separate battalions of engineeers have been authorized. Two additional quartermaster regiments are authorized and in the air corps nine squadrons are planned.

In the National Guard, three Negro regiments are to be brought to full war strength: an infantry regiment, one of field artillery and one of coast artillery.

CONCENTRATION AREAS

The proposed stations of concentration of Negro troops are at Fort Bragg, N. C., where between five and six thousand men will make up two coast artillery regiments, an engineer regiment and an engineer battalion. Three field artillery regiments and an engineer battalion at Camp Livingston, La., with some six thousand men. Two infantry regiments at Fort Huachua, Arizona, with a total strength of more than five thousand, and two coast artillery regiments at Wilmington, N. C.

DEC 7 1940

Two calvary units at Fort Riley, Kansas, will have total strength of between three and four thousand. Single regiments at Fort Devens, Mass.; Fort Dix, N. J.; Camp Custer, Mich.; Fort Ontario,, N. Y.; Fort Sill, Okla.; Fort Claiborne, La.; and Galveston, Tex., will vary in strength from about 1,400 to 2,600 men, depending upon the type of unit.

Replacement Centers in the several corps areas will from time to time have large groups of Negro selectees there assembled after induction.

QUESTION OF OFFICERS

Announced plans call for Negro officers only in the three National Guard regiments, and one other not yet designated. This leaves a substantial group of regiments other than the four long established infantry and cavalry regiments either in process of organization or to be organized, requiring which no racial policy as to officers has been announced.

Colored physicians and dentists according to the present stated policy of the War Department will be used in regiments otherwise officered by Negroes.

In the Air Corps nine squadrons are planned. The men, however will be neither pilots nor technicians. The training of Negroes as flying cadets has not begun nor have any specific plans for such training been announced. The same is believed true as regards technicians.

NO NEGROES BEING TRAINED BY ARMY AIR CORPS, SAYS N.A.A.C.P.

NOV 2 1940

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Despite the fact that President Roosevelt revealed in a recent White House announcement that "Negroes are being given aviation training as pilots, mechanics and technical specialists," in the army air corps, investigation today shows that such is not the case, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced here today.

The association made the announcement following an investigation of the situation at Glenview, Ill., where it was found that the Chicago School of Aeronautics was sponsoring a flight training course for Negro students, under the Civil Aeronautics board, but no Negroes were being trained in this area by the United States Army Air Corps.

W. Va. Graduate Passes U. S. Air Corps Examinations

NOV 30 1940

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—With plans underway for the organization of a Negro squadron in the U. S. Army Air Corps, George S. Roberts, graduate of West Virginia State College, became the first Negro to be accepted by the board after passing preliminary tests for admission to the air corps here last Saturday.

Major James B. Carroll, chief of the flying cadet examining board which left here Sunday for Ft Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, said the papers would be sent to Washington for final approval and appointment along with those of ten other white applicants who passed the tests earlier in the week.

NO PROVISIONS MADE FOR NEGRO AIR TRAINING

Not Even Any Specific Plans Announced, Hastie Points Out

DEC 7 1940

William H. Hastie, dean of the Howard University law school and civilian aide to Henry L. Stimson, secretary of war, said this week that, while an increase of 80,000 in the strength of Negro army units had been authorized, no provision had been made for their training either as pilots or technicians.

Prior to recent authorization Mr. Hastie said, the full authorized strength of Negro units in the Army was about 13,000 men.

In the Air Corps "nine scattered squadrons of selectees are planned," he said, but added: "These men, however, will be neither pilots nor technicians. The training of Negroes as flying cadets has not begun nor have any specific plans for such training been announced."

Mr. Hastie said that in the National Guard three Negro regiments were to be brought up to war strength, including an infantry regiment, coast artillery and field artillery.

At the same time establishment of a naval and air base in the Virgin Islands for the training of Negro sailors and flyers was urged on President Roosevelt by Edgar G. Brown, chairman of the Policy Committee for Naval Defense Participation by Negroes, and also head of the United Government Employes, Inc.

Air Corps Still Turns Down Applicants

EXAMINING BOARD FOR AIR CORPS FLYING CADETS
Maxwell Field, Alabama

October 11, 1940

Mr. Garland Fort Pinkston
Cardova, Tennessee
Dear Sir:

DEC 7 1940

Through the most unfortunate circumstances, your application was allowed to be completed because of our ignorance of your race. At the present time the United States Army is not training any except members of the White race for duty as pilots of military aircraft. Such training may be begun during this present national emergency and it is suggested that all papers being returned to you herewith, be held in readiness so that in event the above mentioned training becomes an actuality, your application may be reopened.

Please accept our sincerest apologies for allowing you to go to so much trouble through our oversight in connection with your original letter to this Board.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) HERBERT M. WEST, JR.,
1st Lieutenant, Air Corps
Recorder

5 incls.
Incl No. 1—Application blanks (in triplicate)
Incl No. 2—Ltr from C. J. Turner
Incl No. 3—Ltr from W. W. Gibson
Incl No. 4—Ltr from H. C. Hamilton
Incl No. 5—Copy of birth certificate.

THIS LETTER SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

Garland Pinkston's application to join the U.A. air force was accepted, then refused, according to the December Crisis, when it was found that he was colored. The draft law forbids discrimination against volunteers or drafted men, but the news hasn't reached the U.S. Air Corps yet.

RUNNING SHORT OF FLIERS

DEC 21 1940

While the U. S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps bar qualified Negroes from air training, there is a shortage of pilots due to the rigid physical requirements.

The Second Corps Area reports that only 20 per cent, or one out of five, of all applicants, otherwise qualified, are accepted by the Army Air Corps, the others being physically unfit. The Area cannot fill its quota.

The largest single reason for rejection is poor eyesight.

Flying cadets must be between the ages of 20 and 27 years, and must have had two years of college work or its equivalent. They become eligible for commissions as second lieutenants in the U. S. Air Corps Reserve after a free nine-month period of training. On active duty they receive from $205 to $240 a month.

This door is closed to Negroes whether they be as healthy as Joe Louis or as smart as Hubert Delany.

Our armed forces may be running short of air pilots, but apparently they would rather be short than to be democratic.

Negroes will have to keep up the pressure, through local defense committees allied with the national committee in Washington, D.C., until the armed forces change their mind.

ABOUT 10 PER CENT TO LABOR SERVICE IN ARMY SET-UP

Lester A. Walton Confers with President; Gets Line-up on Negroes in Selective Service

SEP 20 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Lester A. Walton, United States Minister to Liberia conferred with President Roosevelt, September 12. While here, Minister Walton learned from a high official source that not more than 10 per cent of Negroes conscripted for selective service will serve in labor battalions. In the World War the majority of labor troops were made up of Negro draftees.

Additional information received by Minister Walton was that it will be the policy of the War department to give Negro selectees a 10 per cent representation in the various combat units.

Negro selectees will be given an excellent opportunity to serve as mechanics, according to Minister Walton who thinks the knowledge to be acquired in many instances will be more practical than highly technical. Prospective selectees of a mechanical turn of mind are urged to take courses in industrial high schools as conducted in New York and at such institutions of learning as Tuskegee and Hampton

GROUP IS GIVEN ANOTHER CHANCE FOR REGISTRATION

(The Associated Press)

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 18.—State selective service officials today said three Washington county Negroes who had refused to register Wednesday would be given another opportunity to voluntarily enroll before any prosecution would be made.

OCT 19 1940

The Negroes, members of a "sanctified" cult whose leader, Tobe Bell, exhorted them to ignore the registration, were identified by county selective service officials as Teddy Bell, James Clark and Nathan Williams, all of Hollandale.

Their pastor was past the registration age, county officials said.

State officials called attention to a national ruling that persons who failed to register on October 16 and then volunteered for registration before the national lottery would not be subject to penalties.

George Wilson of Hollandale, county selective service board chairman, had asked state officials for action against the objectors, asserting that speedy measures were necessary because of the moral effect on the large Negro population of the county.

(The Associated Press)

McComb, Miss., Oct. 18.—Police jailed a Negro preacher of Magnolia for refusing to register Wednesday under the selective service and training act because he said it was "against my notions' 'to fight in the army. Officers quoted the man as saying he had "rather go to jail."

Get Negroes on The Draft Boards

SEP 21 1940

The Burke-Wadsworth selective military training bill (conscription) has passed the Senate and is now in the House of Representatives, where it will probably be passed by September 7. This bill will draft men for military training, and the procedure will be similar to the draft methods of the first World War. The Black Dispatch

The machinery for the execution of this act is already set up on paper and awaits only the passage by both Houses and the signature of the President.

It is most important that Negro citizens receive just and equitable treatment in the draft. In many sections of the south many regretable things happened during 1918 because Negroes were denied representation on draft boards and defense Councils. Oklahoma City

Just about the time that World War One was half over, and after many acts of discrimination had been noted, Negroes were accepted on councils of defense and in other administrative capacities. Leaders of America's largest minority group should profit by experiences we have already had. Everywhere Negroes should insist upon selection of true and tried leaders for service on draft boards. Oklahoma

In the first draft Negroes in Oklahoma City were not allowed to serve as clerks in registering the people, but in the second draft this responsibility was accorded black men. This writer has letters in his office which were later sent from the draft board in Oklahoma County saying that the registration cards prepared by Negroes in the Fire Station on North Walnut were among the best.

As a later member of the Oklahoma County Council of Defense this writer made another startling discovery. Many Negroes registered by white registrars in the first draft were listed in such illegible handwriting they could not be located. On its face it appeared Negroes were draft evaders. We personally went out and found these black boys who were officially classed as draft dodgers, but who in fact were victims of the bad handwriting and indifference of the registrar who did not properly record his name or street address.

Before Dr. A. B. Whitby and the late Rev. T. H. Wiseman and this writer were elevated to membership upon the Oklahoma County Council of Defense Negro draftees were being fed on the ground in the back of a Greek restaurant on East California Street, Oklahoma City. This was going on although at the same time three Negro cafes were being operated in the same block, superior is appointment to the Greek, who would not feed black draftees in his cafe. All of this sort of thing can happen again, and in every section of the south unless Negroes immediately have an awareness regarding what has and may happen under conscription laws. The Black Dispatch

On another occasion two Negro boys were brought up from Camp Travis. Taking sick at Chickasha the boys were left by military authorities at a white Chickasha hospital. Negroes of that little community became aroused when it was discovered that the hospital officials of that city had thrown these black into an old outhouse in the rear of the hospital, where they were being treated almost like dogs.

Oklahoma City SEP 21 1940

This writer telegraphed Emmett Scott, then assistant secretary of war, one evening following an investigation, and the next morning these two black boys were taken to Fort Sill for treatment in the Army hospital. All this is a matter of record. It proves that Negroes everywhere over the United States should immediately become active and alert. It is urgently necessary that from the capitol in Washington on down to the muddy cross-roads of America Negroes should help to formulate the policies governing the draft and later assist in administering conscription.

TENNESSEE SHOWS THE WAY

SEP 21 1940

MANY PEOPLE who are sincere in their opposition to conscription in times of peace will watch with interest an experiment being tried in Tennessee. Each state has been alloted a quota of draftees, based on the latest census figures.

The people of Tennessee contend that they can fill their quota by voluntary enlistments and are now conducting a drive for that purpose.

The War Department has also announced that 36,000 of the 400,000 to be drafted this year will be Negroes. It seems to us that our racial organizations could get together and follow the example of the State of Tennessee—seek to fill our quota by voluntary enlistments.

While it is no disgrace to be drafted Negroes of the country could set a fine example to those who talk a lot about democracy by volunteering their services in this time of need. At the same time the volunteers would have the advantage of getting certain preferments in the type of service they enter by joining up now instead of waiting to be drafted.

Those who opposed the conscription law should lend their influence to this movement and prove that the necessary increase in our armed forces can be secured by voluntary enlistment rather than by draft.

S. E. Hall Named to Minn. Draft Board

WASHINGTON (ANP)

S. E. Hall, prominent business man of St. Paul, Min., and nephew of Charles Hall, former statistician in the department of census, was appointed recently to the draft registration board in Minnisota where about 2,000 colored men will be required to register.

SEP 28 1940

Columbia S. C. State
October 1, 1940

Hoey, Says Negroes Should Be on Some Draft Boards

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 30—(AP)—Governor Hoey, in a statement tonight urging North Carolinians to cooperate "with characteristic patriotism" in the draft registration on October 16, said that Negroes possibly should be appointed to certain draft boards.

"Consideration should. . .be given to the wisdom of providing representation on the draft board of the Negro race in counties where there is a large Negro population and where worthy representatives of that race can be procured to serve," he said.

"About 29 per cent. of the population of this state is composed of Negroes, and the selective service act applies to them equally with the white race, and they have always shown a patriotic spirit in all war service.

"This should be wisely and fairly determined by the local committee in each county."

The governor asserted that no board member should be selected because of political or religious affiliations, but added:

"Wherever feasible it would probably make for more satisfactory administration of the selective draft act if the two major political parties should be represented in the board membership."

Hoey said that three men would serve on each of the 155 draft boards in the state and that the men would serve without pay. The 61 smallest counties, from a population standpoint, will have one board each; 30 counties will have two boards each; four counties will have three boards each; three counties will have four boards each, and two counties will have five boards each.

Letters were sent out today to the 61 counties which will have one board each, asking the clerk of court, county elections chairman and county school superintendent to recommend board members. The officials also were asked to recommend a doctor to examine registrants and a lawyer to advise the board.

In counties in which there will be more than one draft board, the mayors of large cities were asked to assist the court clerk, elections chairman and school superintendent in recommending persons for board membership.

The governor's statement follows in part:

"Today the call is going out to a large number of people in North Carolina asking them to give patriotic service to their country in the days immediately ahead.

"More young men have volunteered through enlistments in the army and navy from North Carolina since January 1 than any state in the union in proportion to population, and more than any of the states save two, without regard to population.

"Now on October 16, 1940, all males between the ages of 21 and 36 are required to register for the selective service draft. The registration will be in the precinct of residence, except that where those required to register are away from home they may register at the postoffice where they are residing and the card will be forwarded to the proper precinct. A severe penalty is provided for those who fail or refuse to register. Exemptions are duly provided for various causes and those who have religious convictions forbidding them to engage in active combat can be placed in the non-combatant service.

Every employer should arrange to release every young man in his employ for sufficient time to register on October 16th, and it is important for them to go in the morning and not wait until too late in the day, because there may be heavy congestion late in the afternoon, and a long wait would be required.

"I am making requests today to responsible local officials in the several countries of the state to recommend to me men of high character, good intelligence and unquestioned integrity to serve on the local draft boards. There will be three men on each board and they will serve without pay. It will be an honor to be selected to serve on this board. Only fair-minded, patriotic and intelligent citizens will be asked to serve. Every county will have one board and counties with considerably over 30,000 population will have two or more boards, dependent upon the population. The highest number of boards for any county will be five.

"For every local board there will also be one physician to examine registrants and one government appeal agent, preferably a lawyer. These will likewise serve without pay. All of this is important work. It calls for the exercise of good judgment, wise discretion and absolutely fair determination of the rights of all those who are involved and the interest of the whole public.

A position on the local board is not at office and neither is the physician or agent; hence a person who holds some position is not thereby disqualified to serve. All board members, physicians and appeal agents must be above 36 years of age. The local board will be allowed to employ clerical assistance in the performance of their duties and the clerical employees will be paid.

'I confidently expect North Carolinians to respond with characteristic patriotism to this call. The young men who are called for training will give a whole year of their time for very small compensation. We should be glad to match our service with theirs, and together make a vital contribution to our country's preparedness program."

Knoxville Tenn. Journal
October 23, 1940

Seven Negro Brothers Register For Service

Seven sons of draft age, all registered, has Mrs. Belle Thomas, Negro, of Strawberry Plains.

The names of the seven appeared on the records of the Jefferson County Selective Board, headed by Robert Walker, of Jefferson City.

Six of the sons live on the farm of W. E. Parrott, Walker said. The seventh, Charles, 25, lives at Tampa, Fla., and his card has reached the Jefferson County board.

The six sons at Strawberry Plains are: Jett, 35; Clyde, 23; Witt, 21; Charles 26, married; Harmon, 27, married, and James, 30. Their father is dead.

412 Georgians Will Be Called In First Draft

The Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

NOV 13 1940

Quota To Be Filled by Volunteers, State Officials Disclose.

Fourth Corps Area Army headquarters yesterday called upon Georgia to furnish 412 men from the draft lists of the state between December 2 and 13. In this first call, 286 must be white men and 126 must be Negroes.

This quota, State Selective Service headquarters announced, and perhaps the second quota in January, will be filled by volunteers, or those men who have asked that their names be placed at the top of the order list from which the conscripts are drawn.

To Take Volunteers.

It was emphasized at the State Selective Service headquarters that it would not be necessary to dip into the actual draft list until the volunteers are exhausted. According to the present trend this will not occur until next year.

In Fulton and DeKalb counties this amounts to 219 men, or more than half of the state's December quota. Every volunteer will be taken in the first call, regardless of state or local quotas, and adjustments will be made later in subsequent calls.

According to the first official quota issued by the Army yesterday, the Fourth Corps area, comprising eight states, must furnish 2,316 white men and 967 Negroes for a total of 3,283 conscripts by December 13.

Name 12 Negroes On Chicago Draft Boards

Daily World

CHICAGO, Oct. —(ANP)— Announcement Tuesday by Governor Steele, the new governor who assumed office last week after the death of Henry Horner, gave 12 Negroes on the south side of Chicago, places on local draft boards.

Those named are as follows: James Borick, 3451 South Michigan. George W. Blackwell, 3551 Vernon; Aaron Payne, 3530 South Parkway; Claude W. Holman, 409 Oakwood; Richard Jones, 4525 South Parkway; Clifford E. Jones, 4832 South Michigan; Leslie D. Abernathy, 3929 Vincennes; Elison Murphy, 317 East 37th; Spencer Dickerson, 4314 South Parkway. Robert L. Taylor, 5630 South Parkway; Curtis Stillwell, 70 East 6th Stret; Hoobert S. Harrison, 6041 South Parkway.

OCT 5 1940

FIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILDELPHIA —(ANP)— Five Negroesh have been named, so far, to sit on draft boards, in connection with the conscription slated for this week. They are Herbert T. Miller, executive secretary of the Christian Street YWCA; Scholley P. Alexander, broker; James T. Murdah; Dr. John P. Turner, a member of the board of education and police surgeon; and Darius H. Keene, a florist.

Bennie Davis, Dublin Negro, Drawn for Registrant No. 1

OCT 25 1940

DUBLIN, Oct. 24—Bennie Lee Davis, 698 Decatur street, Dublin, and Bennie Smith, Route 1, of Montrose, botn colored, were drawn for registrants No. 1 of Laurens county's draft boards No. 1 and 2, respectively, at public exercises in the county courthouse here today.

Mayor Pro-Tem Martin Willis was designated to draw the first number from Board No. 1, and Alderman M. Z. Claxton first number from Board No. 2.

Mrs. Annelie P. Brown, deputy superior court clerk, drew the second card for Board One, and Ordinary Wiley H. Adams the second card for Board Two. After that, four girls from the Dublin High school continued with the drawing, Miss Dorothy Register and Eloise Hughes for Board One, and Misses Sara Veal and Louise Rountree for Board Two.

Preliminary to the drawing, Chairman Carl K. Nelson of Board One explained that jurisdiction of the two boards had been divided as follows:

Board No. 1

Board No. 1—All of the county on the east side of the Oconee river; the city of Dublin, and Marie and Bethsaida school districts, which also include Montford Grove and Shady Grove colored schools.

Board No. 2—All of the rest of the county, which includes Montrose, Dudley, Dexter, Cadwell, Rentz and other districts not taken in by Board One.

There are 1,916 names under Board One's jurisdiction and 1,944 under Board Two's.

Of the 3,988 persons who registered in the county on Wednesday of last week, 194 were from elsewhere, and their cards have been sent to their respective boards. A total, of 56 cards were received by the two local boards for Laurens countians who registered elsewhere.

5 PHYSICIANS NAMED TO AID DRAFT BOARDS

Four Colored Lawyers Also Listed as Appeal Agents

OCT 26 1940

Five colored physicians are among the forty-eight named to assist the District's twenty-four draft boards in inducting eligible men into the forthcoming peacetime conscription force, it was announced on Wednesday by the district Commissioners.

The selection of four colored attorneys as appeal agents to protect the registrants' interests were announced at the same time. The physicians were chosen by lot from 250 who volunteered to serve. They will give physical examinations to draftees who have been classified by local boards as eligible for induction.

The appeal agents, who will also serve without pay, will protect registrants by appealing classifications given potential draftees, by giving information and advice concerning appeals.

The physicians named and the areas to which they are assigned include:

Drs. J. A. Keene, 658 Eleventh Street, Northeast, Area 11; Frank A. Turner, 1205 T Street, Area 12; Ulysses B. Martin, 2402 M Street, Northwest, and Theodore Pinckney, 4832 Deane Avenue, Northeast, Area 15; Frank H. Trigg, 1601 North Capitol Street, Area 19.

The appeal agents named are:

Henry Linncoln Johnson, Jr., 1461 S Street, Northwest, Area 11; Emory B. Smith, 1707 Second Street, Northwest, Area 12; Thurman L. Dodson, 1833 S Street, Northwest, Area 15; George G. Jefferson, 138 R Street, Northwest, Area 19.

Aiding National Defense Program

THE FEDERAL Social Security Board in Washington has just expanded the Negro placement section of the United States Employment Service by the appointment of additional personnel to the staff of Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, supervisor of the Negro placement service.

The major responsibility of this group will be to stimulate the placement and effective integration of all available Negro workers with skills essential to the defense industries.

The new appointees were selected from civil service employees with successful experience and demonstrated ability with state employment security agencies. The appointees are:

Roy A. Ellis from the District of Columbia Employment Security Agency. Mr. Ellis studied at Hamilton College and has graduate credits at Dartmouth College and Columbia University.

Alvin M. Rucker from the Illinois Employment Security Agency. Mr. Rucker is a graduate of the University of Illinois and is a former Urban League fellow at the University of Pittsburgh. In addition, he has done graduate work at the University of Chicago.

Richard H. Walker from the Massachulsetts Employment Security Agency. Mr. Walker studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and has graduate credits at Harvard University and Simmons College.

Miss Corine Johnston of Kentucky and Mrs. Gernevieve Gordon of New Jersey are part of the clerical personnel of the Negro placement service which is directly concerned with defense activities.

Clerical personnel of the Negro placement service are civil service employees.

ROY A. ELLIS

RICHARD H. WALKER

LT. L. A. OXLEY

ALVIN M. RUCKER

MISS CORINE JOHNSTON

MRS. GERNEVIEVE GORDON

SOUTH TO GIVE UP LARGEST NUMBER OF RACE TRAINEES

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

OCT 26 1940

4th Corps Area Will Send 34,170 to Camps—Pennsylvania Area (the Third) to Send 16,488.

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Tentative quotas for other corps areas were:

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Ninth, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming—54,984, of which 312 will be colored.

News At A Glance

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Roosevelt Also Orders Distribution of Jobs in U. S. Arsenals

OCT 24 1940

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Chairman

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Decides

Early said Patterson thereafter submitted a statement of policy which the President approved.

Text of Statement

The statement as given out at the White House:

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"1. The strength of the Negro personnel of the army of the United States will be maintained on the general basis of proportion of the Negro population of the country.

Negro organizations will be established in each major branch of the service, combatant as well as noncombatant.

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"3. Negro reserve officers eligible for active duty will be assigned to Negro units offered by colored personnel.

"4. When officer candidate schools are established, opportunity will be given to Negroes to qualify for reserve commissions.

Philadelphia

"5. Negroes are being given aviation training as pilots, mechanics and technical specialists. This training will be accelerated. Negro aviation units will be formed as soon as the necessary personnel has been trained.

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"For similar reasons the department does not contemplate assigning colored reserve officers other than those of the medical corps and chaplains to existing Negro combat units of the regular army. These regular units are going concerns, accustomed through many years to the present system. Their morale is splendid, their rate of re-enlistment is exceptionally high, and their field training is well advanced. It is the opinion of the War Department that no experiments should be tried with the organizational set-up of these units at this critical time."

GOV. COOPER'S REBUFF

OCT 25 1940

The rebuff which Gov. Prentice Cooper gave the committee of leading colored men who went to see him about getting Negroes appointed on draft boards very deservedly has received the condemnation of Negroes generally and also of liberal-minded white people of Nashville.

Globe and

To say that Negroes have done little to make this country great and that the ancestors of American Negroes came here after all "the trees had been cut," to enjoy a civilization that the white man had built, is not only a distortion of history, but marks the author of such remarks as steeped in bigotry, with, however, the redeeming trait that he comes out in the open and exhibits his bigotry.

Even if Gov. Cooper has neglected to make more than a casual perusal of history to find out what part Negroes have played in it, it should have occurred to him that there certainly must have been some very hard work to do in colonial days or else no Negroes ever would have been imported to America. It is no credit to the Governor's claim of being logical if he surmises that the white man, with a civilization that was a going concern, would have sent out a call to faraway Africa for men and women to come here and enjoy the blessings of that civilization.

Independent

The fact of the matter is, there was plenty of tree-cutting to be done when Negroes were first brought to this country—not as **SLAVES** but as **INDENTURED SERVANTS**, with the understanding that at the end of the period of employment as **SERVANTS** they would be free Americans. But it appears that the early Negroes did such a good job of tree-cutting and played so well their part in helping the white man steal this country from the Indians, that the early settlers devised a plan to make these **SERVANTS** a permanent part of the new country.

Nashville,

The plan devised was one that called for the abrogation of that clause in the "contract" which made the dark "invaders" mere **INDENTURED SERVANTS**. Instead, they were made **SLAVES**, they and their children that were to follow.

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The new civilization for America denied human attributes to the Negro people and this weird philosophy was given ecclesiastical backing by a class of preachers who then, as now, could find Scriptural justification for any sin they desired to commit.

The two hundred and fifty years of slavery endured by the Negro race in America was not a period when they were "enjoying" civilization. It was a period when their sweat, toil and tears were given to building a civilization. More than that, in every war fought to preserve this America from capture or dismemberment, the Negro, the least among the beneficiaries of this civilization, were among its most loyal defenders.

The loyalty of the slaves to the Southland during the Civil War has always received the most eloquent tributes from grateful and fair-minded people of the South.

Following the emancipation of the Negro, the masses of the race have been the most loyal workers, while at the same time the most poorly paid, of any class of the population. Their meager earnings have been spent in its entirety in these United States, helping to increase the wealth of this country, while other elements of the population, who have been paid higher wages, have sent millions of dollars earned in this country back to their mother countries.

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Philadelphia Pa.

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Even now, when there is talk about Fifth Columns and when there is more danger of this nation being destroyed from within than from without, if we embark upon a foreign war, no one questions the loyalty of this nation's Negro citizenship, despite any attempts that may be made to have us turn traitors to the American flag.

It does not deeply depress us to learn that the present Governor of Tennessee feels called upon to lecture us about being undeserving of equality of treatment when this nation prepares for war and national defense. We have too many friends among the white race who are not steeped in the kind of race prejudice he exhibits. And, please God, he is not the **PERMANENT** Governor of the great state of Tennessee.

The fact is, thousands of us are going to the polls on next November 5 and express the desire for him to leave office at the end of these two long years he has served us.

MISSISSIPPI, TEXAS, ALABAMA, LOUISIANA TOPS IN QUOTAS

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 — The selective service quotas by States for the period up to June 30, next, with credits allowed to each State for those serving in the National Guard and other armed forces, are as follows:

NOV 16 1940

STATE	Gross Quota	National Guard	Other Branches	Net Quota	Colored Quota
Alabama	39,522	3,766	22,045	13,711	4,794
Arizona	8,537	1,580	3,859	3,098	77
Arkansas	27,643	3,650	15,147	8,846	2,282
California	116,878	10,740	68,121	38,017	532
Colorado	17,394	2,490	11,067	3,837	42
Connecticut	25,013	6,244	10,348	8,421	151
Delaware	4,205	1,574	1,302	1,329	182
District of Columbia	11,848	2,528	5,338	3,982	1,079
Georgia	45,053	5,320	26,941	12,792	4,707
Idaho	8,100	2,236	3,910	1,954	29
Illinois	116,255	12,958	41,074	62,223	2,676
Indiana	47,389	5,078	20,324	21,087	738
Iowa	36,023	5,145	19,140	11,738	82
Kansas	26,407	4,212	13,807	8,388	294
Kentucky	41,613	3,502	28,957	9,154	787
Louisiana	34,356	3,755	15,517	15,084	4,566
Maine	11,558	3,363	5,114	3,081	3
Maryland	26,898	4,270	10,064	12,564	2,123
Massachusetts	61,648	12,969	28,123	20,556	246
Michigan	77,223	7,655	22,286	47,282	2,645
Minnesota	38,021	6,351	13,018	18,652	74
Mississippi	29,614	3,064	12,791	12,759	6,405
Missouri	54,420	5,859	22,951	23,619	1,464
Montana	8,337	1,508	4,266	2,563	5
Nebraska	19,549	2,248	10,845	6,456	65
Nevada	2,007	315	1,068	6,24	4
New Hampshire	6,886	2,128	3,179	1,579	3
New Jersey	60,149	8,766	19,213	32,170	1,673
New Mexico	7,553	1,258	3,333	2,962	21
New York	200,160	25,941	59,423	114,796	3,788
North Carolina	49,424	4,384	29,427	15,613	4,528
North Dakota	9,492	2,163	3,928	3,401	3
Ohio	94,068	11,540	30,031	52,497	2,467
Oklahoma	38,735	6,636	22,734	9,365	674
Oregon	18,190	4,713	10,671	2,806	5
Pennsylvania	137,974	14,907	61,545	61,522	2,768
Rhode Island	10,360	2,933	4,309	3,118	44
South Carolina	25,804	3,708	16,139	5,957	2,716
South Dakota	9,452	1,767	4,133	3,525	3
Tennessee	40,766	3,976	22,561	14,229	2,604
Texas	105,960	11,633	61,114	33,213	4,882
Utah	8,605	2,278	2,535	1,206	2
Vermont	5,319	1,578	2,535	1,206	2
Virginia	38,883	5,049	24,087	9,747	2,614
Washington	28,424	4,725	17,878	5,821	23
West Virginia	28,253	2,405	17,394	8,454	558
Wisconsin	43,935	6,372	15,931	21,632	87
Wyoming	4,587	947	2,593	1,047	6
TOTALS	1,935,277	256,484	889,792	789,000	68,572

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
November 6, 1940

NEGRO PLEADS INNOCENT TO VIOLATION OF DRAFT

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Nov. 5 (AP).—James McKinney, 24, Sumter county Negro school principal, who was arrested for violating the selective military service act regulations, pleaded innocent today when arraigned before United States Commissioner Sam H. Sprott.

The commissioner set a hearing of the case for Nov. 15, and fixed McKinney's preliminary bond at $5,000. McKinney remained in jail here.

McKinney told a reporter of the Tuscaloosa News today that his failure to register "was not wilful." He said that he didn't know how to register.

Gaffney, S. C. Ledger
November 5, 1940

Advisers Appointed.

Appointment of three associate advisers to aid negro registrants in filling out draft questionnaires under the selective service act have been made by Governor Burnet Maybank, J. C. Fort, chairman of the advisers in this county, announced yesterday. These advisers for negroes are L. H. Dawkins, superintendent of the Granard high school here; the Rev. R. E. Bethea, pastor of the colored M. E. church of this city, and S. C. Cureton, principal of the Blacksburg negro school.

Lancaster, S. C. News
November 5, 1940

Colored Citizens On Draft Advisory Board

For the convenience of negro draft registrants, the following negro residents of the county have been added to the advisory committeee to aid in answering questionaires that all registrants will receive sometime within the next few days, Rev. E. E. Riley, Lancaster; Rev. J. P. Neal, Box 133, Kershaw; and J. Ellis Wright, of Lancaster. These colored citizens will be glad to help colored registrants in the county fill out their questionnaires when they receive them.

Columbia, S. C. State
November 6, 1940

Draft Boards Send Blanks To Draftees

Richland county draft boards started mailing questionnaires this week to men registered in their district and will continue to send them out until all men have been reached and classified.

Board No. 2 had mailed out 100 questionnaires last night and Board No. 1 had mailed 50. Board No. 3 expects to start mailing soon.

Questionnaires will be sent at the rate of 50 a day until all men in the various districts are classified for military training and service. The questionnaires must be returned in five days.

Richland county's quota for selective service is expected to be around 370, and according to the method of proportionate distribution on the basis of the men registered there will be around 25 draftees for each 1,000 men registered.

This net quota for the county will be distributed among the three draft boards as follows: No. 1 with more than 5,000 registrants would have about 125; No. 2 with more than 6,000 registrants would have about 150 and No. 3 with about 3,700 registrants would have about 93. There are approximately 14,700 registrants in Richland county.

Should the national estimate that only one in five registrants will qualify as class 1A (fit and available), be maintained in Richland it would be necessary for the three county boards to call nearly 1,900 persons before the quota would be reached.

Based on the estimate of five to one, Board No. 1 would call 625, Board No. 2 would call 750 and Board No. 3 would call about 465.

If 1940's manpower is equal to 1917's, then one in three will be in class 1A, and will require the calling of only about 1,100 in the county.

The order numbers as drawn in the lottery last week will determine the order in which the registrants are called.

There are four classes. Class 1 includes men who are available for induction into the armed forces of the United States.

Class II includes those whose induction is deferred because of the importance to the nation of the service they are rendering in civilian activities.

Class III includes those whose induction is deferred because they have persons dependent upon them for support.

Class IV includes those whose induction is deferred by law and those unfit for military service.

Richland county's advisory board, under the direction of E. W. Mullins, will assist any registrant in filling out the eight-page questionnaire.

Mr. Mullins listed the members of his board as follows:

Charles I. Dial, 804 Central Union building; F. Ehrlich Thomson, 1215 Washington street; J. Carlisle Oxner, Clark law building; Roger M. Heyward, 707 Central Union building; Richard T. Maher, 604 Central Union building; James F. Dreher, 907 Central Union building; T. W. Crouch, 1221 1-2 Washington street; Pierre F. LaBorde, 1211 1-2 Washington street; W. P. Donelan, Liberty Life building, and J. Q. Marshall, Standard Building and Loan building.

Also, the following advisers especially for Negroes: C. A. Johnson, 2308 Stark street; Andrew W. Simpkins, 1131 Pine street, and Charles H. Brown, Benedict college.

Mr. Mullins pointed out that Negro registrants might visit any of the board members to seek advice about the questionnaires.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
November 7, 1940

All Registrants Are Asked Into Nov. 11 Parade

Prospective Soldiers As Well As Veterans To March

The men who registered last month for selective service, white and colored, have been invited to take part in the Armistice Day parade here Monday morning. All negro patriotic organizations of the city have also been asked by the general committee to participate in the demonstration.

Brig. Gen. W. P. Screws, committee chairman, announced yesterday that Gen. R. E. Steiner, ranking Alabama officer in the World War, will review the parade from the balcony of the Jefferson Davis Hotel. The procession is expected to move from in front of the State capitol at 10:30 a.m., and disband after passing the reviewing stand.

The committee is working hard to make this year's Armistice Day parade the greatest patriotic demonstration held in Montgomery since the NRA procession in 1933, when thou-

sands of white and negro citizens marched down Dexter Avenue.

In the negro section will be three bands and delegations of various patriotic organizations. The ex-service men of the section will be under the direction of E. P. Wallace, president of the Alabama Adult Teachers Association.

The parade committee is desirous of having many of the white and negro registrants in the parade. Special plans were being made for these units, it was said. Chairman Screws extended a warm invitation for the men who may be called into the service of their country to join in the day's celebration.

Further plans for the day's activities were laid yesterday morning at a meeting of the parade committee at City Hall. It was announced that many patriotic and ex-service men's organizations had been entered in the parade. The Sidney Lanier Band, the Civic Band, and several other uniformed marching units will add splendor to the demonstration.

Rainbow Division veterans of this city will begin the Armistice celebration on Saturday night with a banquet and dance at the Gay-Teague Hotel. The dinner is scheduled for 8 p.m., and many ladies are expected to attend as guests of the veterans. Jasper C. Garrett is president of the local Julien M. Strassburger chapter.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
November 10, 1940

THE NEGROES AND DEFENSE

In recent weeks *The News* has received one or two communications, apparently from negroes, seeking information on the part which the negro will take in the military training program for national defense.

One such communication asks the question: "Will we (negroes) be trained and treated as soldiers and citizens or reduced to laborers as beasts of burden?"

Negroes and other citizens as well will find the answers to any such questions in the statement of policy recently issued from the War Department following a conference between the President and negro leaders in which representatives of the Navy and War Departments participated.

It is thus set forth that the services of negroes will be utilized on a fair and equitable basis; the strength of the negro personnel of the Army will be maintained on the general basis of proportion of the negro population of the country; and negro organizations will be established in each major branch of the service, combatant as well as non-combatant. Negro reserve officers, eligible for active duty, it is stated, will be assigned to negro units officered by negro personnel. When officer candidate schools are established, opportunity will be given to negroes to qualify for reserve commissions. Negroes are being given aviation training as pilots, mechanics and technical specialists. This training is to be accelerated. Negro aviation units will be formed as soon as the necessary personnel has been trained. At arsenals and army posts, negro civilians are accorded equal opportunity for employment at work for which they are qualified by ability, education and experience.

It is pointed out that the policy of the War Department is not to intermingle colored and white enlisted personnel in the same regimental organizations. This policy has been proved satisfactory over a long period of years, and it is believed that to make changes would produce situations destructive to morale and detrimental to preparations for national defense. And for similar reasons, the Department does not contemplate assigning colored reserve officers, other than those of the medical corps and chaplains to existing negro combat units of the regular Army. These regular units, it is pointed out, are "going concerns, accustomed through many years to the present system. Their morale is splendid, their rate of re-enlistment is exceptionally high and their field training is well advanced," and it is the opinion of the Department that no experiments should be tried with the organizational set-up of these units at this critical time.

There is no ground for any apprehension on the part of negroes who are accepted in voluntary enlistment or who are drafted that there will be any discrimination on racial grounds.

Georgetown, S. C. Times
November 1, 1940

Given Important Posts

Reports from Washington reveal that last week President Roosevelt nominated the first negro officer in the history of the U. S. army — Col. Benjamin O. Davis — to be Brigadier. Two members of the Howard University (negro) faculty were named to important national defense posts, one of them to be civilian aide to the secretary of war. Mrs. Roosevelt entertained a large group of negro men and women at a White House tea.

Troy, Ala., Herald
November 14, 1940

3,283 Face Draft In Southern Area

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 13—(AP)—Fourth Corps Army headquarters here announced Tuesthat 3,283 men in the eight states in the area will be called by Dec. 13 for a year of military training under the selective service law.

Of these, 967 will be Negroes.

The number of men to be conscripted from each state, with whites listed first and Negroes second, follows:

Alabama, 313 and 134; Florida, 242 and 99; Georgia 286 and 126; Louisiana, 336 and 156; Mississippi(228 and 183; North Carolina, 390 and 123; South Carolina, 126 and 69, and Tennessee, 395 and 77.

The reception centers to which the me nwill be sent for preliminary training were announced as (all white unless otherwise indicated):

Fort Barrancas, 122; Camp Blanding, 242; Fort Bragg, 399 whites and 484 negroes! Fort McPherson, 477; Fort Oglethorpe 395; Camp Shelby, 564 whites and 483 negroes and Fort Jackson, 126.

These quotas represent the first group of the Fourth Corps Area's share of some 800,000 trainees who will be sumumoned for service by next June 15.

Induction of Negro registrants will begin on December 3 when 35 trainees will be sent to Fort Jackson, and 34 will be called to service on December 10, the general said.

The call for selectees came from Brigadier General John P. Smith, commanding Fourth Corps area.

A net quota of 5,957 men from this state to be inducted into the service before June 30, 1941, has already been announced by selective service officials. The gross quota had been fixed at 25,804 but estimated credits for the state at the time of the fixing of quotas was 3,708 for members of the National Guard and 16,139 for all other men from the land and naval forces of the United States including estimated enlistments up to June 30, 1941.

The credits were based on estimates furnished by the war department, the navy department, and the Marine corps. Under the provisions of the selective service act, such estimates were authorized to be used as a basis until actual numbers are known.

Meanwhile, officials at state headquarters, under the direction of Major George C. Warren, mobilization officer, began the task of breaking down the state quota into quotas for the state's 83 local boards.

Board quotas will be announced as soon as possible, probably early next week, Major Warren said.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE- 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Government Moves Swiftly When Colored Draftee Arrives Early

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Special Barrack Built to House Joe Turner and Special Mess Fixed For Him at Fort Oglethorpe.

DRAFT BOARD MAKES MISTAKE

By JASPER T. DUNCAN
Staff Correspondent

DEC 21 1940

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 19—The Murfreesboro, (Tenn.) draft board clogged the wheels of defense machinery induction and almost caused consternation in the camp of the officials handling the induction of draftees for the Tennessee area, here at Fort Oglethorpe, when Joseph F. Turner, of that city was sent here with white draftees from the same city for induction into Uncle Sam's defense corps.

Turner with credentials from his Murfreesboro board, arrived and presented himself for induction, on Friday, Dec. 6, along with the quota of white men from his town.

But colored draftees, according to orders were not to be inducted until Dec. 12 and 13.

"What shall we do?" local authorities asked each other, as the "fly in the buttermilk" presented himself, duly certified and ready.

No provision for housing or feeding Negro draftees had been made that early, so after consultation it was decided to retain him, and induct him as the first Negro to join the army under the selective service act.

Friday night, according to reports, a special detail of soldiers was mustered to prepare a barrack for the new arrival, since he could not be billeted with the white selectees. Saturday morning a special mess was fixed for him and that afternoon he finally got to the oath of allegiance and became a soldier.

Following this, he was given a ticket and shipped to Fort Bragg, N. C., where a reception center for Negroes is provided. No Negroes will be retained at the reception center at Fort Oglethorpe, it was stated.

EYES REGIONAL COMMITTEE

Asks That a Negro Be Appointed for N. Y. Control Group

DEC 21 1940

Urging that Negroes be appointed to the regional committee for New York City to integrate job-training programs with the defense effort, James H. Hubert, executive director of the New York Urban League sent telegrams to Senator Robert S. Wagner and Sidney Hillman, National Defense Advisory Chairman in regards to same, this week.

New York News

His wire to Senator Wagner was as follows: "Sidney Hillman recently announced formation of regional committees composed of representatives from industry, labor and education to integrate job-training programs with defense efforts.

Its "Imperative"

"Since committees will decide on whom to train, imperative that Negro be placed on the regional committee for New York City. Urge you to use your good offices to serve such appointment immediately."

He also made a similar request to Mr. Hillman on the basis that since local policies will be determined by job-training programs, it is imperative that interests and problems of Negro workers be adequately interpreted.

New York Amsterdam News

In the meantime, Major Campbell Johnson, executive assistant and advisor on racial relations, told more than 150 State Selective Service directors and other officials in Washington this week, that full protection of the interests of all racial minorities in the operation of the Service is assured.

Largest Minority

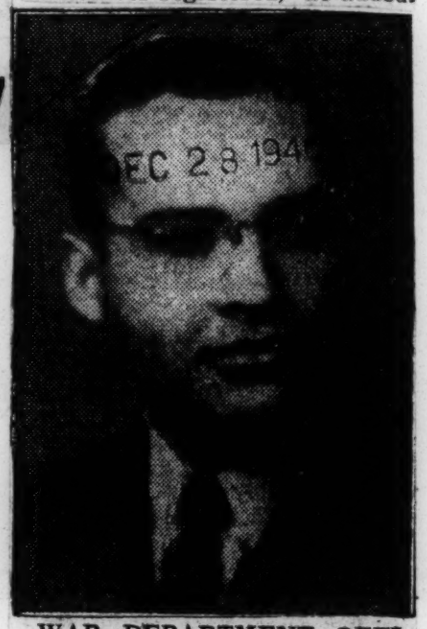
"The Negro represents not only the largest minority group, but also the one concerning which there is the greatest amount of interest in all sections of the country," the Major said.

Insofar as Selective Service trainees are concerned, Major Johnson said there is no question that Negroes will be inducted in fair ratio to their proportion of the nation's population, As facilities, units and training cadres increase, more and more Negro selectees will enter the armed forces, he predicted.

3,943 Are Negroes

In this connection, he pointed out the number of selectees expected for November and December of this year included 3,943 Negroes or 13.7 percent of the total. White only 3.3 percent of the January call will be for Negroes because of lack of housing facilities and training cadres for authorized Negro units, in February, the percentage of Negroes requested in the call will increase to approximately 33 percent.

"The percentage of Negroes in the call over the four-month period, November to February, will be about 12.2 percent," he said. "Since it is estimated that the 1940 census will show that Negroes represent approximately 10 percent of the population, a slight increase over 1930, this showing for the first four months of calls removes any fear that Negroes will not be inducted into our democratic citizen army in their full proportion to the total number registered," he added.



DEC 28 194

WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL—Truman K. Gibson, brilliant young Chicago attorney, who last week began his duties as civilian assistant in the United States War Department. Mr. Gibson who erved last summer as executive director of the American Negro Exposition held in Chicago, is assistant to Judge William H. Hastie, who as aid to Secretary of War Stimson, will have charge of all problems arising from the induction of Negro draftees into the army as well as problems affecting Negro soldiers generally.

Chicago Defender

Baltimore Afro-American

LACK OF TRAINING FACILITY LIMITS NEGRO DRAFTEES

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 19 (AP)—State Draft Director Paul H. Armstrong said today that a lack of training facilities for Negro draftees would result in a very limited number of Negroes being called for military service in January.

DEC 20 1940

"At a later date, however, the quota will be equalized and in months thereafter the total quota of Negro registrants, based on their proportion of the state's population, will be filled," Armstrong's statement said.

"The army has had only four Negro regiments in the past, two of cavalry and two of infantry. A new policy has been adopted, however, which will provide new organizations for Negro trainees in every arm and branch of the service."

No Negroes On Local Draft Boards In Many States, Preliminary Survey Discloses

Norfolk Journal & Guide
Enterprise
Seattle Wash.

DEC 20 1940

NEW YORK — In sections of some thirteen states, including cities with a population of more than 100,000 Negro citizens, no Negroes have been appointed to local draft boards, according to a preliminary summary of incomplete returns from a survey conducted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People through its branches throughout the country.

Returns received from N. A. A. C. P. branches in twenty-nine cities of seventeen states made public here today, disclose that no Negroes are serving on local draft boards in sections of South Carolina, New Jersey, Virginia, Missouri, Rhode Island, Delaware, Ohio, Texas, California, Kentucky, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Minnesota.

A summary of the first twenty-nine replies to a seven-item questionnaire sent out by the N. A. A. C. ..... during the last week in November answers the following questions, which were put to officials of local branches in the organization: How many Negroes have been placed on draft boards in your city? What special action necessary to get them on, and what did did your branch do? What are some of the problems that Negroes had to face when they registered for the draft? Were Negroes given paid jobs with draft boards in your state, such as clerks or typists? Have Negro physicians been placed on medical examining boards in your state? Have any Negroes refused to register?

120 Negro Leaders in South Carolina Appointed to Selective Service Boards By Governor Maybank

NOV 23 1940

Columbia, S. C., Nov.—The appointment of 120 Negro leaders in South Carolina as members of special county Selective Service boards by Governor Burnet R. Maybank was announced by General Holmes B. Springs, State Selective Service Director.

Members of the board will assist Negro registrants in filling out questionnares which will furnish information necessary for the proper classification of each registrant.

General Springs revealed that three prominent Negroes in the religious, civic, educational and community life in their respective counties were named by Governor Maybank after much thought and deliberation.

Aiding Governor Maybank and General Springs in the selection of the special boards for Negroes were Seymour Carroll of Columbia, Field Representative of the American Humane Education Society; and Miller F. Whitaker of Orangeburg, President of State Agricultural and Mechanical College, as well as others.

Members of the boards, as announced by General Springs, are:

Abbeville	William Wade(Prin., Abbeville Tr. Sch.,	Abbeville
	Oscar Ellison, Principal,	Calhoun Falls
	Joseph Wright,	Abbeville
Aiken	R. A. Brooks, Brooks Funeral Home,	Aiken
	Dr. George T. Cherry, Dentist,	Aiken
	R. L. Nix, Principal,	Graniteville
Allendale	C .V. Bing, Sec., State Teachers Assoc.	Allendale
	M. F. Maner,	Allendale
	Rev. P. J. Hammit,	Fairfax
Anderson	S. C. Perry, Prin., Reed St. High School,	Anderson
	W. I. Peek; Peek Funeral Home,	Anderson
	Rev. G. S. Sawyer, Pastor, M. E. Church,	Anderson
Bamberg	S. Rickenbacker, Prin., R. Carroll Hi Sch.	Bamberg
	Rev. S. C. Usher, Chaplain Voorhees Inst.,	Denmark
	L. L. Butler Principal,	Ehrhardt
Barnwell	Rev. Harold Roland, Principal,	Blackville
	Solomon Guignard, Principal,	Barnwell
	John Eve, Contractor,	Barnwell
Beaufort	C. Washington, Attorney-at-Law,	Beaufort
	P. T. Seabrook, Dir., Agr. Ed., Penn Sch,	Frogmore
	J. S. Shanklin, Prin., Beaufort Co. Tr. Sch.	Burton
Berkeley	R. Ready, Prin., Berkeley Co. Tr. School,	Moncks Corner
	William Seymour,	St. Stephens
	Rev. J. W. Mahoney,	Moncks Corner
Calhoun	J. A. Ford, Principal,	St. Matthews
	S. A. Guignard	St. Matthews
	Roger S. Williams,	St. Matthews
Charleston	Rev. J. E. Beard, P. E., AME Church,	Charleston
	Jr H. McRay, Editor, The Lighthouse,	Charleston
	J. A. Bonds, Principal,	N. Charleston
Cherokee	L. H. Dawkins, Prin., Grenard High Sch.,	Gaffney
	Rev. R. A. Bethea, Pastor M. E. Church,	Gaffney
	S. C. Cureton,	Blacksburg
Chester	S. L. Finley, Prin., Finley High School,	Chester
	Wamon Johnson,	Chester
	W. H. Witherspoon, Prin., Paradise Sch.,	Great Falls
Chesterfield	Rev. G. W. Long, Prin., Coulter Academy,	Cheraw
	Rev. A. J. Wright,	Cheraw
	Joseph Brewer,	Pageland
Clarendon	A. M. Anderson, Prin., Clarendon Tr. Sch.,	Summerton
	W. Thompson, U. S. Farm Dem. Agent,	Manning
	Rev. James L. Washington,	Manning
Colleton	C. M. Richardson, Prin., Colleton Tr. Sch.,	Walterboro
	Rev. J. M. Miller, Pastor, Presbyterian Ch.	Walterboro
	Harry Tracy,	Walterboro
Darlington	H. H. Butler, Pres., Baptist State Con.,	Hartsville
	H. C. Brewer, Butler High School,	Hartsville
	G. P. Gandy,	Darlington
Dillon	Dr. R. K. Gordon,	Dillon
	Rev. J. C. Gibbs,	Latta
	Harrison Blackwell,	Little Rock
Dorchester	Henry J. Forham, Teacher,	Summerville
	Rev. A. S. Newman,	St. George
	Roy Gordon,	St. George
Edgefield	Dr. A. W. Nicholson, Pres., Bettis Acdmy.,	Trenton
	W. E. Parker, Prin., Edgefield Academy,	Edgefield
	Elbe L. Bowman, Prin. Edgefield Tr. Sch.,	Johnston
Fairfield	Rev. Whittington, Rector, St. Barnabas.	Jenkinsville
	W. A. Ross, Principal,	Winnsboro
	Horace P. Burley, Burley Nursery,	Dawkins
Florence	L. F. Buckner, Prin., Wilson High Sch.,	Florence
	Rev. J. E. Thomas, P. E., AME Church,	Florence
	Rev. A. W. Hill, Pastor, Trinity Bpt. Ch.,	Florence
Georgetown	J. B. Beck, Principal,	Georgetown
	Rev. G. Daniels, Pastor, First Col. Bpt. Ch.	Georgetown
	E. Smith, Principal,	Andrews
Greenville	G. A. Anderson, Prin., Fountain Inn Sch.,	Fountain Inn
	Rev. D. S. Curry, Dist. Supt., MR Church	Greenville
	Dr. H. H. Gibbs, Gibbs Drug Store,	Greenville
Greenwood	W. A. Armwood, Prin., Brewer School,	Greenwood
	Rev. B. H. Grey,	Greenwood
	Benj. S. Sanders, Percival Funeral Home,	Greenwood
Hampton	L. E. Collier, Principal,	Estill
	H. W. Fennell,	Yemassee
	B. F. Hassell,	Hampton
Horry	R. E. Rhue, Principal, Whitmore School,	Conway
	David A. Williams, Principal,	Myrtle Beach
	Rev. M. F. Robinson,	Conway
Jasper	Charles S. Myers, Farmer,	Ridgeland
	E. S. Blassengale,	Ridgeland
	Robert Dean,	Pineland
Kershaw	Rev. Freeman, Pastor, Trinity M. E. Ch.,	Camden
	J. D. Marshall,	Camden
	Rev. J. W. Boykin, Pastor 1st Bapt. Ch.	Camden
Lancaster	Rev. E. E. Riley,	Lancaster
	Rev. J. P. Neal,	Kershaw
	J. Ellis Wright,	Lancaster
Laurens	J. T. W. Mims, Principal,	Clinton
	W. A. White, Principal,	Gray Court
	Will Moore,	Laurens
Lee	George Aberham, Prin., Dennis School,	Bishopville
	Rev. W. R. Fisher,	Bishopville
	Brockington Lonn,	Lynchburg
Lexington	R. W. Boulware, Harbison Agr. College,	Irmo
	N. L. Bush, Principal,	Batesburg
	Rev. J. W. Shaw, Prin., Lakeview School,	W. Columbia
McCormick	Rev. W. S. Mims, Principal, Mims School,	McCormick
Marion	M. Johnakin, Prin., Marion Co. Tr. School,	Marion
	Elliott Richardson, Principal,	Mullins
	Bronson Patterson,	Marion
Marlboro	J. W. H. Morris, Morris Funeral Home,	Bennettsville
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	Rev. A. W. Wright, Pastor, Baptist Ch.,	Bennettsville
Newberry	R. F. Gladden, Principal,	Newberry
	J. B. Williams, Undertaker and Farmer,	Newberry
	U. S. Gallman, Supt. of Rural Schools	Newberry
Oconee	Allen Cade,	Seneca
	R. L. Finley, Prin., Oconee Tr. School,	Seneca
	Dr. Harry E. Thomas, Dentist,	Seneca
Orangeburg	S. Morgan, Attorney-at-Law,	Orangeburg
	J. P. Burgess, Pres., S. Teachers, Asso.,	Orangeburg
	E. H. Fitchett, Dean, Claflin College	Orangeburg
Pickens	W. M. Scott, Principal,	Seneca
	Wilson.	Easley
	M. Newton Sullivan,	Pickens
Richland	C. H. Brown, Dean, Benedict College,	Columbia
	C. A. Johnson, City Supvsr., Col. Schools,	Columbia
	A. W. Simkins, Director, Victory Bank,	Columbia
Saluda	A. C. Hightower, Principal,	Ridgespring
	T. F. Harmond, Supervisor, Rural Schools,	Ridgespring
	Thomas R. Logan, Farmer,	Saluda
Spartanburg	C. C. Woodson, Principal,	Spartanburg
	G. W. Bolden, N. C. Mutual Ins. Co.,	Spartanburg
	W. C. Bunch, U. S. Farm Dem. Agent,	Spartanburg
Sumter	C. A. Lawson, Prin., Lincoln High Sch.,	Sumter
	E. W. Booker, Dean, Morris College,	Sumter
	S. J. McDonald,	Sumter
Union	A. A. Sims, Principal,	Union
	E. N. Williams, U. S. Farm Dem. Agent,	Union
	Holmes McKissick,	Union
Williamsburg	Rev. H. H. Cooper,	Kingstree
	W. M. Anderson, Principal,	Kingstree
	E. R. Barr, Principal,	Greeleyville
York	Ralph W. McGirt, Principal,	Rock Hill
	Rev. Rucker, Pstr., Mt. Prospect Bpt. Ch.,	Rock Hill
	J. H. Godlock, Pres., Friendship College,	Rock Hill

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NOV 23 1940

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Palmetto Leader

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	Rev. A. W. Wright, Pastor, Baptist Ch.,	Bennettsville

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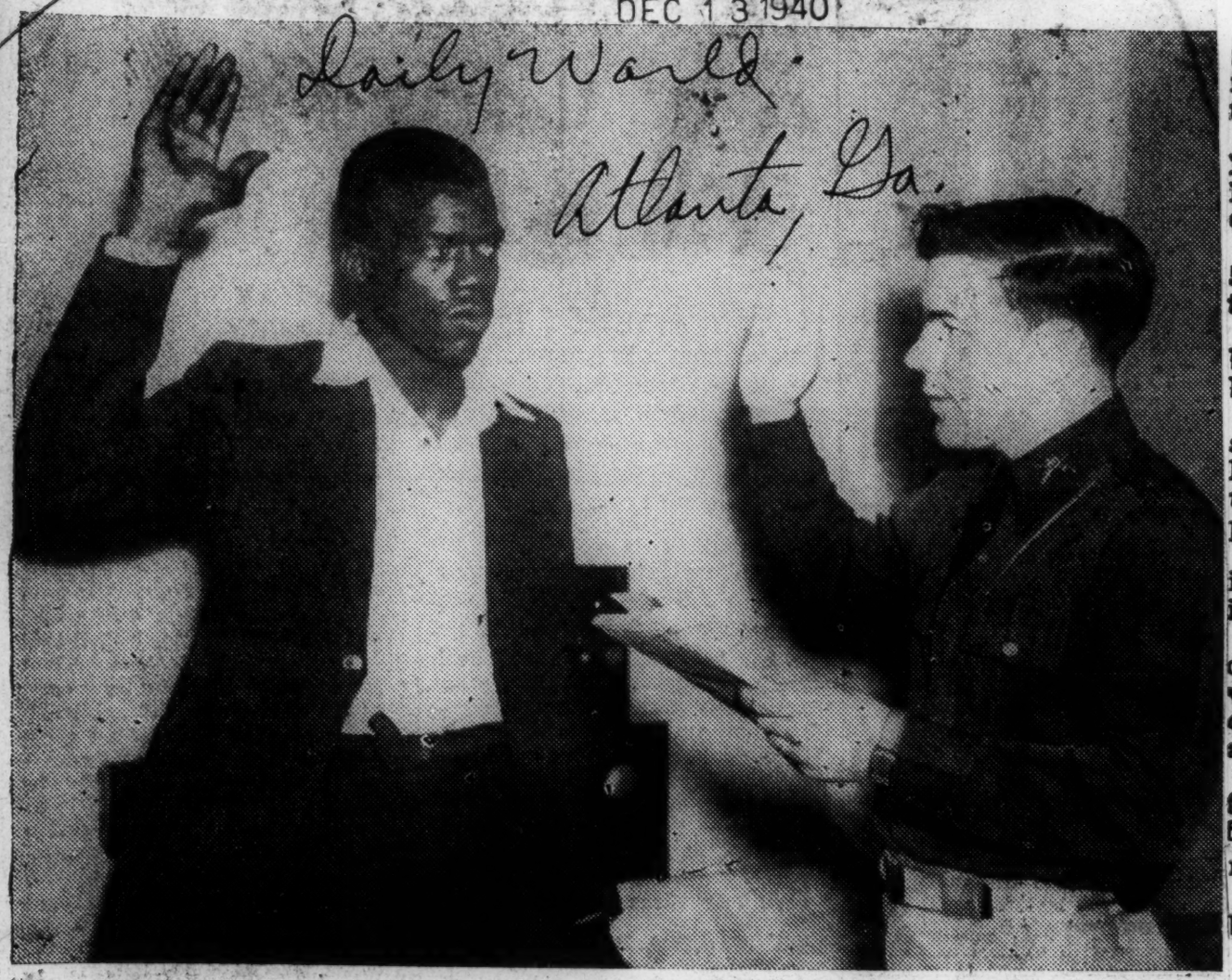
	R. F. Gladden, Principal,	Newberry
	J. B. Williams, Undertaker and Farmer,	Newberry
	U. S. Gallman, Supt. of Rural Schools	Newberry
Oconee	Allen Cade,	Seneca
	R. L. Finley, Prin., Oconee Tr. School,	Seneca
	Dr. Harry E. Thomas, Dentist,	Seneca
Orangeburg	S. Morgan, Attorney-at-Law,	Orangeburg
	J. P. Burgess, Pres., S. Teachers, Asso.,	Orangeburg
	E. H. Fitchett, Dean, Claflin College	Orangeburg
Pickens	W. M. Scott, Principal,	Seneca
	Wilson.	Easley
	M. Newton Sullivan,	Pickens
Richland	C. H. Brown, Dean, Benedict College,	Columbia
	C. A. Johnson, City Supvsr., Col. Schools,	Columbia
	A. W. Simkins, Director, Victory Bank,	Columbia
Saluda	A. C. Hightower, Principal,	Ridgespring
	T. F. Harmond, Supervisor, Rural Schools,	Ridgespring
	Thomas R. Logan, Farmer,	Saluda
Spartanburg	A. A. Sims, Principal,	Union
	E. N. Williams, U. S. Farm Dem. Agent,	Union
	Holmes McKissick,	Union
Williamsburg	Rev. H. H. Cooper,	Kingstree
	W. M. Anderson, Principal,	Kingstree
	E. R. Barr, Principal,	Greeleyville
York	Ralph W. McGirt, Principal,	Rock Hill
	Rev. Rucker, Pstr., Mt. Prospect Bpt. Ch.,	Rock Hill
	J. H. Godlock, Pres., Friendship College,	Rock Hill
Spartanburg	C. C. Woodson, Principal,	Spartanburg
	G. W. Bolden, N. C. Mutual Ins. Co.,	Spartanburg

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE- 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Decatur Supplies First Negro Draftee

DEC 13 1940

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.



The distinction of being the first Negro draftee to be enrolled in the Fourth Corps Area goes to Willie Edward Thomas, of Decatur, shown above as he was being sworn in by Lieutenant Willys H. Pearson, commander of the Ft. McPherson Induction Station. Thomas, after passing all physical examinations, was enrolled Thursday shortly before noon. He was formerly employed as a dishwasher. He was given the serial number 34002384, which will identify him all through his enlistment.—(SNS Staff Photo by Mackay.)

THE DRAFT ADMINISTRATION

DEC 21 1940

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

According to an N.A.A.C.P. report few Negroes are serving on draft boards throughout the country, although much more than ten per cent of those eligible for conscription are colored.

Only in Detroit (12), Youngstown (6), Amelia Court Hosue, Va. (2), Washington, D. C. (28), Durham (1), Berkeley, Calif. (1), Buffalo (3), New York (25), and Kansas City, Mo., were Negroes reported as members of local boards.

Only about 85 Negroes have jobs on draft boards, and 50 of them are in New York, the others being elsewhere in the East and Middlewest.

Several cities have Negro physicians on examining boards, and about 100 Negroes serve as members of advisory boards.

This is a poor showing when it is considered that there are around 7,000 local boards in the U.S.A., and that in large sections of the country the Negro population is extremely large, in some places being as much as 80 or 90 per cent of the total.

Whether or not a registrant will be called for service is left with the local board, and many considerations influence its decision.

Experience teaches us that there is very likely to be a different attitude toward a colored draftee than toward a white draftee, and for this reason there ought to at least be one Negro member of all local boards in jurisdictions having a considerable number of Negro registrants.

But the picture will not change unless local Negro defense committees get busy and make some demands for the filling of future vacancies in draft boards with qualified and responsible Negroes.

It is just as important to have Negro members of draft boards as it is to have Negro members of juries.

Negro Draftees Will Be Stepped Up in February

Director Dykstra Says Army Provides Equal Facilities for Men

With the Nation moving swiftly to expand its new citizen Army, many hundreds of Negro selectees are moving from reception centers to take their place in the military service, C. A. Dykstra, director of Selective Service, announced, this week.

Local boards in every State have been approving the qualifications of the youthful Negroes, including physical, and sending them to induction stations to be inducted into the Army at a rapid rate, the director said.

The Army is providing equal facilities for white and colored selectees and while, for lack of present facilities, the proportion of Negro trainees inducted in the January call will be small, it will be increased markedly in February, Colonel William H. Draper, Jr., War Department Liason Officer at National Headquarters, Selective Service System, said.

Colonel Draper, discussing the situation with Corps Area liaison officers frim all parts of the country, this week, told them that Selective Service and the War Department are cooperating to carry out the expression and implied terms of the Selective Service Act as it relates to selection of Negroes.

To Fulfill FDR'S Stateemnt

The Act provides that "there shall be no discrimination because of race or color," Colonel Draper pointed out, and asserted that every effort would be made to ensure the fulfillment of the President's recent statement that Negroes would be inducted and trained in the armed forces in proper ratio to their proportion of the Nation's manpower.

The sharp increase in the proportion of Negro selectees to be inducted in February is anticipated because of the activities of new Negro units which will provide adequate facilities and assurance that they will have a proportionate opportunity to share in the military defense of this country, according to Mr. Dykstra.

The Selective Service System has moved at such speed that for neither Negro nor white selectees has it been possible to provide for induction at a proportionate rate in all parts of the country. No man is being inducted until the necessary shelter, sanitary facilities, water supplies, heating and lighting arrangemenst, medical care, and hospital accommodations are ready as required by the law, the director said.

Will Be Equalized Later

The Second Corps Area supplied nearly half of the entire first call for both white and colored selectees, but this will be equalized later. Similarly, there will be a higher ratio of white selectees in January due to the lack of physical facilities already mentioned and the small number of colored Regular Army and National Guard organizations from which the expansion of Negro units must be made.

The director said:

"The January call for selectees will show a smaller proportion of Negroes but in February the percentage will substantially increase as additional facilities and training cadres of non-commissioned personnel become available. Negro selectees will be inducted from February to June at a rate which will guarantee the correct Negro ratio among those selected for Army training under the Act."

Dr. Dykstra announced that approximately 5,500 Negroes will be called in January and that the number will be increased to 24,000 for call in February. The total number of white and Negro selectees to be called in these two months will be approximately 238,000.

As the 1930 census showed 9.7 per cent of the population to be Negro, between 75,000 and 80,000 Negroes will be among the 800,000 Selective Service selectees to be inducted into the armed forces in the next six months, Mr. Dykstra said.

NEGRO QUOTAS IN DRAFT GIVEN

Boards To Furnish 396 Between Jan. 20-30

For Army Service

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 18—(AP)—The 396 Negroes Alabama will be called upon to furnish the army between Jan. 20 and 30 were allocated to the state's 155 draft boards Wednesday by the Military Department. All of them will be inducted at Ft. McClellan, Anniston.

The 604 white men the boards must also furnish next month were allocated Tuesday.

Induction dates for Negroes and each board's quota follows:

Jan. 20:

Jefferson, No. 1—11 men, No. 2—2, No. 3.—6, No. 4—2, No. 5—2, No. 6—3, No. 7—1, No. 8—5, No. 9—1, No. 10—4, No. 11—4, No. 12—2, No. 13—6, and No. 15—11.

Jan. 21:

Jefferson, No. 14—7 men, No. 16—6, No. 17—5, No. 18—5, No. 19—2; Talladega, No. 1—3, No. 2—2, No. 3—3; Calhoun, No. 2—2, No. 3—4; Cherokee, No. 1—1; Etowah, No. 1—2, No. 3—1, No. 4—1; St. Clair, No. 1—2, No. 2—2; Shelby, No. 1—2, No. 2—5; Randolph, No. 1—1, No. 2—1, and Clay, No. 1—1.

Jan. 22 Calls Listed

Jan. 22:

Colbert, No. 1—1, No. 2—1; Jackson, No. 1—1, No. 2— ; Lauderdale, No. 2—2; Lawrence, No. 1—2, No. 2—1; Limestone, No. 1—1, No. 2—2; Madison, No. 1—2, No. 2—1; No. 3—2, No. 4—1; Morgan, No. 1—1; Franklin, No. 1—1; Blount, No. 1—1 Lamar, No. 1—1; Fayette, No. 1—2; Walker, No. 2—2, No. 2—1, No. 3—1; Tuscaloosa, No. 1—3, No. 2—1, No. 3—2; Pickens, No. 1—2, No. 2—5; Chambers, No. 1—4, No. 2—6 Tallapoosa, No. 1—3, No. 2—3; Lee, No. 1—3, No. 2—5.

Jan. 23:

Bibb, No. 1—2; Chilton, No. 1—1, No. 2—1; Lowndes, No. 1—5, No. 2—4; oMntgomery, No. 1—7, No. 2—5, No. 3—2, No. 4—5, and No. 5—4.

Jan. 27 Assignments Noted

Jan. 27:

Elmore, No. 1—2, No. 2—3; Macon, No. 1—6, No. 2—4; Russell, No. 1—5, No. 2—6; Dallas, No. 1—3, No. 2—6, and No. 3—5.

Jan. 28:

Coosa, No. 1—2; Perry, No. 1—3, No. 2—4; Wilcox, No. 1—5, No. 2—4; Bullock, No. 1—7; Barbour, No. 1—4, No. 2—3, and Butler, No. 2—3.

Jan. 29:

Mobile, No. 1—4, No. 2—2, No. 3—8, No. 4—2, No. 5—5, No. 6—3; Baldwin, No. 1—2, No. 2—1; Washington, No. 1—3; Escambia, No. 1—2, No. 2—2; and Conecuh, No. 2—1.

Jan. 30:

Augusta, No. 1—2; Choctaw, No. 1—4; Clarke, No. 1—3, No. 2—3; Crenshaw, No. 2—2; Geneva, No. 1—1; Henry, No. 1—2; No. 2—2; Houston, No. 1—1, No. 2—1, No. 3-2; Monroe, No. 1—4, No. 2—2; Pike, No. 1—3, and No. 2—3.

Negro School Teacher Gets Five-Year Term For Draft Violation

Sumter Man First To Go To Penitentiary From Alabama For Refusal

James McKinney, 24-year-old Sumter County Negro school teacher, will have to spend the next five years in a federal penitentiary because he didn't want to serve a year in Uncle Sam's army under the selective service act.

Sentenced Thursday by U. S. District Judge T. A. Murphree after he had pleaded guilty to failing and refusing to register Oct. 16, McKinney gained the distinction of being the first man from Alabama to go to a penitentiary for violating the new military service law.

McKinney had little to say when the court imposed sentence, but Judge Murphree reminded him that he is a citizen of a "great country and a great democracy to which young men should respond for military service without hesitation when called."

The court also sentenced John D. Thomas, 21-year-old Negro, to serve five years in a penitentiary after he had pleaded guilty to attempting to wreck the Seminole Limited, crack Illinois - Central passenger train. Thomas was arrested by F. B. I. agents last Summer, after he had placed crossties on the track ahead of the train on a high trestle at Hackleburg, Ala. A wreck was averted when the engineer stopped the train before running into the obstruction.

Lindsey Lee Sanders and Anthony N. Sherg were each sentenced to three years when they pleaded guilty to violating the national motor vehicle theft act in transporting a stolen automobile from Nashville to Huntsville, Ala. A similar sentence was given Wilburn A. Smith, Negro, for transporting an automobile from Pulaski, Tenn., to Huntsville, and Leonard F. Williams, a white man, was given three years for transporting a stolen truck from Perry, Ga., to Gadsden.

Cecil M. Collins also received a three-year sentence for transporting a stolen car from Virginia to Alabama.

A. P. Linweber, 50, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary when he pleaded guilty to mailing obscene and threatening post cards to City Detective Earl Heaton and Recorder Henry J. Martin.

Other sentences imposed were:

Theft in interstate shipments, Amos J. Christopher and Earl Tuck, five years each; forging government checks, Jonah D. Going, five years; Eddie F. Payne, six years, and James William Jordan, three years; counterfeiting, James Roy Steele, six years, and Andrew Jackson Reeves, five years; white slavery, George Miles Munnerlyn, five years' probation.

Stealing mail matter, Willie Beville, five years; breaking into a postoffice, Carl Marks Joy, three years.

Negroes Eager To Join Army Roll The Dice

SHREVEPORT, LA., Dec. 24.—(U.P.)—"Box cars" on a pair of dice isn't lucky—except to Richard Lang, who with six other negroes, volunteered for army service under the conscription act.

The quota for Caddo Parish was four men and the first volunteer had already been given a place the Parish draft board staged a dice game—the three winners to be enrolled for service.

Emanuel Burns, first man to handle the dice, banked a "natural" seven off the baseboard of the draft headquarters room.

It was then that the board officials decided to pass the same dice around and that high dice won.

Joe Perry shot a three—and was out of the army.

Willie Tisby rolled a 10, his brother George followed with an 8 and Leon Collins tied him with another "Ada from Decatur."

It looked as if they were "in" when Lang, last man up, breathed on the dice and let fly.

He rolled two sixes—boxcars, bane of crapshooters but a boon to him He wanted that "free meals and $30 dollahs a month."

Collins and George Tisby rolled off the tie, with Tisby earning a place in the quota by throwing 9.

Mississippi Man Appointed To Draft Board

DEC 6 1940

JACKSON, Miss. — James W. Wilson, retired postal clerk, has been appointed on the Hinds County Advisory Board for Selective Service registrants. Mr. Wilson will assist Negro registrants seeking information concerning the Selective Service Act.

Mr. Wilson lives at 1013 Pascagoula street and is well known here.

Incidently, Mississippi's first quota of 411 men for military training will be composed entirely of volunteers, 183 of which will be colored.

They will arrive at Camp Shelby, near Hattiesburg, for induction between December 4-13.

According to Major J. T. Duggan, registration and classification officer, 1071 colored men and 1002 white men have volunteered for service, but those with dependants and other deferments will not be used.

Ninety-four of the 107 draft boards announced that the number of volunteers exceeds the number of men needed for the first quota.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE - 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Conference Set On Colored Race's Part in Defense

NOV 2 1940

Hampton, Va., Nov. 5 (AP).—A national conference on the participation of the colored race in national defense will open at Hampton Institute on November 25, the institute board of trustees announced today.

More than 200 persons are expected to attend the conference, which will study all aspects of colored participation in the defense program. The two-day meeting will open immediately after the inauguration of Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean as Hampton's sixth president.

Among the participants on the incomplete program announced today are Aubrey Williams and Mary McLeod Bethune of the National Youth Administration; Surgeon General Thomas W. Parran, Dr. Roscoe C. Brown and Dr. Warren F. Draper of the U. S. Public Health Service; Col. West A. Hamilton of the U. S. Army; Cornelius Kingof the Farm Credit Administration; Robert C. Weaver and Frances Williams of the National Defense Commission; Dr. Harold Benjamin, dean of the University of Maryland, and Dr. Sidney B. Hall, superintendent of public instruction in Virginia.

Negro Held For Failure To Register

NOV 7 1940

A transient Negro who failed to register on Oct. 16 under the selective service act was declared a delinquent yesterday afternoon by the Bibb county No. 3 draft board and will be turned over to U. S. District Attorney T. Hoyt Davis for prosecution.

Board Chairman W. E. Pendleton said the Negro, listed at Macon police headquarters as Armster McArthur Glenn, could give no reason why he failed to register.

He told the board he was in Tifton on registration day and that two or three days later he went to a school house to register but was told to "come back on the next registration day."

He gave his home as Kalamazoo, Mich.

Glenn was arrested by Patrolman O. P. McDaniel, city police officer, on Nov. 1 on a "loitering and hold for investigation" charge. In routine questioning it was learned that he had no registration card.

The Negro was returned to city hall barracks last night after the hearing.

The selective service act provides maximum penalties of a 10-year prison sentence and a $10,000 fine for failure to comply with registration requirements.

The First Nineteen

OCT 31 1940

Twelve white men and seven Negroes are among the first 19 Jefferson County residents who will appear before the draft boards as a preliminary to determining whether or not they will be called for a year's military training.

The first 19 who held the fateful number 158 are rather a representative group of the young men who actually will be called to training from Jefferson County. Some of them will be deferred for various reasons. It may be that only two or three of them actually will be sent to a training camp.

All of the "first 19" in Jefferson County, however, want to serve their country. Some of them have wives and children and some of them are in "vital industries" which will cause them to be deferred. At least one is physically unable to serve in a military capacity. But all of them express satisfaction over the democratic process and its method of selecting men for defense of the nation.

Such as these are the people of the United States of America. Such men as these will defend our liberties. Such men as these must make the democratic process continue to work.

There are, of course, richer men and poorer men among us. There are some men who are more widely educated than the most fortunate of these 19. There are some who are more illiterate than the most unlettered of the lot.

These 19 men are representative of the people of our county. Blue-eyed, brown-eyed, fair-skinned, black-skinned, representing divers religious affirmations, divers racial heritages, divers views on how democracy should be made to work, they all are Americans who believe in majority rule, Americans who believe in liberty and our way of life.

Our country's liberties, we believe, are safe in such hands as these, so long as such spirits as theirs dominate our system.

Tenn. Governor Bars Negroes to Draft Boards

Tells Delegation That "This Is a White Man's Country"—Makes Veiled Threat in Warning for All to Register

NOV 1 1940

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 31.—Gov. Prentice Cooper, a one-time "liberal" and a favorite of President Roosevelt, had nothing but insults for a delegation of leading Tennessee Negro citizens who came to ask him for representation for Negro people on draft boards in the state.

"This is a white man's country," Cooper told the delegation. He advised them to tell Negroes of draft age that they had better register, "because if they don't they will be arrested and fined $10,000 or put in prison until they work it out."

It was recalled that Brownsville, Tenn., only last June was the scene of the lynching of a Negro man who tried to register to vote and that vehement protests to Governor Cooper brought not the slightest action to apprehend the lynchers.

Thus, in effect, Governor Cooper told the delegation, many of whom were Negro ministers, that it is forbidden for Negroes to register to vote in Tennessee, while they are required to register to die.

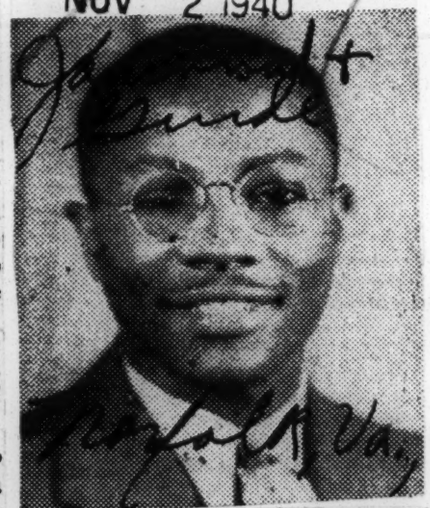
Cooper's remarks, as reported to the national office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples, were:

This is a white man's country. . . . The Negro had nothing to do with the settling of America. . . . You fellows ought to feel proud that you are in a great country like America. It is the best place for you and your people.

"Now one important thing you preachers ought to tell your boys is to go to the stations and register for military service, because if they don't they will be arretsed and fined $10,000 or put in prison until they work it out.

Draft Advisor

NOV 2 1940



NATHANIEL T. WILLIAMS, Danville, Va., broker and real-estateman who was appointed a member of the advisory committee of the draft board of Danville. Mr. Williams is the only race representative on the board.

State Draft Quotas Given

NOV 9 1940 WASHINGTON

The selective service quotas by States for the period up to June 30, next, with credits allowed to each State for those serving in the National Guard and other armed forces, are as follows:

State	Gross Quota	National Guard	Other Branches	Net Quota	Colored Quota
Alabama	39,522	3,766	22,045	13,711	4,794
Arizona	8,537	1,580	3,859	3,098	77
Arkansas	27,643	3,650	15,147	8,846	2,232
California	116,878	10,740	68,121	38,017	132
Colorado	17,394	2,490	11,067	3,837	42
Connecticut	25,013	6,244	10,348	8,421	151
Delaware	4,205	1,574	1,302	1,329	182
Dist. of Col.	11,848	2,528	5,338	3,982	1,079
Florida	28,814	3,407	15,037	10,370	3,049
Georgia	45,053	5,320	26,941	12,792	4,707
Idaho	8,100	2,236	3,910	1,954	29
Illinois	116,255	12,958	41,074	62,223	2,676
Indiana	47,389	5,978	20,324	21,087	738
Iowa	36,023	5,145	19,140	11,738	82
Kansas	26,407	4,212	13,807	8,388	294
Kentucky	41,613	3,502	28,957	9,154	787
Louisiana	34,356	3,755	15,517	15,084	4,566
Maine	11,558	3,363	5,114	3,081	3
Maryland	26,898	4,270	10,064	12,564	2,123
Massachusetts	61,648	12,969	28,123	20,556	246
Michigan	77,223	7,655	22,286	47,282	2,645
Minnesota	38,021	6,351	13,018	18,652	74
Mississippi	29,614	3,064	12,791	12,759	6,405
Missouri	54,420	5,850	22,951	23,619	1,464
Montana	8,337	1,508	4,266	2,563	5
Nebraska	19,549	2,248	10,845	6,456	65
Nevada	2,007	315	1,068	624	4
New Hampshire	6,886	2,128	3,179	1,579	3
New Jersey	60,149	8,766	19,213	32,170	1,673
New Mexico	7,553	1,258	3,333	2,962	21
New York	200,160	25,941	59,423	114,796	3,788
N. Carolina	49,424	4,384	29,427	15,613	4,528
North Dakota	9,492	2,163	3,928	3,401	3
Ohio	94,068	11,540	30,031	52,497	2,467
Oklahoma	38,735	6,636	22,734	9,365	674
Oregon	18,100	4,713	10,671	2,806	5
Pennsylvania	137,974	14,907	61,545	61,522	2,768
Rhode Island	10,360	2,933	4,309	3,118	44
S. Carolina	25,804	3,708	16,139	5,957	2,716
South Dakota	9,425	1,767	4,133	3,525	3
Tennessee	40,766	3,976	22,561	14,229	2,604
Texas	105,960	11,633	61,114	33,213	4,882
Utah	8,605	2,278	2,535	1,206	2
Vermont	5,319	1,578	2,535	1,206	2
Virginia	38,883	5,049	24,087	9,747	2,614
Washington	28,424	4,725	17,878	5,821	23
W. Virginia	28,253	2,405	17,394	8,454	558
Wisconsin	43,935	6,372	15,931	21,632	87
Wyoming	4,587	947	2,593	1,047	6
Totals	1,935,277	256,484	889,792	789,000	68,572

These figures are subject to further revision because no formula has been officially worked out for determining the colored quota to be furnished by each State.

A gross quota was set for each State and from this was deducted the number of National Guardsmen and members of other branches of the armed forces to be called into Federal service by the deadline date.

Available data shows the colored personnel of the Regular Army to be approximately 8,086 men and of the Navy approximately 4,007 men.

3,324 in Guard

The total colored personnel in the National Guard is 3,324. They are apportioned as follows: District of Columbia, 127; Maryland, 66; Massachusetts, 376; New Jersey, 376; Ohio, 376; IHinois, 757, and New York, 1,246. There are no colored National Guardsmen in any other states.

Race Doctors In U. S. Army Medical Corps

Will Hold Officer Rankings From 1st Lieutenant Up

NOV 9 1940

CHICAGO, Ill. (ANP)—The alert official staff and membership of the National Medical Association have been successful in their effort to have colored physician draft enrollees assigned to army service only as professionals, it was learned here this week.

In a telegram to Dr. A. N. Vaughan, president of the Association, the Surgeon General of the Army stated that he would be pleased to have the cooperation of the National Medical Association in securing 300 physicians for the Medical Corp of the United States Army. These physicians will become officers, ranking from first lieutenants upwards.

Dr. Vaughan has requested the defense committee, Dr. Roscoe C. Giles, chairman, Dr. Carl G. Roberts and Dr. Clarence H. Payne, to contact each local branch of the association and secure the desired quota.

In accordance, each constituent state, county and city branch of the association will fill in questionnaires submitted by the American Medical Associations and send them to the office of Chairman Roscoe C. Giles, 3541 South State Street, Chicago.

Concerning the plan, Dr. Giles said:

"An especial appeal is addressed to the men between 25 and 35 years who ar erequested to state their qualications as indicated in the questionnaire. However, older me nfrom 36 to 55 years who are physically fit and desire to go into special service as surgery, genito-urinary diseases, eye, ear, nose and throat, orthopedics, etc., are urged to volunteer.

"The Committee does not feel it has finished its work until the medical men have secured full, fair and equal treatment and recognition in all branches of the defense program. Further it is cooperating with civilian agencies to provide identical treatment for all citizens in all services of the defense set-up."

Dean Pickens Secretary Of New York Draft Board

NOV 9 1940

NEW YORK, Nov. 7. (ANP)—Last week, following his appointment by Governor Lehman to serve on Draft Board 58, Dean William Pickens, N.A.A.C.P. director of branches, acted as secretary of the draft body. Housed in Public School 192, the district served by Board 58 has more white than colored enrollees.

As a result of the great public interest in conscripting America's youth under the selective service act, a capacity crowd attended the public meeting held here on Oct. 27, to protest against any form of segregation in the nation's armed forces. A group of young people, among them Miss Harriet Pickens, daughter of the N.A.A.C.P. executive, organized the meeting and Charles H. Houston was one of the principal speakers.

Theological Students And Conscription

NOV 9 1940

Editor, Journal and Guide:

Twenty young men, students in Union Theological, seminary started out to defy the law of the United States, requiring that all male citizens between the ages of 21 and 36 should register their names and addresses, etc., on Oct. 16, with their government. Just why these boys got that notion into their heads will still be a mystery to me, even after it is "explained."

The law had already and too considerately some will think, dictated that bona fide theological students would not have to go further into the military machine than to register their names and thus to classify themselves. For how could these men be properly listed and excused unless properly registered somewhere?

These students for the ministry, for the spiritual leadership of our American people, somehow decided that they should disobey, insult and defy this reasonable democratic law. How their religion could sanction that course, is a mystery. Even when the individual thinks that majority and that chosen leadership are wrong, it is not only un-Christian, but uncivilized and unsafe to defy and violate their conclusions.

These 20 young men at last reports have dwindled down to 8. The other 12 saw, we trust, that what they were doing was a greater wrong than anything the chosen agents of the law they disliked could possibly do in carrying out those laws. We do not like to say that these boys are publicity-seekers merely. They are just wrong in their conclusions. Their aims are perhaps noble,—to set an example of defying a specific law and procedure which they do not like.

If there be anything wrong with our present draft laws, it is not due to the lack of conscientious effort on the part of our law-makers to avoid any undemocratic principle. That is why they asked ALL to register,—preachers, law-makers and all, Even some of those in the Congress, being in the age-group, have had to register,—and even those who voted AGAINST the law. That is democracy,—and the best thing about Christianity is its democracy.

—WILLIAM PICKENS
New York, N. Y.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE- 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Three Brothers Held As Dodgers Of Draft

OCT 31 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—The first arrests in the district concerned with the draft involved three colored men, charged with falsifying their addresses. The men were Clifton L. Barton, 21, Nathaniel Barton, 28, and Mackie Barton, 28, all brothers.

Bound over on $3,500 bond each by Commissioner Neadham C. Turnage, they are being held for the district grand jury.

Clifton Barton was arrested Friday night on suspicion by a detective from the 11th precinct, who found that Barton had given address different from that which appeared on his registration card. Investigation followed and his two brothers were also taken into custody.

Clifton and Nathaniel pleaded guilty at the preliminary hearings, but Mackie changed a plea of guilty to not guilty after questioning by an assistant district attorney.

Mrs. Dorothy S. Williams, a school teacher acting as a registrar Oct. 16, testified that she took Mackie Barton's name and address and repeated them back to him twice. He told her he could not write, she said. She stated he gave her the address 5511 Foote street—a vacant lot—while his actual address is 5811 Foote street.

Asked why he told an untruth, Mackie Barton replied, "Well, when you get in trouble you say the first thing that pops in your head."

The penalty for conviction of violating the Selective Service act carries a maximum prison sentence of five years, a maximum fine of $10,000 or both.

Annist'n, Ala. Star
October 18, 1940

STATE FALLS SHORT

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 18. (U.P.)—Alabama will fall, approximately 100,000 short of the expected 425,000 men of draft age, Colonel John T. Moore, director of registration, announced today.

Forty of the state's 67 counties reported a total registration of 223,789, and Moore said all rural counties were falling behind first estimates.

"We still believe 425,000 is the correct figure," he said, "but apparently in many rural counties many Negroes and others failed to register.

"We'll just have to 'beat the bushes' and get them," Moore added.

Urban counties like Jefferson, Mobile, Montgomery, Etowah and Tuscaloosa registered more than expected, but all rural districts fell far behind, Moore said.

Sixteen Colored Draw '158' In The 1st Draft

NOV 3 1940

Answering the first call to service in the nation's history-making peacetime conscription, were over 500 Negroes out of the 4,632 Chicagoans whose numbers were drawn Tuesday in the national lottery in Washington.

Sixteen of them held "58", the number to become "order number one" throughout the country.

They are: Trosey Taylor, 4317 Forrestville avenue; Ernest R. Rather, 4735 Forrestville; Herman Jones, 5337 Indiana avenue; J. H. Sharpe, 3027 Prairie avenue; T. Winchester, 3451 So. Michigan; John Butler, 1125 W. Chicago avenue; Jack McCloyre, 310 E. 42nd; S. J. Nelson, 4732 So. Michigan; Silas Marbley, 4538 State and George Clay, 1223 S. Peoria.

First draft number "158" also went to Roy Goins, 218 Champlain; R. C. Colbert, 3825 Federal; Alex Austin, 4611 Michigan; H. James, 5337 Indiana; B. D. Johnson, 5941 Michigan avenue; Harold Tate, 6614 Rhodes.

Mobile, Ala., Forum Sun,
Oct. 11, 1940-

COLORED PERSONS SHARE EQUITABLY IN DEFENSE PLAN

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt ordered the war department today to put into effect immediately a policy providing that the services of colored persons will be utilized on "a fair and equitable basis" in the national defense program.

Announcing the President's action Stephen Early, his press secretary said that it followed a conference Mr. Roosevelt had on September 27 with colored leaders and Frank Knox, secretary of the navy, and Robert Patterson, assistant secretary of war.

Early said Patterson thereafter submitting a statement of policy which the President approved:

The statement provided:

"It is the policy of the war department that the services of colored persons will be utilized on a fair and equitable basis. In line with this policy provision will be made as follows:

"1. The strength of the colored personnel of the army of the United States will be maintained on the general basis of proportion of the colored population of the country.

"2 Colored organizations will be established in each major branch of the service, combatant as well as non-combatant.

"3. Colored reserve officers eligible for active duty will be assigned to colored units officered by colored personnel.

"4. When officer candidate schools are established opportunity will be given to colored persons to qualify for reserve commissions.

"5. Colored persons are being given aviation training as pilots, mechanics. and technical specialists. This training will be accelerated. Colored aviation units will be formed as soon as the necessary personnel has been trained.

"6. At arsenals and army posts colored civilians are accorded equal opportunity for employment at work for which they are qualified by ability, education and experience.,

"7. The policy of the war department is not to intermingle colored and white enlisted personnel in the same regimental organizations. This policy has been proven satisfactory over a long period of years and to make changes would produce situations destructive to morale and detrimental to the preparations for national defense. For similar reasons the department does not contemplate assigning colored reserve officers other than those of the medical corps anl chaplins to existing colored combat units of the regular army. These regular units are going concerns. accustomed through many years of the present system. Their morale is splendid, their rate of re-enlistment is exceptionally high, and their field training is well advanced. It is the opinion of the war department that no experiments should be tried with the organizational setup of these units at this critical time."

New York City Names 42 On Draft Boards

11 Harlemites Selected To Give Medical Exams

OCT 26 1940

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU
(Exclusivel to the Guide)

NEW YORK—Nine colored residents from Brooklyn, 29 from Harlem, three from Queens County and one from Bronx County were among members of local draft boards announced last week by Gov. Lehman.

Eleven Harlemites were also among examining physicians assigned to these boards, but as far as could be ascertained the list of appeals agents did not include the name of a single Negro lawyer.

Densely populated Negro areas in cities like Hempstead and Rockville Center, in Nassau County, and in large upstate centers like Mt. Vernon and New Rochelle, in Westchester County, went unrecognized.

JERSEYITES ANGERED

In northern New Jersey, protest meetings were called this week in several large cities to decry the fact that Governor Moore had not appointed a single Negro to any of the state's draft boards, in spite of the heavy colored population in cities like Newark, Jersey City, Plainfield, the Oranges, Atlantic City, Trenton, Asbury Park, and Camden.

Each draft board has been given the right to appoint its own clerical staff, including a chief clerk at $150 per month, and a number of assistant clerks and stenographers at $100 per month.

It is expected that Harlemites will qualify for several of these jobs since a number of draft boards dominated by colored officials, are located in the Negro belt.

THREE ALL-COLORED BOARDS

Included on the Harlem draft boards are representatives of business, religion, social service, politics, the world of entertainment, and journalism. The three members of boards No. 39, 58, and 54 are colored, and in several other instances the boards are made up of two Negroes and one white.

Serving on Harlem draft boards are:

The Rev. Floarda Howard, 19 West 99th St.; Frederick A. Warner, 21 W. 110th St.; Franklin O. Nichols, 409 Edgecombe Ave.; the Rev. John H. Johnson, 18 W. 122nd St.; Dr. O. Clay Maxwell, 1980 Seventh Ave.; Percy Estwick, 204 Lenox Ave.; Noble Sissle, 419 W. 141st St.; Dennis Edwards, 215 Lenox Ave.

Also Dr. Channing H. Tobias, 35 W. 110th St., (likewise a National draft advisory board member); Grenier Turner, 190 W. 135th St.; Earl Stevens, 44 W. 125th St.; Oscar H. Williams, 2116 Seventh Ave.; Theodore Daniels, 164 W. 136th St.; Javan Steele, 2068 Madison Ave.; David Payne, 163 W. 137th St.; Dean William Pickens, 260 W. 139th St.; Clarence D. King, 574 St. Nicholas Ave.; Maceo A. Thomas, 2306 Seventh Ave.

Also Benjamin Locke, 435 Convent Ave.; Elmer P. Sawyer, 2270 Seventh Ave.; Fitzherbert Howell, 215 W. 135th St.; Milton Jackson, 1 W. 137th St.; the Rev. E. E. Hall, 450 Convent Ave.; Charles Buchanan, 2588 Seventh Ave.; William A. Traynham, 770 St. Nicholas Ave.; Wilbur F. Coleman, 2588 Seventh Ave.; George S. Schuyler, 270 Convent Ave.; Jamer Egert Allen, 16 St. Nicholas Place; and Roy Wilkins, 409 Edgecombe Ave.

THOSE IN BROOKLYN

Colored members of Brooklyn draft boards are:

Samuel Hudnell, 452 Macon St.; the Rev. John N. Coleman, 1610 Dean St.; Edward Graham, 405 Carlton Ave.; Benjamin Butler, 1710-A Fulton St.; Arthur Comither, 405 Carlton Ave.; Clarence Pope, 468 McDonough St.; Matthew Lattimer, 511 McDonough St.; the Rev. Claude L. Franklin, 546 Decatur St.; and Charles Keller, 631 Jefferson Ave.

The Rev. George Hinton, 111-17 Northern Boulevard; the Rev. E. H. Hamilton, 103-20 32nd Ave., both of Corona; and Gordon H. Jones, 171-25 104th Ave., Jamaica, were named in Queens County, and the lone colored member from Bronx County is the well known labor leader, Frank R. Crosswaith, 1180 Tinton Ave.

DOCTORS APPOINTED

Harlem doctors named as examining physicians were Ferdinand T. Reid, Cyril H. Dolly, Vernon A. Ayer, Arrindel H. Sealy, Samuel O'Brien Payne, Charles A. Petioni, Ralph H. Young, Charles C. Middleton, Samuel S. A. Sidat Singh, Neville C. Whiteman, and James T. W. Granady.

OCT 26 1940

It has been roughly estimated by politicians and other observers that approximately 120,000 colored men between the ages of 21 and 35 have registered from Harlem and Brooklyn under the new conscription law.

The draft boards are setting up their preliminary machinery and will hand out numbers to the draftees as soon as the results of the the national lottery is announced in Washington, D. C.

CHANGES PROBABLE

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, who has been named a member of local draft board No. 48, will probably be replaced by a substitute, inasmuch as he is already a member of President Roosevelt's national advisory committee on the draft.

Some of the other members. like Noble Sissle, the orchestra leader, and Charles Buchanan, manager of the Savoy Ballroom, are also expected to resign.

This particular time of the year, is their busy season and the exigencies of the moment are not considered critical enough for such a sacrifice in time and money. Draft board members will serve without pay and they have been warned that they may have a considerable amount of night work.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
October 25, 1940

ALABAMA DRAFT SETUP PRAISED

Dixon Names Two Negro Advisory Boards To Study Appeals

Gov. Frank M. Dixon said Maj. William J. Rushton, supervisor of federal selective service in the Southeastern area, had advised him that Alabama's draft setup is "perfect," an Associated Press dispatch from Montgomery said Thursday.

Gov. Dixon said he had talked with Maj. Rushton Wednesday and that the latter had no suggestions to make regarding improvements.

At the same time, Gov. Dixon announced that two Negro advisory appeal boards, nominated by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, had been appointed.

Locations Selected

"At the request of Washington," the governor said, "I am appointing two advisory appeal boards to handle the cases of Negro appellants from the action of the various draft boards. One of the boards will be located in Montgomery to handle the cases arising in the southern part of the state, and one in Birmingham to handle cases arising in the northern section.

"These boards will be advisory in their nature. When an appeal is made from a decision of the local draft board the regular appeal board having jurisdiction will be requested to postpone action until after investigation and recommendation by the appeal board for Negro registrants having jurisdiction."

Board Members Named

The South Alabama Board—A. L. Turner, lawyer, Tuskegee; R. T. Adair, doctor, Montgomery; O. C. Crowe, farmer, Montgomery; Earl L. Patterson, industry, Selma; O. L. Campbell, labor, Montgomery.

North Alabama Board—Charles V. Hendley, lawyer, Birmingham; Walter L. Brown, doctor, Birmingham; Sam Evans, farmer, Birmingham; Luther A. Van Hoose, industry, Tuscaloosa; W. L. McAlpin, labor, Birmingham.

Dothan, Ala., Herald
October 17, 1940

NEGROES BARRED FROM SINGING UP FOR ARMY

Sergeant F. B. Dykes, recruiting officer, reported Saturday that there were no more openings for Negroes in the U. S. Army. He stated that no reason had been given by the Corp headquarters for this closure.

Enlistments last week set a new high record with 49 persons enlisting for service. Three of which were college men.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
October 27, 1940

CLUB INVITES NEGRO SPEAKER

Schoolboy, 14, Asked to Make Address Before Group of Central Pupils.

George Blackwell, 14-year-old Negro schoolboy, will speak to all four guidance periods of Central High school November 4 in the school auditorium if present plans are worked out, announced Stuart Shannonhouse, treasurer of the newly organized speech club of Central, yesterday.

The text of Blackwell's speech tentatively will be "A Challenge To American Youth." Blackwell has had a good deal of experience in speaking, winning an award in a state contest.

"Would Roosevelt or Willkie Make the Better President" will be the subject for a panel discussion by members of the speech club after Blackwell's speech.

Details for the program were arranged by the retiring temporary officers—Stuart Shannohouse, acting president, and Natalie Harrison acting secretary—who yielded their offices to the newly elected permanent officers at the club meeting last Wednesday afternoon, immediately after school.

SUBSIDIARY CLUB.

Newly elected officers are as follows: Peggy Burnett, president; Bill de Roxlo, first vice president; John Vickers, second vice president; Natalie Harrison, recording secretary; Virginia Smith, corresponding secretary; Hoyle Wilson, efficiency secretary; and Stuart Shannonhouse, temporary treasurer.

Organized as a subsidiary club to the Oratorical and Debating society, the speech club will give a chance to all students to develop their talents in this field as it has an unlimited membership. The O. D. S. has a limited membership of 15.

Miss Mary Louise Greene organized the club and is its faculty adviser. She is also faculty adviser to the O. D. S. in conjunction with Dr. Elmer H. Garinger, Central's principal, and of the dramatics department, and the Dramatics club.

Shannonhouse also said that the club would meet Friday, November 1, to select a new name for the club from suggestions submitted by the student body. An honorary life membership and a dollar in cash has been offered as a reward for the student turning in the name that is finally selected. Miss Natalie Harrison, recording secretary, has been in charge of the contest for the new name. 11

Columbia, S. C. State
November 1, 1940

Newberry Negroes Ready for War

Newberry, Oct. 31.—"I am now ready to go to the show," said a Negro draft registrant Saturday night about 8 o'clock after he had stood on the pavement in front of the draft office practically all day scanning the names of draft enrollees.

"Ys, I have found my number," said the Negro, "and it is 923 and I hope it will be drawn first and that I will be among the first to go."

Hardly had he finished when a smaller Negro piped in and said, "I'se only one regret and that is that I am not 21. I want to go, too."

Jake R. Wise, member of one of the draft boards, stated that it seems that a large number of the Negroes registered are anxious to go, hoping that they will be among the first to go in training from this section.

Ever since the posting of the names in front of the draft office large crowds have filled the street, making it almost impossible to pass. Some have been seen standing there for hours. One white youth late Saturday said he had given up hopes of finding his name and that he was going home and return later.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Advance
November 11, 1940

Negro Assistants Named To Draft Advisory Board

H. L. Trigg, president of State Normal Teacher's College, C. F. Graves, E. A. Anderson, and Calvin R. Paige were Negro assistants named Saturday on the registrant's advisory board by Fentress T. Horner, chairman of the board.

Horner had named 11 assistants prior to Saturday.

Registrants are urged to bring with them their social security number when they seek the advice of the board, and to have previously read over the questionnaires, that they may be familiar with the questions.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE* 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
October 17, 1940

53-Year-Old Negro Offers To Register for Duty Again

Camuel Phoenix, fifty-three-year-old negro World war veteran, who thought his services might be useful in another emergency, went to register at the high school of Charleston yesterday morning.

Phoenix, who lives at 1 Islington court, went to the school, showed his papers from the last war and said he wanted to register again. He was directed to a second floor room in which John E. Royall, high school teacher, was the registrar.

Mr. Royall began filling out a card, happened to look up and notice that Phoenix was gray-haired and no longer young. He found that Phoenix was born in 1887 and told him that he did not have to register, thirty-six being the maximum age limit.

"I just wanted to clear the law," Phoenix explained.

Before leaving he inquired, "are you sure you don't need me?"

Lack of family records concerning country-born negroes was apparent during the registration. Many had no idea how old they were, other than that they were somewhere in the "space" for registration. Some said they were reared by a relative, such as their grandmammy," who now was dead, and with whom was lost all recollection of their early history.

Many had little idea to list as the person "who will always know your address." At least one man gave his "girl friend" and another his "common law wife." One listed another man's wife who was no kin to him.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
October 24, 1940

Dixon Names Appeal Boards

Two Advisory Groups For Negros Selected By Chief Executive

Governor Frank Dixon announced Thursday the appointment of two advisory appeal draft boards for negroes, one of which will be located in Montgomery.

Dr. R. T. Adair, of 121½ Monroe Street will be the medical adviser to Board No. 1. O. C. Crowe, of R.F.D. 4, Montgomery will represent the negro farmers of central and south Alabama, and O. L. Campbell, of 210 Tuscaloosa St., will represent organized labor.

Other members appointed were A. L. Turner, of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., and Earl L. Patterson, of Selma.

Advisory Appeal Board

The negro advisory appeal board appointed for north Alabama are Charles V. Hendley, lawyer; Dr. Walter L. Brown, physician; and, W. L. McAlpin, to represent labor, all of Birmingham; and, Luther A. Van Hoose, Tuscaloosa, representing industry; and, Sam Evans, representing industry.

Upon appointment of the boards, the governor released the following statement:

"At the request of Washington, I am appointing two Advisory Appeal Boards to handle the cases of negro appellants from the action of the various draft boards. One of these boards will be located in Montgomery to handle the cases arising in the southern part of the state, and one in Birmingham to handle cases arising in the northern section. These boards will be advisory in their nature. When an appeal is made from a decision of the local draft board the regular appeal board having jurisdiction will be requested to postpone action until after investigation and recommendation by the appeal board for negro registrants having jurisdiction. I am expecting their investigation, decision, and report to be of great help to the appeal board having jurisdiction in the disposition of these cases.

"The personnel of these boards was recommended by Dr. Patterson, of Tuskegee, after very careful process of selection by him. It is my understanding that other southern states will install similar systems following the example of Alabama."

Aliceville, Ala., News
October 10, 1940

The South And The Draft

The Southern states as a whole will be less affected by the draft than other sections of the country. That is to say fewer men will be drafted in proportion to population from the South than from elsewhere. The reason for this is that the South has contributed a higher number of volunteers to the army and navy than other sections, and the draft law provides that each state must be credited with the number of its citizens who volunteer.

In some states this will make a considerable difference in the number of draftees. The Texas Weekly estimates, for example, that no more than 8,000 men will be drafted from Texas in the first call for 800,000 men from the nation as a whole, while probably more than 50,000 will be called from Michigan, although Texas has 1,173,000 more population than Michigan.

Some other examples are cited by the Texas Weekly:

A striking contrast in this matter of enlistment and the draft is provided by taking a group of Southern states in which volunteering has been especially high and comparing it with a group in which it has been particularly low. For example the states of North Carolina and South Carolina Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Oklahama and Texas, with combined population of 23,007,283, have already contributed so many volunteers to the army and navy that only 32,400 men from these states will be called up in the first draft. On the other hand, the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio and Michigan, with combined population of 22,305,601, will be called on for 187,900 men. The states of New York and Illinois, with combined population of 22,305,601, will have a quota in the first draft of 175,700 men. Or compare Texas, Oklahama and Kentucky with the three states of the Pacific Coast. There are nearly 2,000,000 more people in the first group than in the latter group, yet Texas, Oklahama and Kentucky will be called upon for only 10,100 men in the first draft, while California, Oregon and Washington will be called upon for about 77,000 men. Enlistments in some Southern states have not been as high as in others. Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, for example, with combined population equivalent to only 56 per cent of that of Texas, Oklahama and Kentucky, will be called upon for nearly four times as many men. But Michigan with 1,200,000 less population than Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, must provide about 11,500 more men than those states. Taking the South as a whole, enlistments have been much greater than in other sections, especially the Northeastern states and the Pacific Coast. And it is a fact that sintiment in favor of giving support to Great Britain to the limit of our power, even at the risk of war, is stronger in the South than in other sections.

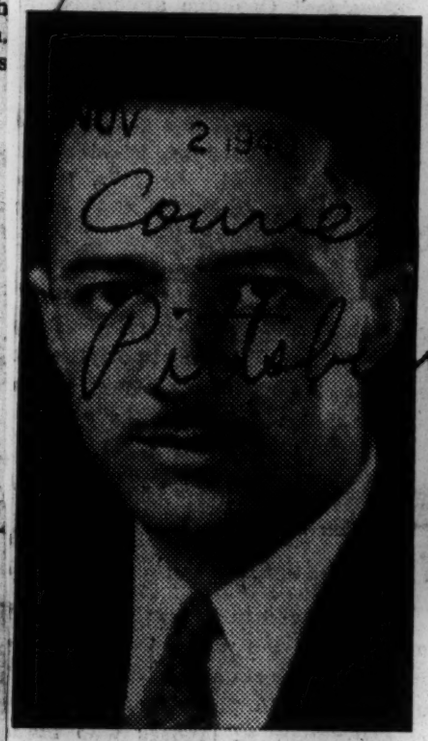
Historically, the South has contributed more men to the services than other sections. There is a stronger military tradition in the South than in other parts of the country.

In addition, there seems to be a stronger feeling for the British in the South than elsewhere in the country, perhaps because the Southern people, on the whole, are more heavily descended from English Scotch and Scotch-Irish ancestors than are the people of other sections.

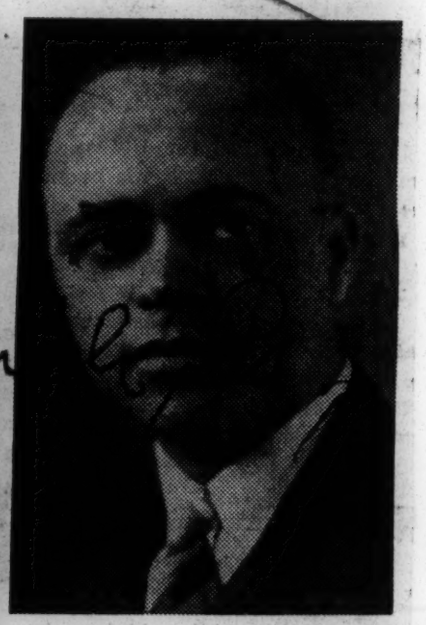
The Southern states, of course, will have as many men in the services in proportion to population as any other states, but fewer of them will be drafted, and this should mean somewhat less disruption of normal affairs in the South.

—Birmingham News.

THEY'LL HELP THE NEW SOLDIERS



Judge William Hastie, Washington, left, who was named last Friday as a civilian aide to the Secretary of War. Judge Hastie formerly served in the Virgin Islands, has been serving as head of Howard University's law school. Major Campbell Johnson, also appointed as executive assistant to the director of selective service. Major Johnson was a captain in the World War.



The Draft Figures!

Courier

This Chart Shows What Part of 800,000 to Be Called Will Be Colored and the Number That Each State Is Subject to Send.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—The maximum number of white and colored selective service trainees which each State will be expected to contribute to the Army between November 18 and June 15, to provide 800,000 men for the Army, with the maximum number of colored and white men who will be drafted between now and March 1, follows:

NOV 2 1940

	Quota	By MARCH 1 White	Colored
FIRST CORPS AREA			
Connecticut	8,421	5,235	96
Maine	3,081	1,961	....
Massachusetts	20,556	12,933	116
New Hampshire	1,579	1,004	....
Rhode Island	3,118	1,961	18
Vermont	1,206	768	....
Totals	37,960	23,682	230
SECOND CORPS AREA			
Delaware	1,329	528	94
New Jersey	32,170	14,071	917
New York	114,796	51,000	2,424
Totals	148,294	65,599	3,435
THIRD CORPS AREA			
District of Columbia	3,982	1,462	529
Maryland	12,564	5,179	1,104
Pennsylvania	61,522	28,973	1,788
Virginia	9,749	3,765	1,109
Totals	87,816	39,379	4,530
FOURTH CORPS AREA			
Alabama	13,711	4,654	2,302
Florida	10,370	3,563	1,696
Georgia	12,792	4,336	2,153
Louisiana	15,034	4,994	2,665
Mississippi	12,759	3,387	3,131
North Carolina	15,613	5,779	2,120
South Carolina	5,957	1,853	1,177
Tennessee	14,229	5,836	1,338
Totals	100,515	34,402	16,582
FIFTH CORPS AREA			
Indiana	21,087	10,109	434
Kentucky	9,154	4,175	402
Ohio	52,497	24,765	1,484
West Virginia	8,454	3,881	346
Totals	91,192	42,930	2,666
SIXTH CORPS AREA			
Illinois	62,223	28,989	1,637
Michigan	47,282	22,110	1,160
Wisconsin	21,632	10,586	52
Totals	131,137	61,685	2,849
SEVENTH CORPS AREA			
Arkansas	8,846	3,320	1,102
Iowa	11,738	5,832	38
Kansas	8,388	4,047	147
Minnesota	18,652	9,301	25
Missouri	23,619	11,011	799
Nebraska	6,456	3,190	38
North Dakota	3,401	1,701	....
South Dakota	3,535	1,763	....
Totals	84,627	40,165	2,149
EIGHTH CORPS AREA			
Arizona	3,098	1,487	69
Colorado	3,837	1,892	30
New Mexico	2,962	1,581	....
Oklahoma	9,365	4,359	360
Texas	33,213	14,317	2,549
Totals	52,475	23,536	3,008
NINTH CORPS AREA			
California	38,017	18,751	257
Idaho	1,954	963	15
Montana	2,563	1,281	....
Nevada	624	312	....
Oregon	2,806	1,403	....
Utah	2,153	1,076	....
Washington	5,821	2,898	13
Wyoming	1,047	524	....
Totals	54,984	27,208	285
Hawaii	1,400	700	....
Puerto Rico	9,600	4,800	....
Grand Totals	800,000	364,266	35,734

While colored men ultimately inducted into the Army will be in proportion of the colored population to the whole population of the country, the figures for them announced last Saturday represent not a quota, but the Army's expected facilities for making use of them in segregated units between now and March 1.

FALSE INFORMATION GIVEN REGISTRARS; FACE PRISON TERMS

Courier

Pittsburgh Pa.

NOV 2 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31—Three brothers were arrested last Friday and charged with giving false information to selective service officials in the first draft case in the District.

Those in custody are Clinton L. and Nathaniel Barton, 21 and 26, respectively, both of 5153 Nash St., Northeast, and Mackie Barton, 28, of 5811 Foote Street Northeast.

The men were lodged at Eleventh Precinct Station after an investigation by Precinct Detective C. H. Hagerty. The officer arrested Clifton Barton on suspicion and found he had a different address than that shown on his registration card.

Checking with selective service officials, the detective corroborated the fact Barton had given an incorrect home address to his registrar, Hagerty said.

FACE HEAVY PENALTIES

The investigation led the policemen to the two other brothers whom, he said, he found also had addresses varying from those on registration cards.

All three men were arraigned last Saturday before United States Commissioner Needham C. Turnage. If convicted of violating the Selective Service Act they are liable to imprisonment up to five years, a fine of $10,000, or both.

Sumter County Negro Is Arrested For Not Registering In Draft

School Principal First Man Nabbed In State Under Defense Law

NOV 5 1940

Birmingham News

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—(AP)—James McKinney, 24, Sumter County Negro school principal, the first man in Alabama arrested for violating the selective military service act regulations, pleaded not guilty Tuesday when arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Sam H. Sprott.

The commissioner set a hearing Friday, Nov. 15, and fixed McKinney's preliminary bond at $5,000. The Negro remained in jail.

McKinney, who has been principal at Bellamy School, in Sumter County, for the past three years, was arrested by the sheriff of Sumter and brought to the Tuscaloosa Jail Monday night.

Ala.

The Negro told a reporter of The Tuscaloosa News he did not deny not having registered on Oct. 16. His failure to register, he said, "was not willful." He explained he didn't know how to register.

McKinney indicated he might waive the preliminary hearing Nov. 15. In such event he would be bound over to action of the Federal Grand Jury which will meet in Birmingham Dec. 2.

The Negro is unmarried.

Tuscaloosa authorities said reports from Livingston indicated considerable feeling had developed in the Sumter County seat after the Negro's arrest.

Negro In Livingston Held In Draft Case

NOV 4 1940

Birmingham News

James McKinney, a Negro, of Livingston, Ala., was the first man to be arrested in Alabama charged with violating the selective service registration regulations.

McKinney was arrested by U. S. marshals Monday and was taken to Tuscaloosa for a hearing before U. S. Commissioner S. H. Sprott.

The arrest was made upon complaint filed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation after they had been notified by Sheriff J. J. Hardin, of Livingston, that he had information that McKinney had not registered for selective service.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE, 1940
CONSCRIPTION

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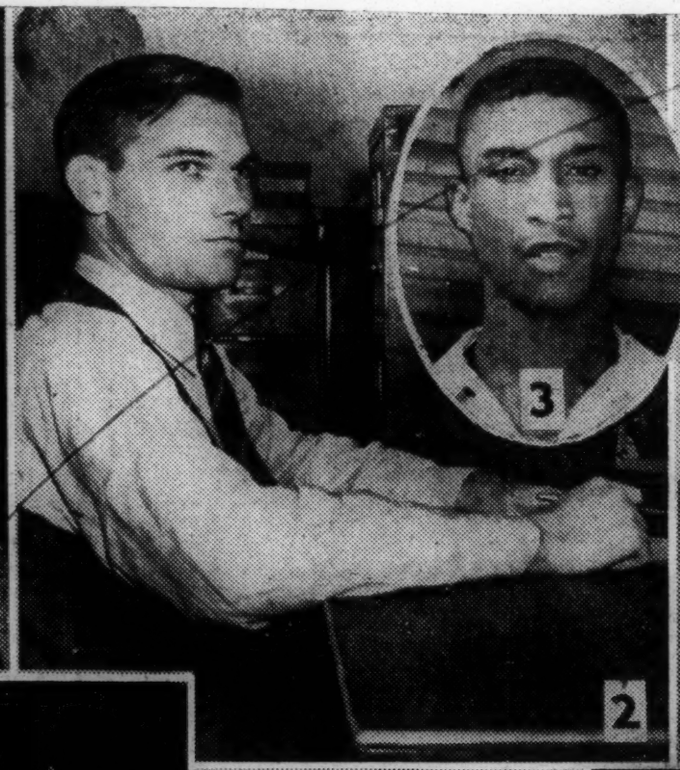
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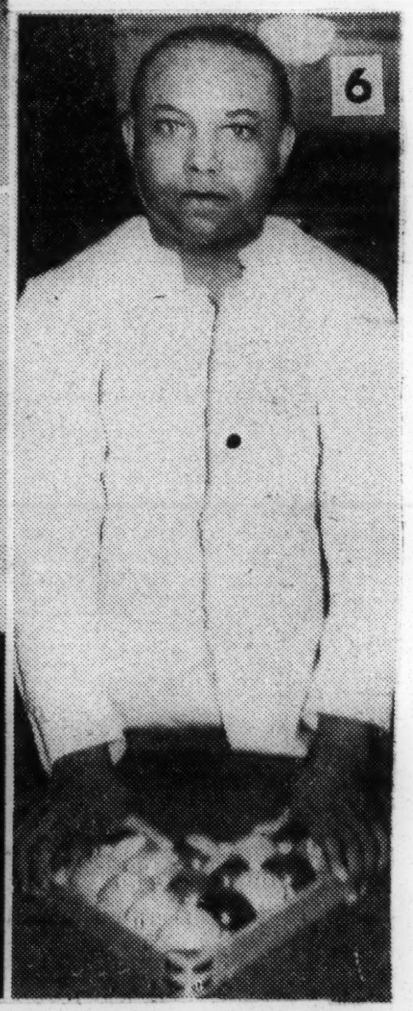
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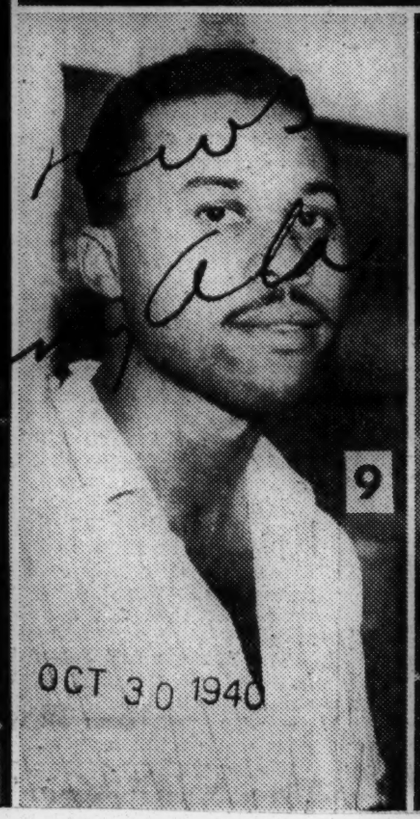

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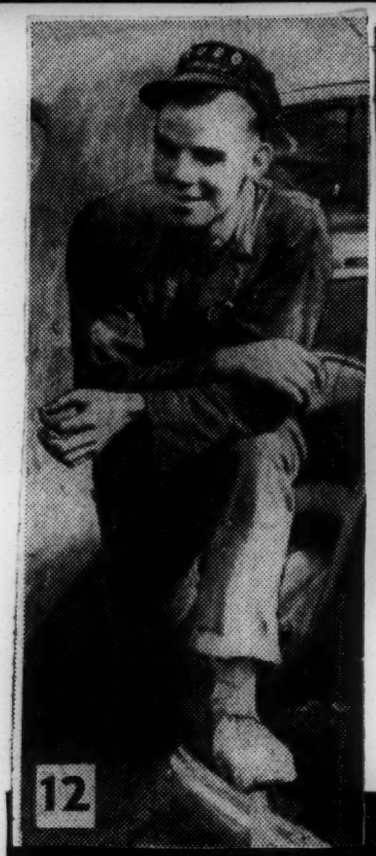

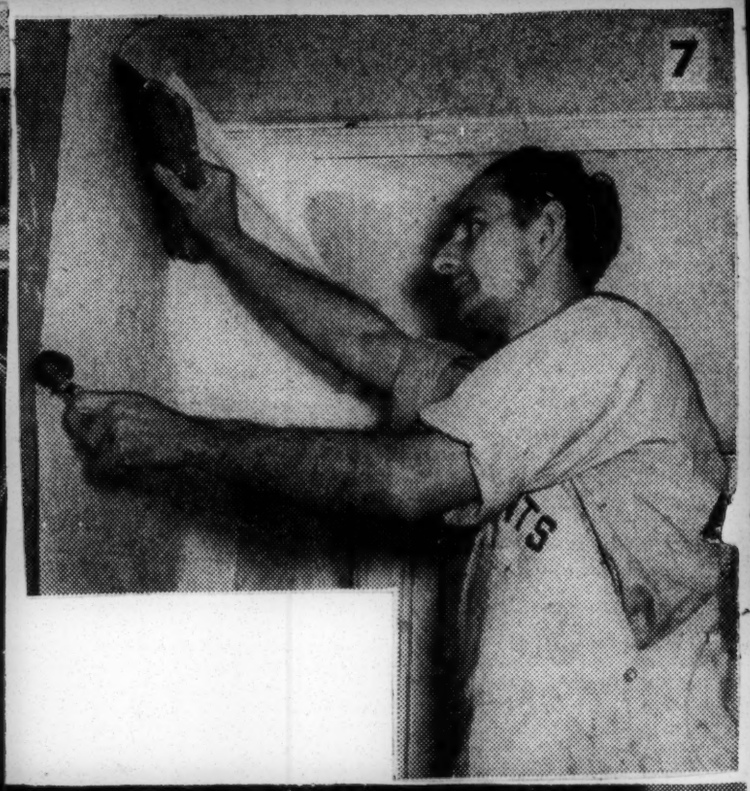

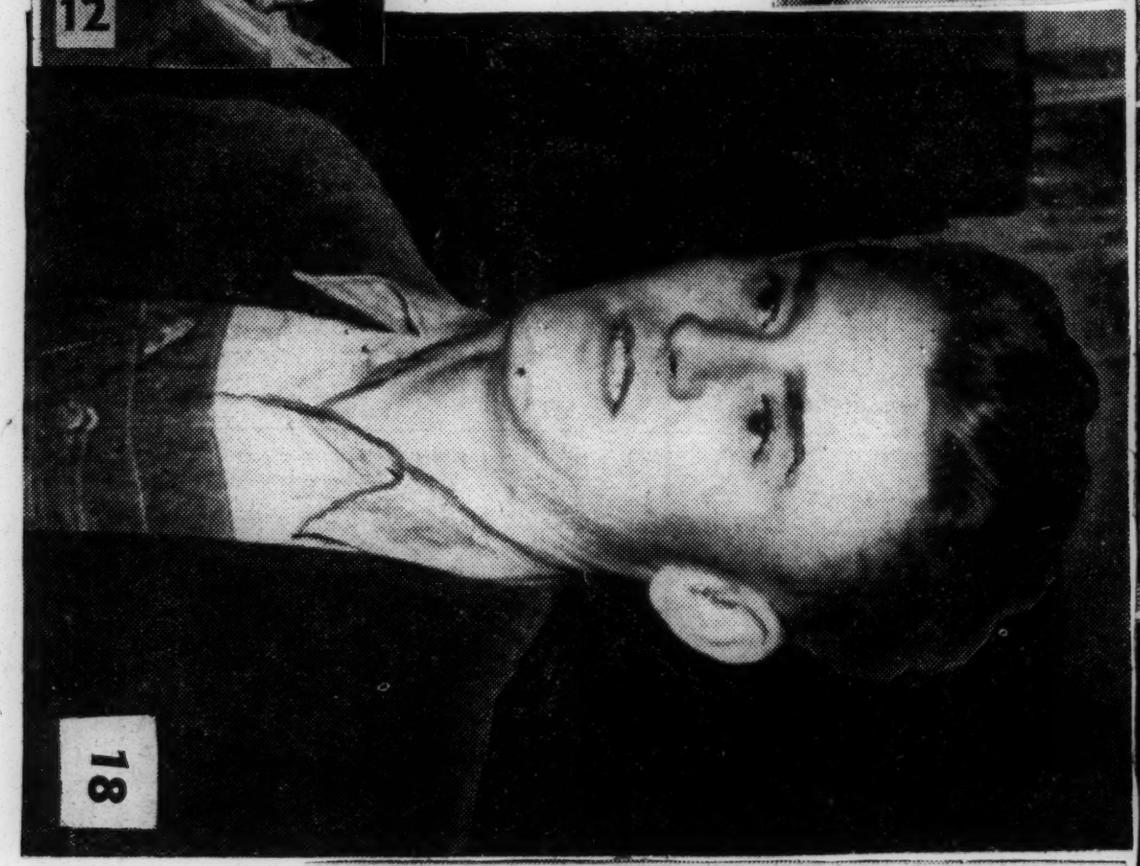

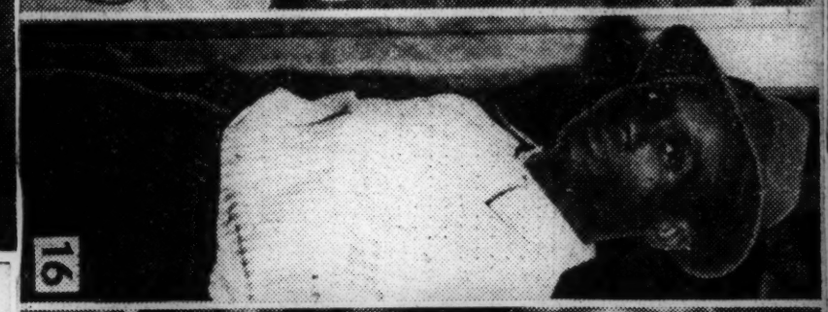

THEIR NUMBERS WERE DRAWN FIRST—No. 158, held by 19 men in Jefferson County, was the opening of the national draft lottery Tuesday after Secretary of War Stimson plunged his hand into the historic draft bowl. Shown above are 18 of the 19 men in Jefferson County who held No. 158.

No. 1 is Elmer Adams Huffstutler, of 111 Hanover Road, Homewood, a salesman for a local oil company.

No. 2 is Charles Perry Pike, 902 Lomb Boulevard, a clerk for Republic Steel Corporation.

No. 3 is Lee Butler, 3002 Granville Avenue, Bessemer, a red ore miner.

No. 4 is Arthur Brandon Steger, 1220 South Twenty-Ninth Street, who works at a Birmingham filling station.

No. 5 is Charlie Whiteside, 5228 Commerce Avenue, Fairfield, an embalmer.

No. 6 is William Damon Parker, a porter at a billiard room in the basement of the Brown-Marx Building.

No. 7 is William Marvin Shaw, 804 Day Avenue, Tarrant City.

No. 8 is William K. Mickwee, Route 7, Birmingham, a salesman at a local department store.

No. 9 is Walter Lyles, 208 South Sixty-First Street, a presser.

No. 10 is Conrad H. Spray, 3820 Third Avenue, North, who works for Avondale Mills.

No. 11 is Jacob Samuel Snetman, Altamont Apartments, a salesman at a local department store.

No. 12 is Clifford Lee Gaffnea, an automobile mechanics.

No. 13 is Joseph J. Worcester, a painter.

No. 14 is Dennis Milner Bryant, 427 Jefferson Avenue, Jonesboro, an electric crane operator.

No. 15 is Earl Elridge, a laborer for Republic Steel Corporation.

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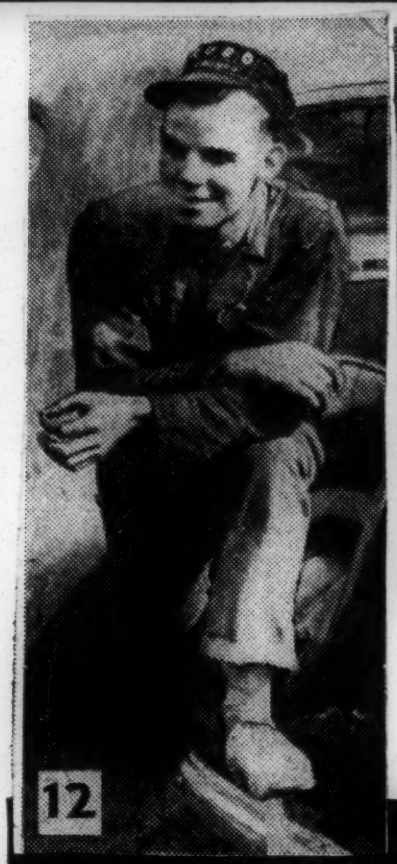

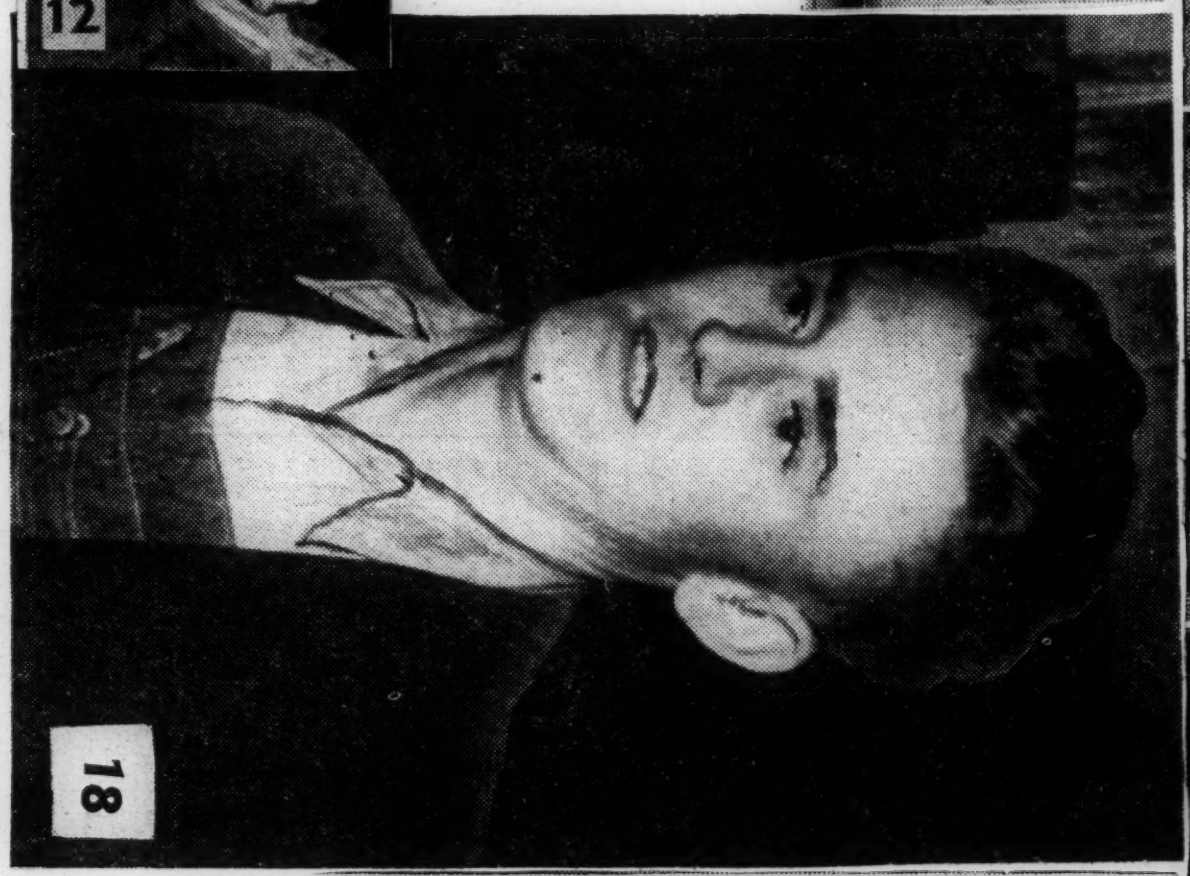

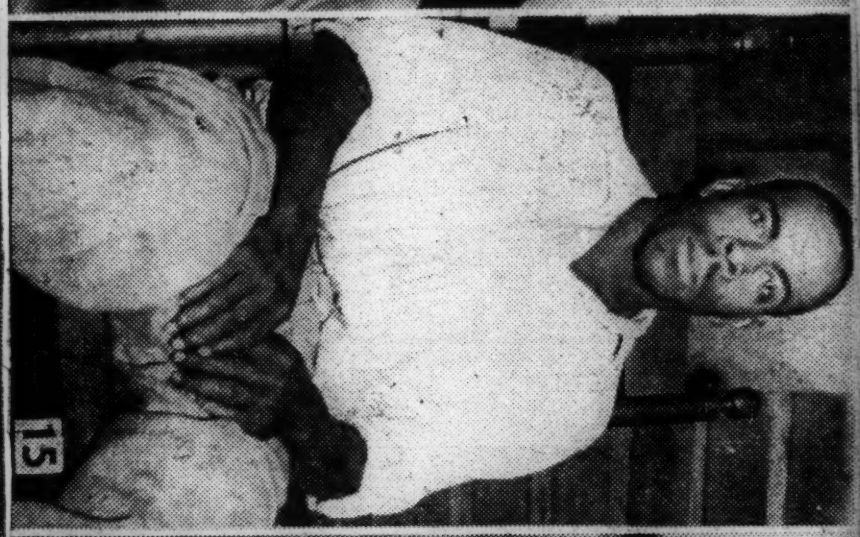

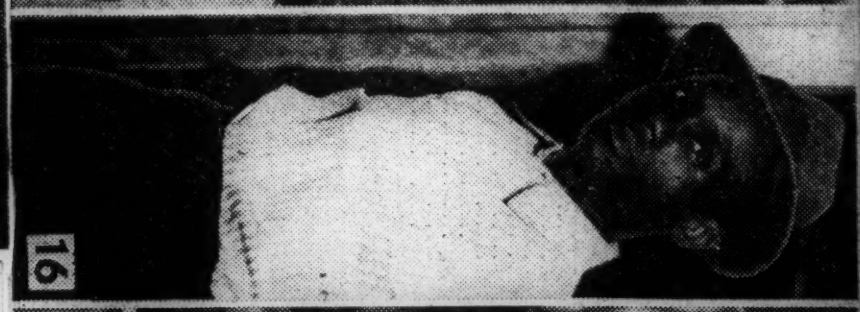

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Howard Univ. Dean Named On Health Defense Unit

NOV 9 1940

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—Dr. Russell A. Dixon, dean of the Howard University Dental School, has been named a member of the Council of National Defense new sub-committee on Negro health, creation of which was announced last week.

Dr. M. O. Bousfield, of Chicago, vice-president and medical director of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company and director of Rosenwald funds from a medical point of view, is chairman of the unit.

Other members of the unit are: Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, executive secretary of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, New York; A. W. Dent, superintendent of Flint Goodrich hospital, New Orleans and Dr. A. N. Vaughn, surgeon, Homer Phillips hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

THIRD H. U. MAN NAMED

Dr. Dixon is the third Howard instructor to be named a member of the country's defense program within the past two weeks. Previously, Campbell. C. Johnson, instructor of social sciences, was appointed executive assistant to Dr. C. A. Dykstra, national selective service director, and William H. Hastie, dean of the Howard Law School, was named civilian aide to the Secretary of War.

The dental school dean is a native of Kansas City, Mo., where he received his elementary education. He later attended Hampton Institute, Va., and Ferris Institute, Big Rapids, Mich. In 1929, he received the D.D.S. degree from Northwestern University, and the M.S. degree in dentistry from the same institution in 1933.

Dr. Dixon has been a member of the Howard faculty since 1929, and dean of the dental college for the past nine years. He is married and has two children. Dr. Dixon is a member of the National Dental Association and the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Chances For Promotions To Be Given

NOV 10 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Basic training plans for the first 800,000 men to be inducted into the United States Army under the terms of the Selective Service Act were announced by the War Department.

At the same time the War Department made public plans for construction work at the 21 Replacement Centers designed to house trainees during the first three months or so of their service. These centers, at which trainee will be given basic military training before being assigned to Regular Army or National Guard units for additional training, are expected to be ready for occupancy by March 15, 1941.

TRAINED IN UNITS

Pending the completion of these centers, the first 400,000 trainees to be called prior to March 15 will be classified and initially equipped at Reception Centers or stations of units, but will be trained in units of the Arms of Services to which they will be assigned.

These trainees are expected to comprise all or nearly all of the men to be called between November 18, 1940, and March 15, 1941. The second 400,000 trainees, or those to be called between March 15, 1941, and June 15, 1941, will be sent directly from Reception Centers to Replacement Center for their basic training.

Assignment of the first 400,000 trainees to Regular Army and National Guard units for training will depend upon existing vacancies in those units, as well as on the need for men of particular qualifications and the ability of those units to provide proper shelter, food, and equipment upon arrival of the trainees.

TO DEAL FIRST AID

The military training of these particular trainees will start in earnest after arrival at the post, camp or station to which they are assigned. During the first several months, or from 13 to 16 weeks, they will be trained as individual soldiers in recruit detachments, together with Regular Army and National Guard recruits. This phase of their training will include instruction in first aid and military hygiene, military law, military courtesy and discipline, dismounted and possibly mounted drill, the care, employment and maintenance of clothing, equipment and weapons, marksmanship and use of individual weapons, defense against gas and air attacks, physical training, marching, camping, bivouacs and other subjects.

The principal objective of this individual training will be the production of efficient, energetic, self-reliant and physical hardened soldiers. Meanwhile classification of the trainees will continue and their special aptitudes or qualifications will be noted and used to determine their places in the units.

TO STRESS TEAM WORK

With certain exceptions to be noted later, trainees will finish out their year of military service with their units. The training of the military team will be stressed and individual trainees taught their place in that team and how to direct their efforts to the end that a cohesive combat organization will result. Their physical hardening will continue, and they will be given instruction in the car, maintenance and firing of team weapons, or weapons requiring more than one man to operate—such as heavy machine guns, trench mortars, etc. Instruction also will be given in minor tactics and in the technique of their particular Arms or Services.

Depending upon their qualifications and aptitude, certain trainees may be given training as military specialists, either administrative or combat, during this same period. This training will be given either in unit or troop schools or in the Special Service Schools which may be located at another post, camp or station, and require from two to four months or more. Besides qualifying trainees as military specialists, it also usually gives them knowledge which will be of assistance to them upon their return to civilian life as most Army specialist training is similar to trade and vocational training in our civilian schools.

TO GET PROMOTIONS

During this same period there will be opportunities for promotion depending upon the leadership and skill of the trainees and the vacancies occurring in higher paid positions in their respective units.

At some part of the training period organizations to which trainees are assigned, will, in the great majority of cases, participate in large scale maneuvers with units of the other Army and Services. This will be the period of combined training in which the state of training of the smaller units will be tested as part of the divisional teams. By this time the training of the individual must have reached the stage where it can be taken for granted and that each trainee will do his part well without constant supervision—that he will lead his men properly if he is a non-commissioned officer, and that he will act properly on his own initiative in the absence of detailed orders.

MAY BECOME OFFICERS

Before the end of their training year specially trainees with outstanding qualities of leadership will be given an opportunity to attend an Officers' Candidate School. The course at these schools will be of approximately three months' duration. Initially there will be one for each of the following arms: Infantary, Calvalry, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery. Successful graduates will be commissioned as Reserve 2nd lieutenants in the Army of the United States and may if the need for them exists, be given more active duty in their new military status.

After the Replacement Centers open in the Spring of 1941, the method of handling trainees will be somewhat modified. They will then be ordered from a Reception Center to a Replacement Center of their Arm or Service instead of to units.

At Replacement Centers they will receive individual training to qualify them as soldiers in the Arm or Service to which they have been assigned. This will require approximately three months. Instructors, both commissioned and enlisted, at each Replacement Center will be specially selected are trained so that trainees will be trained by experts in each subject.

CENTRALIZED TRAINING

The type of training they will receive at Replacement Centers also will be more highly centralized and will receive closer supervision by the War Department through the Chiefs of Arms and Services. Some specialist training will be given at the centers and some qualified men probably will be selected and sent to Special Service Schools for this training.

After the trainees have been physically hardened, qualified to march, to use their weapons and to care for themselves and their means of transportation in the field, they will be assigned to units of their Arm or Service.

At the beginning of this new phase small unit (squads, platoons and companies) training will receive the attention of all echelons. Speed, initiative and teamwork will be stressed. In exercises, blank ammunition and other expedients will be used to approximate the sounds and action on a battlefield. Numerous firing tests with live ammunition will be given.

The next step will be the training of battalions. Technical and tactical training will be carried on concurrently. Officers and non-commissioned officers will be trained to exercise command of units corresponding to the next higher grade Both day and night operations will be carried out. When the battalions have been trained, regimental and combat team exercises and the combined training of larger units will be conducted.

TO HANDLE EQUIPMENT

All training will be under the provisions of Mobilization Training Programs which have been prepared and issued by the War Department. These programs are designed to insure uniformity and completeness of training for all individuals and units. It is believed that each trainee will have had an opportunity to be trained on the latest type of equipment pertaining to his Army or Service by the end of the training year.

According to the War Department's building plans for Replacement Centers, a company at a

typical center will require four 63-man barracks, a mess hall with a capacity for 250 men and a company office and storeroom. Each battalion of four companies will, in addition, occupy a headquarters building and a recreational building and classroom.

At Replacement Centers handling more than 5,000 men, the War Department has authorized the following additional building facilities for each regimental echelon (which includes commanding officer, headquarters personnel, etc.); a 170-man mess, a barracks housing 63 men, a headquarters building, infirmary, post exchange, guardhouse, and two classrooms.

LIST CENTERS

Otherwise, these facilities will be combined with the Replacement Center echelon, which includes the following: 3 large headquarters buildings; a central post exchange; necessary warehouses and fire stations; a motor repair shop (1 for each 5,000 men); gasoline and oil storage facilities (10,000 gallon capacity); a theatre (1 for each 6,000 men or major fraction thereof); service club and guest house; a hospital including dental clinic; telephone faclities, post office, radio and telegraph building, utilities shop, quarters for camp commander; quarters for each regimental commander; necessary officers' quarters; officers' mess, building peculiar to Arms or Services (by specific request) and necessary laundry, bakery and refrigeration facilities where civilian facilities are not available.

Where structures suitable for any of the above purposes exist in the Replacement Center area, the War Department has ordered that they will be used to the maximum and the above list of authorized buildings curtailed accordingly.

Volunteers Fill Up Va. Draft Quota

NOV 16 1940

By LEE F. RODGERS

PORTSMOUTH, Va. — As questionnaires go out to draftees in the important step toward actual induction into the army for a year's training under the Selective Service act, draft boards in this city will only have to supply two men. And it is possible that by the time of publication of this item the necessity for calling two men will be removed.

The reason is that volunteers almost equal the quota required of local draft boards for the first call in the conscription process. Both Race and white volunteers are simplifying the task of local boards. One of the Race volunteers is a youth of 20 who figures on being in camp when he becomes 21 years of age.

Only seven Race men may be called to the colors in Norfolk in the first draft, there being many volunteers who have not waited to be called. All volunteers are subject to a rigid physical examination and perhaps some of them will be rejected. But the list of volunteers is growing, both in Norfolk, Portsmouth and adjacent communities.

20 Per Cent Of First New England Draftees Fail Physical Exams

Heart Ailments, Poor Teeth Among Chief Causes For Rejection

NOV 19 1940

FORT DEVENS, Mass.—(AP)—Failing to meet the army's physical standards, close to 20 per cent of 253 New England men examined in the nation's first peacetime draft returned to their homes Tuesday while camp life began in earnest for the remainder.

The 47 rejected men had passed their draft board's physical examinations, but the army doctors said that tests conducted at the induction centers Monday were of greater scope.

Poor teeth and heart ailments were among the chief causes for rejection.

Whether the need for replacements would necessitate dipping into the ranks of the draftees who have not volunteered for immediate service was not known immediately. All those examined so far had signified a desire to undergo their year's training at once.

Under terms of the first draft call, 984 men in the First Army Corps area (New England) are scheduled to report to Fort Devens by Friday, but there was speculation as to whether the full number would be available by that time in view of the rejections by army doctors.

Some of those rejected were dejected as well. One said:

"We were given a big sendoff by our home towns. Bands played and some of us were given banquets. Now how would you feel to come walking back home tonight with your bag in your hand and explain to your friends that the army did not take you after all?"

But it was different from "back home" to those who passed the tests.

They woke to the shrill notes of reveille instead of the usual clanging of their alarm clocks. And one of the big events on Tuesday's program was the abandoning of civilian attire in favor of uniforms.

The draftees arrived at the camps too late Monday to do much more than get acquainted with their new surroundings and their camp mates. They won a hearty welcome from the regular army men stationed here.

Most of them reached camp in time to enjoy the evening meal—steak, mashed potatoes, lima beans, bread pudding, raspberry jam, coffee and cream.

They saw a motion picture show at the camp and, after learning how to make up the bunks, went to sleep for the first time under army blankets. Their homes are modern barracks.

ALABAMA'S FIRST DRAFT QUOTA 447

NOV 19 1940

Fourth Corps Area To Supply 3,283 By Dec. 13

ATLANTA, Nov. 18—(AP)—Alabama will supply 313 white men and 134 Negroes in the first call for selective service, Fourth Corps Area headquarters announced here.

The area, made up of eight states, will supply 3,283 men. They are expected to be summoned by Dec. 13, although the actual date has not been fixed. The Fourth Corps men were not included in Monday's first conscription program, which supplied 19,700 men from the First, Sixth and Ninth Corps areas.

The number of men to be conscripted from other states in the Fourth Corps Area, with whites listed first and Negroes second, follows:

Florida, 242 and 92; Georgia, 286 and 126; Louisiana, 336 and 156; Mississippi, 228 and 183; North Carolina, 390 and 123; South Carolina, 126 and 69; and Tennessee, 395 and 77.

One Negro Draftee? County Is All White

NOV 23 1940

From The Commercial Appeal
Nashville Bureau

NASHVILLE, Nov. 22.—One Tennessee county is unable to fill its quota of negro draftees because there are no negroes in the county.

Scott County was assigned one negro, but State Selective Service Headquarters here Friday received a telegram from C. W. Wright, chairman of the Scott County Draft Board, advising that such was impossible, since there are no negro registrants in the county, and furthermore, are no negroes in the county, in or out of the draft age.

Adjt. Gen. Tom Frazier said the county would be assigned one more white man to fill its quota and take the place of the assigned negro.

Madison, Ga., Madisonian
October 25, 1940

SQUARE DEAL FOR NEGROES IN DEFENSE PROGRAM

The Herald has from time to time urged that th eNegro ciitizens of the country be given every possible consideration by those in charge of the nation's preparedness program.

It has long been our observation that there is no more earnest patriot in the land than the Negro and he is ready and eager to serve his country in every capacity of which he is capable.

A Negro leader in Savannah complained some weeks ago that the people of his race were not being seriously considered in connection with the defense program and he stressed the fact that the colored man would insist that he be permitted to do his share in exposing the enemies of his country.

And so, with these thoughts in mind, we have noted with considerable interest, that the president of the United States has ordered the war department to put into effect immediately a policy providing that the services of Negroes will be utilized on "a fair and equitable basis" in the national defnese program. The following statement of policy by the war department has the approval of Mr. Roosevelt:

"1. The strength of the Negro personnel of the army of the United States will be maintained on the general basis of proportion of the Negro population of the country.

"2. Negro organizations will be established in each major branch of the service, combatant as well as non-combatant.

"3. Negro reserve officers eligible for active duty will be assigned to Negro units officered by colored personnel.

"4. When officer candidate schools are established, opportunity will be given to Negroes to qualify for reserve commissions.

"5. Negroes are being given aviation training as pilots, mechanics, and technical specialists. This training will be accelerated. Negro aviation units will be formed as soon as the necessary personnel has been trained.

"6. At arsenals and army posts negro civilians are accorded equal opportunity for employment at work for which they are qualified by ability education and experience.

"7. The policy of the war department is not to intermingle colored and white enlisted personnel in the same regimental organizations."

The Negro, no less than the white man. does not question the fact that he lives in the best country in the world and he stands ready to fight for it.

By nature the colored man is intensely loyal to the person or the things he believes in. He is possessed of a rare enthusiasm and responds readily to fair and kind treatment.

As we recall there were more Negroes than Whites drafted iin one soutuhern state in the last World War and no one has ever questioned the fact that the colored man acquitted himself with credit and honor.

The South, more so than any other section, will be pleased to learn that the war department has given the Negro due recognition.—Augusta Herald.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE - 1940
CONSCRIPTION

URGE ROOSEVELT TO INSIST UPON GOVERNORS APPOINTING RACE MEN TO DRAFT BOARDS

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—In his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the country's armed forces, President Roosevelt was urged this week by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to telegraph Governors of all States having a considerable colored population to appoint Negroes to State and local draft boards.

OCT 12 1940

The request was contained in a telegram sent to Mr. Roosevelt, Oct. 1, and followed closely an announcement by South Carolina's Governor Burnet R. Maybank of the selection of an all-white State draft board, despite the fact that Negroes comprise 50 per cent of the population in this State.

Reminding the President that State chief executives may only recommend individuals for service on these draft boards and that the appointive power rests with the President himself, the telegram urged Mr. Roosevelt to withhold appointments from States whose governors do not comply with his request.

State Teachers Get Last Advice On Draft Plans

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

16,500-Man Training Center To Be Constructed at Macon.

Georgia moved several steps nearer preparedness yesterday.

OCT 12 1940

School teachers were in session all over the state receiving final instructions on the procedure to be followed next Wednesday, registration day; the War Department announced that a recruit training center to accommodate 16,500 soldiers would be constructed at Macon, and that a recruit reception center would be established at Fort McPherson; while Governor Rivers reported he was devoting every available moment to the state angles of the defense program.

The Macon contonment is one of 21 the Army will set up under its present plan, in which recruits will be given basic training in the branch of the service to which they are assigned after classification at the recruit reception centers. The Macon center, where infantry troops will be stationed, is designed to house 15,000 white troops and 1,500 Negroes.

Reception Center.

The Fort McPherson reception center, expected to be completed by early spring, will cost approximately $275,000. Men drafted from this section will report there for classification and assignment to some branch of the service. Present plans call for the construction of a contonment on the post housing 1,000 men.

As Georgia cities reported their registration day plans were virtually completed, the Governor announced he would not be able to make public the personnel of the 184 draft boards to handle selective service in the state "until sometime next week."

Although he is working on the selection of the men for the three-man boards "every minute I can," Rivers stated he could not announce their names for Sunday newspaper as previously planned.

One hundred and fifty of Georgia's 159 counties will have one board each; Fulton will have 13; Chatham four; Bibb, Richmond and DeKalb three each; Muscogee, Floyd and Troup two each.

Medical Advisor.

Each board will have a medical advisor and an appeals agent. The only paid workers in the draft machinery will be clerks and their assistants who will handle the registration and draft work for the boards.

Yesterday, 703 Fulton county teachers assembled at Fulton High school to hear Major Cliff Hatcher and County School Superintendent Jere Wells tell them how the registration should be handled. Major Hatcher is in charge of state registration.

Negro teachers were given their instructions Thursday.

Wells announced at the meeting that a holiday will be granted all school children Wednesday while the teachers register men between 21 and 36.

OCT 12 1940

He said county school headquarters will be open until midnight that night and that the principals of each county school, who are the chief registrars, are to report the number of men registered and turn in their cards and records for safekeeping in a fireproof vault.

Two members of the home guard are to be stationed at each school. They will assist the teachers and be deputized to register persons too ill to come before the registrars.

At Any School.

Wells announced that men can register at any school and urged that if registrants find one school crowded that they go to another near by. The Parent-Teacher Association has voluntered to feed the registrars lunch and dinner.

Negroes will register at any of the Negro schools, the superintendent stated.

Wells said he thought county teachers would be able to register as many as 28,000 men in the hours between 7 and 9 o'clock, but he expects only about 16,000 to register in the county outside of the city.

Yesterday, Laurens County School Superintendent Elbert Mullis and Dublin School Superintendent A. J. Hargrove appeared before both the Rotary and Lions clubs soliciting their aid on registration day, asking that all men who could, take time off Wednesday to augment the force of school teachers.

Captain Charles A. Hodges, commander of the Laurens unit of the State Defense Corps, and Commander E. F. Moxley, of the Laurens American Legion post, requested that all members of the two organizations assist if possible.

Joint Committee.

Dalton School Superintendent Walter W. Stancil and Fred C. Cooper, superintendent of county schools, said a joint committee of high school faculty members and volunteers from the city's civic and patriotic organizations had virtually completed plans for registration and that all necessary equipment and personnel had been secured.

OCT 12 1940

Clifford G. Hale, Dalton High school principal, and Homer Sutton, high school coach, have been appointed co-chairmen of registration for white citizens. Registration will take place in the high school annex.

Negro citizens will register at the Emory Street school. The co-chairmen will be assisted by Thomas Huckaby, M. H. Bery, Cecil Anderson, Clayton Maddox, Ernest White, Jack Lee and Charles M. Bowen, each of whom will be in charge of one room especially equipped for registration purposes.

The Dalton Civitan, Lions and Rotary Clubs, the Junior Chamber of Commerce and the American Legion have been asked to furnish volunteers to aid with the work. They will be worked in three-hour shifts, the day to be divided into four periods between 7 in the morning and 7 at night.

Issue Proclamation.

Mayor R. S. O'Neal, of LaGrange, yesterday issued a proclamation declaring next Wednesday a city-wide holiday in co-operation with the registration plan. The proclamation also urged employers to cooperate with employes in making early registration possible and declared city officials ready to aid in the work. Members of Baxter L. Schaub Post, American Legion, have volunteered their assistance to Troup county's 280 teachers.

OPPORTUNITY FOR RECREATIONAL WORKERS AMONG DRAFTEES

New York Age

ONE OF THE BIG problems connected with the conscription of nearly half a million men including some 9,000 Negroes, for the United States Army will be the providing of recreation facilities and trained supervisors of this work to look after the leisure time of these men.

OCT 19 1940

During the last war this job was handled largely by the Y.M.C.A. but it has been announced that the Army itself will take care of its recreational problems this time. This means that trained recreation workers, subject to the draft, are eligible for such jobs. Negroes who have been doing such work on the WPA, Scout leaders and athletic directors should seek to get appointments to army posts as soon as they are set up. They should watch the papers for the announcement of examinations and openings in this field, and should seek to register for this type of work as soon as openings are available.

Despite the jim crow policy of the Army as announced by the White House last week, there will be many good jobs available to Negroes if we are alert and let it be known that we can meet the requirements.

And speaking of jim crow—

Clipped from Metr Amer

West Virginia Governor May Appoint Negroes To State Local Draft Boards

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.

OCT 12 1940

WHITMAN, W. Va., Oct. 10—Governor Homer A Holt told the Logan County branch of the NAACP that he will give "careful consideration" to the appointment of Negroes to State and local draft boards, it was announced here by L. H. Richardson, president of the branch.

Massachusetts Town Refuses To Name Race Man On Draft Board

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Former Springfield City Councilman Voices Indignant Protest Over Attitude of City Clerk.

OCT 12 1940

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 10—An indignant protest was voiced here against the failure of City Clerk Clifford F. Smith to name at least one Negro for service as one of the 48 chief registrars who will supervise the selective military service registration throughout the city here on Oct. 16.

It came from Atty. Alford H. Tavernier, prominent Massachusetts race lawyer and former city councilman. "I have read the published list of registrars for the selective draft registration," he said, "and I notice that not one colored person is on that list. Among us, we have men and women with college education who are capable of serving in that capacity. Those in power have not named anyone in this regard."

"It seems to be the general policy," Attorney Tavernier continued, "to neglect the colored man for public service. In a situation such as exists today a united front is necessary and all who are involved should be considered."

Impartial observers here consider the prominent attorney's protest a very logical and just one. Springfield has a considerable race population and no doubt quite a few young race men from this vicinity will be called up for their country's service in the near future.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
October 6, 1940

NEGROES SEEK PLACES ON CONSCRIPT BOARDS

ATLANTA, Oct. 5 (AP).—Negro representation on all draft boards where conscription of Negroes is involved was proposed here today.

John Wesley Dobbs, vice-chairman of the state central planning commission for Negroes and grand master of the Prince Hall Masons of Georgia, asserted:

"We feel that in the selection of our people who are to train for front-line defense, Negroes themselves should be given full opportunity to serve on all boards where Negroes are concerned. * * *"

Appointment of Weaver to Defense Council Aids Negro's Cause

OCT 12 1940

OCT 12 1940

New York—Robert C. Weaver, for seven years an integral part of President Roosevelt's New Deal family, was recently named administrative assistant in the labor supply division of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. In his new capacity Dr. Weaver not only will help shape the policies of the commission, but will be in position to advise on Negro affairs.

The Baltimore Afro-American

A few months after President Roosevelt took office, Dr. Weaver was appointed associate advisor on economic status of the Negro in the Department of the Interior. Later on, he became advisor on Negro affairs in that department where he served as consultant in the housing division of the Public Works Administration.

Dr. Weaver served on the faculty of the first training school of the National Association of Housing Authority and the PWA, in which capacity he helped train housing managers of both races for the projects developed by the Housing division of the PWA.

In the appointment of Dr. Weaver in the first instance, and in the various shifts that have been made as entered the New Deal setup, President Roosevelt has availed himself of the services of a well-trained and experienced public-spirited citizen. Throughout his entire career in the government service, Dr. Weaver has been active in carying out the President's avowed plan to integrate the Negro in all phases of governmental activities.

Among the other positions Dr. Weaver has held, are: consultant to the president's committee on vocational education and its successor, the President's Advisory Commitee on Education; member of the Special Advisory Committee for the Negro Youth Commission of the American Council of Education for the Negro Youth Study and member of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy. Dr. Weaver is one of the important appointments from the Negro group to key positions in the New Deal administration.

Defense Economist

OCT 15 1940

DR. WILLIAM H. DEAN

AU Professor On Planning Board Staff

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

(By SNS)

Dr. William H. Dean, Assistant Professor of Economics at Atlanta University, has been appointed Consultant to the National Resources Planning Board, it was announced here this week.

The first Negro to be included among the noted economists now conducting studies for the Board, Dr. Dean will be responsible for the planning and execution of portions of two national defense studies now being executed in cooperation with the National Defense Advisory Commission.

The first study will be related to the location of defense industries so that the best balance may be achieved between economic and military considerations, and so that the long range shocks of the defense program upon the country's economy may be minimized.

TO STUDY TRANSPORTATION

The second will deal with national defense transportation policy, with special emphasis on those phases relating to the location of industries and plants. This latter study will be in line with similar research conducted by Dr. Dean at Harvard University where he received his Ph.D. degree while studying the location of economic activities under grants from the University and the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

Previously Dr. Dean has won his Phi Beta Key at Bowdoin College in Maine.

The National Resources Planning Board, directed by Charles W. Elliot, 2nd, is collecting data and formulating plans which may be helpful to the President in a rational development and use of national resources. The Board also makes recommendations to the President and the Congress on long-range programs for the wise use and fullest development of such resources

The two studies on which Dr Dean will work are being conducted in cooperation with the National Defense Advisory Commission which is now pushing the whole program of preparedness for the nation.

Roosevelt Urged To Insist Upon States Appointing Negroes On Draft Boards

The Plain Dealer Cleveland, O.

OCT 11 1940

NEW YORK.—In his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the country's armed forces, President Roosevelt was urged this week by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to telegraph governors of all states having a considerable colored population to appoint Negroes to state and local draft boards.

The request was contained in a telegram sent to Mr. Roosevelt, Oct. 1, and followed closely an announcement by South Carolina's Governor Burnet R. Maybank of the selection of an all-white state draft board, despite the fact that Negroes comprise 50 per cent of the population in this state.

Reminding the President that state chief executives may only recommend individuals for service on these draft boards and that the appointive power rests with the President himself, the telegram urged Mr. Roosevelt to withhold appointments from states whose governors do not comply with his request.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE- 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Dr. McGraw Is Named To Defense Project Position

Daily World

DEC 28 1940

Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON.—(ANP) — Dr Booker T. McGraw, registrar and head of the department of economics at Lincoln University in Missouri, last week named consultant in charge of a research project for the price stabilization division of the National Defense Advisery commission, under the disioner in charge, who made the aprection of Leon Henderson, commispointment.

He will direct a study designed to trace the recent financial experiences of France during the current European war. The study is expected to evaluate that republic's monetary policies and to disclose their defects as a possible safeguard for this country in the present nadefense effort.

Dr. McGraw directed a similar study at Harvard university and wrote his thesis there in 1939 for a Ph. D. degree on recent French economic and financial policies.

Before undertaking this study, Dr. McGraw had received an A. B. degree from Atlanta University, M. A. degree and M. BA. degrees from the University of Michigan and M. A. and Ph. D. degrees from Harvard

Dr McGraw was employed for several years in the Binga bank in Chicago later as instructor in economics at Bishop college in Marshall, Texas. He is the second Negro economist engaged in defense activity in the last few weeks. The first, Dr. William H. Dean, assistant professor of economics at Atlanta University, is conducting two studies for the National Resources Planning board on the location of defense industries and on National Defense transportation policy.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE- 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Paul Robeson Hits Drive Towards War

PAUL ROBESON

Friday Magazine Article Hits Defense Program As Democracy Threat

In a powerful written article which appears in the August issue of "Freedom," progressive weekly magazine with editorial offices at 114 E. 32nd St., Paul Robeson sounds a tocsin warning against those who are now calling upon the American people to sacrifice their democratic liberties "in the name of national defense."

Writing under the caption "In What Direction Are We Going?" Robeson surveys the present bitter struggle in this country between those forces standing for peace and progress and those advocating American participation in the European war and laws aimed at blacking out American civil liberties. He points out that "democracy cannot be defended through self-imposed death."

The American people, declares the world-famous actor singer, are today confronted with a choice of directions—"Either towards a new kind of slavery or closer toward the goal of democracy fulfilled. In the name of National defense, great concessions — the sacrifice of civil and human rights—are being demanded from the people of America. In the name of democracy, the drums of war are being beaten. Democracy cannot be defended through self-imposed death. It must be defended by its own strength and all steps backward can add only to the forces of enslavement.

"Against this new, twentieth century kind of enslavement the Negro people in America are a living, powerful bulwark. Fascism, oppression—or by whatever name reaction is called—would lay a bitter bloody terror on the 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States. And the strength of this 12,000,000 is one of America's defenses against the loss of liberty for America's 130,000,000."

Would Not Be Unpatriotic, He Emphasizes

Cooperation of College Heads Being Solicited

ATLANTA, Ga.—College and university presidents have just received a letter from John W. Studebaker, commissioner of education, suggesting that college presidents may want to send statements to the press of the nation emphasizing to the youth of the country that education is an impodtant factor in any program of national defense.

Mr. Studebaker's letter was meant to impress upon the minds of young men in college the necesity of completing their collegiate training and remaining in college certainly until they have been called by their government.

PUTS EDUCATION FIRST

This is an important statement and it is released at an opportune time especially since so many young people are likely to feel that it is their patriotic duty to drop out of college and rally to the support of their country.

Since there are something like 12,000,000 available men between 21 and 30, it is altogether likely that juniors and seniors in college would not be called before the completion of their college work. Then, too, 12,000,000 cannot be used at once and the government is likely to call them in groups of 300,000 or 400,000 at a time.

It seems clear, then, that the best thing that a college student can do for his country is to complete his education so that when his country calls, he will be better qualified to serve in some technical capacity.

Mr. Studebaker sent in his letter to college presidents a letter written by the President of the United States to the Federal Security Administrator, Paul V. McNutt.

PRESIDENT'S IDEA

The President makes it clear that it would be unfortunate if the students of the country interrupted their education by working in shipyards or enlisting in the Army or in the Navy before being called by the government since it is highly possible that they could complete their training before being called.

It is emphasized in that letter that the country mus thave "well-educated and intelligent citizens who have sound judgment in dealing with the difficult problems of today. We must also have scientists, engineers, economists, and othed people with specialized knowledge, to plan and to build for national defense as well as for social and economic progress.

PATRIOTIC DUTY

Young people should be advised that it is their patriotic duty to continue the normal course of their education, unless and until they are called, so that they will be well prepared for greatest usefulness to their country. They will be promptly notified if they are needed for other patriotic services."

It seems clear that college administrators should co-operate with the President of the United States one hundred per cent at his point.

Conscription of Wealth

Only panic, blind unreasoning terror that stops thought could inspire the proposal that the United States conscript wealth at this time. Because it parallels the conscription of man power, the proponents of it assume that it is equally reasonable. It is not.

The government already has the power of taxation, which carried far enough amounts to conscription of wealth. For that reason the change can only mean that the government take direct control of business and property. Under the dictators individual ownership exists in name only. The proposal is that we dupiicate here what already obtains over there.

It is good common sense to see first how government control works in Germany and Italy. Through the cloud of propaganda with which those countries hide their condition, some facts stand out. For war such centralized control is an aid. But the chief aim of the United States is not the making of war.

We are threatened, and may be called on to defend ourselves. But shall we drop our former thinking and adopt the course of conduct of the aggressors? That is essentially what conscription of wealth means.

The American way of life suits the people here. They want freedom, home life, the chance to drive a shoestring into a tan yard. The German and the Italian have certainty, but not opportunity. The little or much each citizen has over here is seed he wants to keep.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
October 9, 1940

Schools' Plan For Draft Is GivenApproval

Board of Education Pledges Co-operation, Offers Services.

City school preparations for the registration of 45,000 males October 16 were approved unanimously yesterday by the Atlanta board of education, as members of the group pledged full co-operation and tendered their personal services in any way possible.

White school principals will receive instructions at a meeting to be held at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in the city council chamber and Negro school principals will meet at 10 o'clock Friday morning for the same purpose.

State estimates are that it will require an average of 20 minutes to register each applicant.

The 1,800 school teachers will register all males between 21 and 35 years of age in 72 local schools. It was suggested that persons appear at the school nearest their home to comply with the compulsory registration program between the hours of 7 a. m. and 9 p. m. Sutton said the schools will remain open later than 9 o'clock at night if the work has not been completed by that time.

CONSCRIPTION

War shadows deepen in our country. President Roosevelt in a message to the Senate, July 29, renewed his demand for authority to order national guard units and the regular army reserves into active service. At that time the President did not mention the conscription plan he is supporting.

But why, we ask, why the mobilization of the armed forces? Why the war preparation which far exceeds the needs of a peace program?

Even loyal supporters of the administration are alarmed. Congressmen, we are informed are urging Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the Senate majority leader and Sam Rayburn of Texas, House majority leader, not to force a vote on conscription and to go slow.

The people must be mobilized for peace. The people have to be mobilized for democracy These things do not come of themselves. If they did our country would not know the disgraceful crimes of lynching, peonage and klan terror.

What we need now in the first days of defense preparation is to heighten systematically the respect of all men for our democratic institutions and at the same time to consciously develop a truly American hatred for our un-American institutions. To achieve this a national campaign against lynching, for the abolition of the poll tax and peonage should be launched by both the major parties.

The American people are ready to accept such a program as a part of the national defense drive. And such a program will be the greatest move we have ever made as Americans for democracy and peace.

The people on the farms, the share croppers, are against conscription. Despite all the Gallup polls which poll few black men and women and also few poor whites, the people in the mills and plants are against conscription.

Conscription will work havoc with the buying power of Negroes. Already Negro business has a bankrupt market. The jobless millions of Negroes already offer the Negro professional men only a growing charge account.

If we believe that President Roosevelt is going to use the armed forces to break the lynch terror which so recently took Elbert Williams in Brownsville, Tenn., we black Americans can only say hurrah. If these forces were going to help the share-croppers driven off the land in Arkansas and Missouri, we could only say amen. This would be a decisive American act. But we don't believe it will be done.

What then are these men to be now used for? What peaceful and democratic end is in view? The Chicago Tribune asks, for its own reasons, why is it necessary to take men from 18 to 64. It charges the President with playing politics. Certainly conditions in the country do not warrant such drastic measures unless they are the lynching and terror of which we have spoken.

As Negroes we have a grave responsibility to advocate and fight for such Congressional measures as will help the Negro people. This is not a narrow selfish, un-American approach to the issue. What gives greater political expression, wider economic opportunities, more cultural advantages to black America helps all of America.

The advancement of the position of the man farthest down is the first obligation of democracy. Regimentation of the American people for war purposes will not advance the economic, political or social status of anyone. This condition will only deepen the distress of the Negro and strengthen the hand of southern reaction.

Surely President Roosevelt is not ignorant of this fact.

The Chicago Defender is alarmed that the President does not speak out openly against the increase of discrimination and prejudice. We have asked that Mr. Roosevelt say some word concerning the disgrace of Brownsville, Tenn. But there is only silence on this issue and a demand for armies and navies and great air fleets.

Let us not lose sight of our goal: democracy peace, prosperity. These are the aims of America. National defense means a consisten appeal for and application of democratic principles. Let us have this, and now.

Million Young Negroes Would Be Affected By Passage of Draft Bill

While legislative bodies bicker over the issues of the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory military service bill now before the Senate, more than a million American Negro youths between the ages 21 and 30 awaited their decision.

Figures revealed in the last U. S. Bureau of Census reports showed that 1,054,142 Negro youths fall in the classes originally designated for conscription under the Act.

The Burke-Wadsworth bill, already passed by the Senate military committee by a vote of 12 to 3, provides, in general, that 12,000,000 male citizens tween the ages 21 to 30, should be registered for possible military service. From these registrants, local boards would select 400,000 who would be called to service.

The period of service would be for one year, at $21 per month and allowances. Exemptions would be accorded men in essential pursuits, clergymen, men with dependents, the unfit, federal and state officials, judges, members of Congress, and conscientious objectors. The last named would be liable to noncombatant service.

More recent developments in Senate debates on defense measures have seen the passage of the bill authorizing the President to call out the National Guard for active service anywhere in the Western Hemisphere. Approximately 396,000 guardsmen, reserve officers, enlisted reserves, retired officers and retired enlisted men are subject to call for a year's service under the bill.

This move is considered a preliminary of the conscription program, for the guard and reserve officers would train the draft units.

As the compulsory military training bill came to the floor of the Senate for debate early this week, Senator Burke, Nebraska Democrat, sponsor of the bill, disclosed that he had drafted an amendment calling for the registration of all men from 21 through 44.

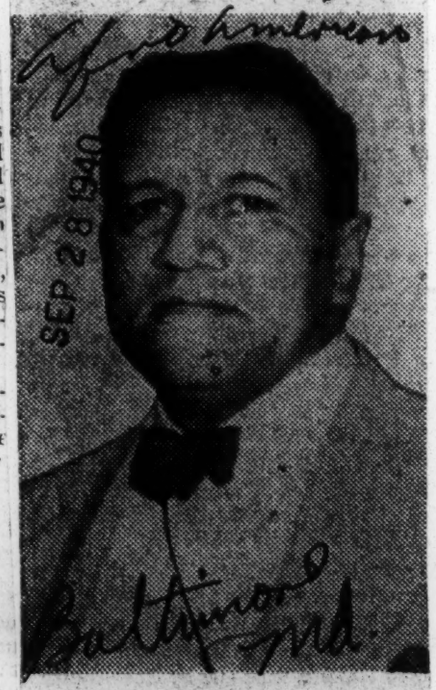
In the event of the passage of the bill and the amendment the number of Negro men affected by the bill would be 2,240,812.

Urge Facilities For Race Defense Training

WASHINGTON, D. C. (ANP) —The United Government Employees headed by Edgar G. Brown president, urged the House Appropriations Committee in the President's 2-billion dollar National Defense supplementary appropriation to provide training facilities for Negro pilots and sailors at the Charlotte Amalis (Virgin Islands) Naval and Air Base.

Admiral Stark, it was said, admitted the Navy had openings for Negroes only as mess attendants and was not considering them in the capacity of officers and air pilots. One Congressmn stated flatly it was unfair to tax Negroes to pay for a two ocean Navy as all other Americans and at the same time deny them a chance to join the Navy as sailors, officers and air pilots.

U. S. Draft Adviser



CHANNING H. TOBIAS of New York, director of colored work for the National Council of the YMCA, who has been named by President Roosevelt to serve on a six-man advisory committee to help co-ordinate plans for carrying out provisions of the Burke - Wadsworth Selective Service Training Act.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE- 1940
CONSCRIPTION

How Many Negroes Will Be Included In First Conscription Army Bill Draft

SEP 5 1940

Washington, (ANP)—What percentage of Negroes will be included in the first draft, now that congress has passed he conscription bill by which some 900,000 men will be sent to military camps for a year's training? Always a problem, it is expected that a definite percentage will be arrived at so that there will not be a ponderance of Negroes trained in the first batch of trainees.

That there will be some Negroes included in this group is a foregone conclusion, the number to be determined by the war department and the general staff. What position they will occupy and how they will be trained is also in the minds of the war department and the general staff.

However, the following are the salient provisions of the bill which goes to the house and then to the president for his signature.

With few exceptions, all men who haye not reached their 31st birthday must register. This applies to all citizens of the United States. An unofficial estimate says that some 12,000,000 men will be registered.

Physical fitness plays an important part in the exemptions; college students are expected to be exempted; likely the men to be drafted will be those in unimportant jobs or those divinity students expecially; most Dan't mother, Mrs. Mary Dant, and with no jobs at all. (A large number of Negroes will naturally fall into these two categories.)

Evasion of the draft will be punishable by a fine of $10,000 or five year's imprisonment or both. Such cases are to be heard in federal courts rather than in military courts.

Length of service is to be for one year, with the conscripts becoming members of the reserve after completing their year of active duty. Most of the conscripts will be taken into the army, with the navy taking a few later.

SEP 5 1940

Pay is to be at the rate of $21 per month for the first four months, later being raised to $30 for the next eight, unless conscripts won promotion to higher grades at a higher rate of pay.

SEP 5 1940

Conscripts on the government pay-roll are guaranteed their jobs on completion of their tour of duty and private employers are requested to rengage their employes if possible on their return.

Taxes and insurance charges against draftees are liable to a moratorium during the training period.

Yet with all of the provisions made for drafting these men, volunteer enlistments are still open to men between the ages of 18 and 35 years. Moving immediately to the house, the commitee on miliary affairs in that branch of the government on Thursday afternoon commented favorably on the bill and voted to increase the age limit from 21 to 31 to 45 years of age.

Conscription

IT seems likely that this country will witness for the first time in its history a peace time conscription of men for its defense. Advance reports from our nation's capital inform us that actual conscription for one year training is expected to begin in October when some 400,000 men (about 14,0000 from Illinois) will be called to the colors.

We fail to see the need for the drafting of men at this time. Voluntary enlistments should be entirely adequate to supply as many men as the army, navy and airforce need. It appears to us that a draft in peace time smacks of the tactics of totalitarianism of which this country's leaders are unalterably opposed and questions the loyalty of the citizens of this country to their government.

Chicago Bee

One of the arguments that the proponents of the bill advance is that if the country depended upon voluntary enlistments the men would have the right to choose what branch of the service they would be placed which fact may seriously jeopardize the efficiency of the bill advance is that if the country de-time def nse refute this argument. Men choose a particular branch of service because they like it. When you have a group of men working because of their interest they are likely to be far more efficient than those who are forced into it however fascinating the work may be.

Chicago Ill.

We are interested when the proponents of the measure say that men have the right to choose what branch of service they may enter doing voluntary enlistments. What they should have said is that white men have such right. Negroes do not have an unlimited right or privilege to enter all branches of the services

The Negro And Defense

SEP 12 1940

While Congress bitterly fights over the proposed conscription law, which will probably be passed when you read this, Negroes throughout the nation are fighting an ebb and flow battle for a chance to serve the nation in the armed forces and in the occupations devoted to defense production.

Star of Zion

Prejudice and discrimination, only matched by the insane proscription of the Jews in Nazi Germany, has marked the effort of the Negro to demonstrate his loyalty to the American nation, to which for more than three centuries he has poured out his sweat and blood. Here and there he wins a battle; friends of the Negro help whenever they can, but in the hour when we approach, perhaps, the greatest crisis the American nation has ever seen, the nation as a whole is still too un-Christian and too undemocratic to give the Negro the fighting chance which he asks. Climbing higher and higher in his progress toward cultural goals, always loyal to American ideals, even in the face of the most unforgivable prejudice, the Negro, when given the least possible encouragement, forgets all the wrongs heaped upon him. He holds no bitterness toward those who have slandered and cheated him at every turn. He has risen by sheer force of his own indomitable will, when those about him saying he could not rise, have thrown every possible impediment in his way. But in spite of this he would be a Christian brother to his bitterest foe.

Charlotte N.C.

The courage and bravery of Negro soldiers and sailors are beyond question. In factory, on farm and in mine he has labored to build up the prosperity of this great nation. In plain honest-to-goodness gratitude white Americans owe it to him to treat him decently and to give him a man's chance to fight and labor for the country without discrimination. God Himself will not protect the nation which is to do as much.

Anderson, S. C., Mail
September 16, 1940

NEGROES TO HAVE PART IN DEFENSE

36,000 Of First 400,000 Men Drafted For Services Will Be Negroes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 —(AP)— The White House announced today that 36,000 of the first 400,000 men drafted for military service would be Negroes.

A statement issued by Stephen Early, press secretary, said also that the Civil Aeronautics Authority, in cooperation with the army, was making "a start in the development of colored personnel for the aviation service."

"Colored citizens constitute approximately nine per cent of the total population of the United States and the men selected for military service will be in about the same ratio. Of the first increment of 400,000 men to be called into service about 36,000 will be colored," the statement said.

CONSCRIPTION IN PEACE TIME

Conscription during peace time is one of the most decisive issues ever to have been raised in our country. It indicates a dangerous trend of political thought by its very existence. Chicago Defender

We have been asked why we oppose it. The answer has been given before, if now we return again to the question, it is because of the fundamental importance that this issue holds for the future of our country as a whole and to the future of Negro America in particular. The essence of this conscription is Nazism-Fascism. It means the blighting of the outlook for thousands of Negro youth whose future is already far too insecure.

The Chicago Defender believes that what is good for the vast majority of Americans, white as well as black, is good for the Defender. We believe that, because we hold unqualifiedly that the interests of Negro Americans are bound up with the interests of the 47 millions of American workers, the mass of farmers, the youth and the aged who are white. There are Negroes in all of these categories of American people. The Defender is a spokesman for progressive Negro America, and therefore for all true democrats.

Conscription will not solve the problems of these groups in American society. Conscription is flight from the problems of these people. The problems of the masses of Americans, are American problems having their birth in the economic, political and social conditions of America. Conscription is the solution of the war makers and munition makers' problems. Conscription means militarism, not defense.

Conscription carries men out of civil life and under the authority of the army which subjects them to military law.

The army is a jim-crow institution. It has accepted all of the jim-crow false gods of civil life and out of its narrow officer-caste prejudices has added false gods of its own. This is not a major point, but it is indicative of the justice or rather injustice of court martial law. Negro America got a full measure of this rank, race-hating justice in 1917. This same law failed dismally to punish those who spat, literally spat, upon Negro soldiers in uniform.

But a major point is: that conscription would silence our militant voices in the face of un-American, undemocratic conditions such as lynching, poll tax disfranchisement, peonage, share-cropping and Ku Klux Klan terror. Once silenced, we do not believe freedom of speech would come to our country again short of a great social conflict.

It is significant that the great labor organizations of our country are united in their condemnation of conscription. They see in it the smashing of the right of collective bargaining and the destruction of present hour and wage scale. Were these gains lost to labor, the loss to Negro America would be immeasurably great economically, politically and culturally.

The Catholic church and many great Protestant churches have come out against conscription. They see in it the very danger of war. War in Europe will not bring democracy to black America; 1898 and 1917 are proof of that.

Conscription offers no monetary advantage to black men. Men can do little toward providing for themselves and nothing toward providing for dependencies on $21 a month.

The Defender has fought conscription because it was satisfied from the beginning that conscription was not inevitable. We are not fatalists. Back of black America are centuries of struggle and great victories. They were not won alone. They were won with the people. We cast our fortune with that of the people again. Attend the Emergency Peace Mobilization—defeat militarism in America.

8-31-40 Chicago Defender

NEGROES TO HAVE PART IN NEW SET-UP

Call 7-26-40

300,000 Men to Be Drafted by October 1; Objective 45 Divisions

Kansas City, Mo.

WASHINGTON—(ANP) Quietly building 10 camps during the last three years, the army reports that these new camps will be ready for occupancy by October 1 and army conscripts would then be ready for training in these new cantonments.

Thirteen regular army divisions will be fully equipped with the most modern tanks, rifles and anti-aircraft guns by January 1, 1941 under present plans, General G. C. Marshall, chief of staff, announced.

In Important Role

"If the conscription law is put into effect by August 1, we ought to have the national guard mobilized by September 15, one month before the conscripts come in."

Explaining that the national guard would be on duty for a full year training troops under the present plans of the war department, General Marshall said unless this plan were followed, the regular army would be emasculated and in view of present world conditions, this was not advisable.

"About 300,000 men will be drafted by October 1 under army conscription plans and 10,000 to 15,000 a month will be added to fill up gaps caused by illness or other exemptions.

"Our objective is 45 divisions 2,000,000 men, fully trained. Our production facilities will go beyond that. Manufacturing will be geared to equip 4,000,000 men."

That Negroes are included in the plans of the present set up is a foregone conclusion and they will play an important role in the plans.

The calling of the outstanding Negro units of the national guard will follow just as the white units have been ordered out.

Poblem of the War

However, there rises the problem of placing the Negro camps, for segregation will come along with the regular proceedure—if not entire camps for Negroes, then segregated sections of camps similar to those in the last war.

It is alleged by some writers that the South will not want these Negro camps and that there will be one of the greatest political snarls ever seen in the country following the establishment of the camps. Should new ones be built, there will be wire pulling, etc., never before witnessed in these United States.

Meanwhile, the Negro becomes one of the more important problems of the war department as pressure is being brought to bear to get better treatment for Negroes and more regiments and units in the non-labor classifications.

While much has been said about the new stream-lined units to be developed, nothing has been touched on concerning the supply units, which will form one of the most important branches of the service. No army is better than its supply divisions as indicated in the German advance through Europe. Without supplies, ammunition, etc., there could have been no conquests. An with the modern methods of warfare prevailing, speed and more speed will be essential.

If Negroes, as in the past, are to be consigned to this division of the army, plans are already prepared (which have not been discussed and will not be discussed) for their induction in the service and the brass hats do not believe it necessary for them to have the intense training given other military units.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Advance
September 16, 1940

36,000 Negro Men To Be Conscripted

Development of Negro Personnel for Air Service Planned

Washington, Sept. 16.—(AP)—The White House announced today that 36,000 of the first 400,000 men drafted for military service would be Negroes.

A statement issued by Stephen Early, press secretary, said also that the Civil Aeronautics Authority, in cooperation with the Army, was making "a start in the development of colored personnel for the aviation service."

The statement added the Negro regiments would be organized for the Army and that existing organizations would be expanded to full strength.

Early said that the statement had the approval of Secretary of War Stimson and General George C. Marshall, chief of staff.

"The expansion will affect both combat and service organizations of the regular Army and the National Guard, such as infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers and quartermaster corps," the statement said.

"Colored citizens constitute approximately 9 per cent of the total population of the United States and the men selected for military service will be in about the same ratio. Of the first increment of 400,000 men to be called into service about 36,000 will be colored."

New colored combat units recently organized in the regular Army include:

76th Anti-Aircraft Battalion and the 77th Anti-Aircraft Battalion, Fort Bragg, N. C., both to be expanded into regiments; 41st Engineers, Fort Bragg, N. C.

Negro regular Army organizations which the statement said would be expanded to full war strength include:

48th Quartermaster Regiment Fort Bragg, N. C.

Sumter, S. C., Daily Item
September 16, 1940

Negroes To Be Called Out

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Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
October 7, 1940

No Negroes Registered

B. L. Connelly, of the Greenwood County Registration Board, said today that no negroes were registered for the general election by the board at its several meetings during the summer and through September. Mr. Connelly said that not a single colored person appeared to apply for certificates.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE- 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Miami, Fla. Herald
October 11, 1940

COMPLETE THEIR PLANS

Dade Draft Board Is Ready For Registration

MRS. BECKHAM WOOD SMATHERS LEATHERMAN

Members of Dade county's draft registration board completed plans for registering all men from 21 to 36 years of age next Wednesday at a meeting in the McAllister Hotel with Hayes Wood, county registration chairman. Board members attending the meeting were Mrs. W. H. Beckham, past president of the Dade County Council of Parent-Teacher Associations; George Smathers, president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, and E. B. Leatherman, Circuit court clerk. Another board member, James T. Wilson, county school superintendent, was not present.

Placards Assigned To Schools; Jaycee Head Leads Program In Negro Section; Teachers To Take Oath At Ceremonies

After meeting with members of Dade county's draft registration board Thursday at the McAllister Hotel, Hayes Wood, board chairman, notified H. P. Baya, state director of selective military service, that arrangements had been completed here for conducting the first draft registration Wednesday.

E. B. Leatherman, Circuit court clerk, reported placards were being assigned for placing at public schools in the 10 districts where registrations of men from 21 to 36 years old will be made by teachers. George Smathers, president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, is arranging for radio publicity and registration in the negro section. Mrs. W. H. Beckham reported that members of the Parent-Teacher Association were co-operating.

Only board member absent was James T. Wilson, county school superintendent, who has arranged for the use of the schools and teachers in the registration.

Teachers To Take Oath

Approximately 200 negro teachers, who will take registrations in the negro section, were sworn in Thursday by Wood at another meeting in the Booker T. Washington school.

White teachers in Homestead and Perrine will be given their oaths at 3:30 p. m. today in the Homestead school auditorium.

Miami's white teachers will be sworn in at a patriotic observance at 3 p. m. Monday in the auditorium of Miami Senior High school with the American Legion and other patriotic groups participating.

Wood pointed out that inactive members of the navy and army reserves would have to register for the draft. Only active reserves are exempt from registration, he said.

Anderson, S. C., Independent Trib
October 1, 1940

THE NEGRO AND THE ARMY

James Rogers, of Pickens, writes us and wants to know the status of the Negro in the new national defense set-up. To quote:

"Military conscription here! That is all right, since national defense is the order of the day. But I, along with other colored citizens, are asking the question: 'Will we be trained and treated as soldiers and citizens, or reduced to laborers as beats of burden?"

Not being connected with the War Department, we don't know the exact answer to this query. We do know that Negroes drafted in the army will receive the same basic training as white troops. After that, the nature of the war we get tangled up in—if any—will dictate the use to which troops of the various races will be put.

We have been told on reliable authority that Negroes will be used extensively in the tank corps. That is because they are able to endure the heat and strain better than white men. This, of course, will be mighty dangerous work. It is also planned to use Negroes in the artillery, especially the heavy artillery, and in the engineering corps.

When a conscript enters the army, he will be asked the nature of the work he performed in civilian life. If possible, he will be assigned to similar work while in the army. This means that laborers will be assigned to labor battalions and mechanics to machine shops.

Spartanburg S. C. Herald
October 12, 1940

White Teachers Told Their Draft Registration Duties; Negro Teachers Meet Today

Mayor Issues Proclamation Setting Aside Oct. 16 for Registration

Teachers from white schools of Spartanburg county, who next Tuesday will serve as registrars for the registration of young men for prospective military service, gathered last night in the auditorium of Converse college to hear their duties in connection with the draft explained and other details of next Wednesday's work outlined.

J. F. Brooks, county superintendent of education, presided at the meeting, and explained various phases of the work to be done by the teachers in connection with the draft registration.

Ernest W. Miller, clerk of county courts who by law is another county official with supervisory duties in connection with the selective service act administration, also spoke briefly, emphasizing the importance of the teachers' duties.

Oath Administered

Near the end of the meeting, principals of all county schools—who will serve as chief registrars for their respective schools—took an oath of office administered by Mr. Brooks. The chief registrars, in turn, will administer the oath to the teachers and other registrars serving under them.

A similar meeting for negro teachers of the county will be held at 10 o'clock this morning at the county courthouse.

As plans for the registration work continued, Mayor T. W. Woodworth of Spartanburg yesterday issued a proclamation designating next Wednesday as Registration Day, and urged all Spartanburg citizens to cooperate to the fullest extent in the program.

Proclamation Issued

The mayor's proclamation follows:

"Whereas, the president of the United States and the congress has approved the selective training and service act of 1940, declaring that it is imperative to increase and train the personnel of the armed forces of these United States, and

"Whereas, the federal government has seen fit to register all men of these United States between the ages of 21 and 35, inclusive, on Wednesday, October 16, 1940 in order to select young men of the nation to receive this training, therefore

"I, Thomas W. Woodworth, as mayor of the City of Spartanburg, do proclaim October 16, 1940, as Registration Day in Spartanburg in order that all men of the city in the age group will be able to register in compliance with the congressional act. As mayor of the city, I request all firms, stores, and other commercial organizations to cooperate with the federal government, giving their employes time off with pay for the purpose of registering.

"Under the emergency that exists I feel sure that Spartanburg citizens will cooperate, as our manpower always has been among the first to volunteer for service in preserving freedom and democratic principles advocated by this nation since its formation by our forefathers in 1776.

"Done in the City of Spartanburg this 11th day of October, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty.

"T. W. WOODWORTH, Mayor."

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
October 15, 1940

Decatur to Register Men At Two Central Points

Decatur has adopted a system all its own for registering men of draft age Wednesday.

Instead of holding the registration at all the schoolhouses in Decatur, as will be the rule in all other Georgia communities, there will be one central point for registering white men and another for registering Negroes in Decatur.

White men will register at the New Auditorium on McDonough Street, between the Boys' and Girls' High Schools. There will be a dozen or more typists at tables in front of the building to expedite registrations (if it isn't raining).

Negroes will register at the Colord School Building on Herring Street, just back of the DeKalb County Jail.

City School Superintendent Lamar Ferguson figured that registrations could be handled faster by gathering all the teachers at one central point instead of allowing the registrants to go to the school building nearest their homes.

TED POSTON NAMED TO IMPORTANT POST BY SIDNEY HILLMAN

Pittsburgh Courier

Former New York Editor of Pittsburgh Courier Will Aid In Integrating Negroes In National Defense Program.

OCT 12 1940

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—Sidney Hillman, member of the National Defense Advisory Commission, in charge of the Labor Division, today announced appointment of Theodore R. Poston, New York newspaperman, as Field Assistant to the Division of Labor Supply.

Working with Dr. Robert C. Weaver, administrative assistant to Floyd W. Reeves, director of the Labor Supply Division, Mr. Poston will assist in integrating Negroes into the training and industrial phases of the national defense program.

A staff correspondent of the New York Post since 1936, and former New York editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, Mr. Poston has been a working journalist for 12 years. In 1938-39 he served as chief investigator for the New York State Temporary Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population. He also served as city editor of the New York Amsterdam News for five years. In recent years he has contributed articles to the New Republic, Crisis and other magazines of opinion.

In joining the staff of the National Defense Advisory Commission, Mr. Poston will work with Miss Frances Williams, assistant to the chief of the Civic Groups Section, Consumers' Division; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, member of the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Commission, and Dr. Weaver, in the task of integrating Negroes into the national defense program.

OCT 12 1940

Newport News, Va. Press
October 12, 1940

Fair Treatment Assured

The two draft boards which have been named for Newport News are composed of experienced men of high character—men of long residence of Newport News and men whose business and training has brought them into contact with an unusually large number of citizens. The same is true of the medical examiners and the appeal agents.

On Board Number One are LAWRENCE BOUTCHARD, JAMES P. GOODWIN and PAT LARACY, with Dr. THOMAS N. HUNNICUTT as physician and R. M. LETT as appeal agent. On Board Number Two are Major S. S. ARCHIBALD, retired, J. H. BELL and W. T. WATKINS, with Dr. JAMES MARABLE as physician and HARRY L. NACHMAN as agent.

There is no Negro on either of the boards. However, the business of Mr. WATKINS — the longshoremen's business, has brought him into contact with a large part of the Negro population. The same is true of Major ARCHIBALD, who for many years was employed in the shipyard.

The community can rest assured that the personnel of its two draft boards is a guarantee against any show of favortism and that every man appearing before it will receive fair treatment and that every case will be decided on its merits.

NEGRO IN NATIONA DEFENSE- 1940
CONSCRIPTION

WANTED: A NEGRO ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR

SEP 28 1940

Conscription is here and the War Department estimates that 36,000 colored Americans will be drafted in the first call.

Race prejudice and color discrimination are also here in all parts of the United States and among all classes of people, and have been here for a long time.

Unless we want to play ostrich, we know there will be efforts in the future as there have been in the past to discriminate against colored soldiers.

Unless we are blind and dumb, we know that various kinds of jim crowism will be inaugurated at the new army posts that are being constructed. Courier

We must expect that there will be petty annoyances such as discriminating against Negro soldiers in assignment of quarters, segregating them in movie shows and at post exchange restaurants, interferring with their freedom of movement when they are on pass.

We must expect that the appointment of colored commissioned officers will be deferred as long as possible, and that in many other ways the American Negrophobic mores will be asserted. Pittsburgh, Pa

If we want to prevent our youngsters from being frustrated, discouraged and discriminated against because of color, we must surround them with safeguards NOW, and not wait until these evils arise and grow to dangerous proportions.

The first step in preventing trouble is to prepare to prevent it.

And this first step should be the immediate appointment of a capable colored American in whom the Negroes of this country have confidence, as Assistant Secretary of War.

We believe the problems Negroes will certainly face in the Army justify the immediate appointment of such a man BEFORE the draft begins.

His office could act as a clearing house for all complaints registered by Negro soldiers and civilian groups, and his voice in the councils of government would do much to smooth the administration of the Army where Negroes are concerned, as did that of Dr. Emmett J. Scott during the last war to make the world safe for democracy.

Courier Pittsburgh

The way to get a Negro appointed as Assistant Secretary of War is for all individuals and groups interested in such an appointment to send post cards, letters or telegrams to their respective U.S. Senators and Representatives TODAY. SEP 28 1940 Pa.

With a Presidential election campaign going on, NOW is the time to impress the government with the power of the Negro people.

South And Draft

OCT 7 1940

Montgomery Advertiser

From The Birmingham News we get some figures on volunteer enlistments for the South which should make every Southerner feel proud. While the Pacific Coast, the Middle West and the Northeast have been showing their patriotism in other ways, the South has been sending its young men to the army and navy.

"The Southern States as a whole," says The News, "will be less affected by the draft than any other sections of the country. That is to say, fewer men will be drafted in proportion to population from the South than elsewhere. The reason for this is that the South has contributed a larger number of volunteers to the army and navy than other sections, and the draft law provides that each State must be credited with the number of its citizens who volunteer."

The News then quotes the following illuminating editorial from The Texas Weekly:

"A striking contrast in this matter of enlistment and the draft is provided by taking a group of Southern States in which volunteering has been especially high and comparing it with a group in which it has been particularly low. For example, the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Oklahoma, and Texas, with combined population of 23,007,283, have already contributed so many volunteers to the army and navy that only 32,400 men from these States will be called up in the first draft. On the other hand, the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, and Michigan, with combined population of 22,305,601, will be called on for 187,900 men. The States of New York and Illinois, with combined population of 22,305.601, will have a quota in the first draft of 175,700 men. Or compare Texas, Oklahoma and Kentucky with the three States of the Pacific Coast. There are nearly 2,000,000 more people in the first group than in the latter group, yet Texas, Oklahoma and Kentucky will be called upon for only 10,100 men in the first draft, while California, Oregon and Washington will be called upon for about 77,000 men. Enlistments in some Southern States have not been as high as in others. Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, for example, with combined population equivalent to only 56 per cent of that of Texas, Oklahoma and Kentucky, will be called upon for nearly four times as many men. But Michigan, with 1,200,000 less population than Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, must provide about 11,500 more men than those States. Taking the South as a whole, enlistments have been much greater than in other sections, especially the Northeastern States and the Pacific Coast. And it is a fact that sentiment in favor of giving support to Great Britain to the limit of our power, even at the risk of war, is stronger in the South than in other sections."

Always the South has sent its men into military service for the nation more freely than any other section. That it has done so again is no surprise to those who daily come in contact with the pure Anglo-Saxons who populate its farms and cities.—Dothan Eagle

War Office Thanks Negroes for Nat'l Defense

Dispatch Pittsburgh

BOSTON.—(ANP)—The adjutant general's office of the United States War department under date July 31 issued a letter of commendation and thanks last week to Mabel Kountze, ANP writer here, for a letter of "suggestions in the interest of national defense."

One of the suggestions was a parachute gun to which ideas were also contributed by Steve Douglass, a national guardsman, and Sharkey Williams, a young trap drummer, both colored.

An original plan of the ANP writer also included was a new type revolving mirror-gun for anti-aircraft defense.

Virginia Governor Asks For Negroes To Be Draft Board Members

Washington Tribune Washington D.C.

OCT 5 1940

RICHMOND, Va.—A statement was issued by Governor Price asking each district in the State with a considerable Negro population to name one outstanding colored person to the district draft board. He is the only southern governor so far to make such a step.

And Here Is What They Were Given

OCT 19 1940

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 17—The text of the statement as released by The White House last Wednesday follows. This statement followed the conference of September 27, and speaks louder than mere words:

"It is the policy of the War Department that the services of Negroes will be utilized on a fair and equitable basis. In line with this policy provision will be made as follows:

"1. The strength of the Negro personnel of the Army of the United States will be maintained on the general basis of proportion of the Negro population of the country.

"2. Negro organizations will be established in each major branch of the service, combatant as well as non-combatant.

"3. Negro reserve officers eligible for active duty will be assigned to Negro units officered by colored personnel.

"4. When officer candidate schools are established, opportunity will be given to Negroes to qualify for Reserve commissions. Pittsburgh Pa.

"5. Negroes are being given aviation training as pilots, mechanics and technical specialists. This training will be accelerated. Negro aviation units will be formed as soon as the necessary personnel has been trained.

"6. At arsenals and Army posts Negro civilians are accorded equal opportunity for employment at work for which they are qualified by ability, education and experience.

"7. The policy of the War Department is not to integrate colored and white enlisted personnel in the same regimental organizations. This policy has been proven satisfactory over a long period of years, and to make changes would produce situations destructive to morale and detrimental to the preparation for national defense.

"For similar reasons the Department does not contemplate assigning colored Reserve officers other than those of the Medical Corps and chaplains to existing Negro combat units of the Regular Army. These regular units are going concerns, accustomed through many years to the present system. Their morale is splendid, their rate of reenlistment is exceptionally high, and their field training is well advanced. It is the opinion of the War Department that no experiments should be tried with the organizational setup of these units at this critical time."

Connecticut Governor To Place Negroes On District Draft Boards

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

OCT 12 1940

Notifies Director of Selective Service To Tell Mayors That Negroes Must Be Included In Personnel of Draft Machinery.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 10—Leading Connecticut race citizens will be represented on local draft boards, medical examiners and other officials who will have charge of the local aspects of the selective service act, Governor Herbert E. Baldwin announced Friday after a conference with Colonel Ernest L. Averhill, State director of selective service.

Governor Baldwin said that he had instructed Colonel Averill to notify the mayors of all the larger towns and cities in the State that race members must be included in the personnel of the draft machinery. He particularly mentioned the cities of Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, New Britain, New London and Stamford which have a large race population.

A survey is now being made, Governor Baldwin said, to determine number of race men between 21 and 35 inclusive, who will be required to register. The Governor and Colonel Averill will confer next week on the personnel for local boards. At that time, names of the leading race citizens in the State will come up for appointment. The mayors of the various municipalities will nominate the draft boards, the doctors who will serve as medical examiners will be chosen from a list submitted by Major William B. Smith, the State medical officer for selective service, and the list of lawyers who will function as appeal agents for various boards will be furnished by Chief Justice William M. Maltbie of Connecticut Supreme court.

Negroes On Draft Boards

New York Age

Announce Names Of Negro Physicians Who Are To Assist Local Boards

OCT 26 1940

As authorities oiled the machinery for drafting America's conscripts, announcement was made this week of the various Negroes who have been appointed to serve on draft boards.

Among these were Arthur L. Comither, executive secretary, Carlton YMCA; Mathew Lattimore, John M. Coleman, Clarence Pope, Rev. Claude L. Franklin, Edward T. Graham, William J. Butts, William Buchana, Charles L. Keller, Samuel Budnell, Leslie Sears, Russell Atkinson, Edward A. Bracken, Thomas P. Smith, Jr., and Benjamin F. Butler, Jr., all of Brooklyn. Among those serving in Queens are Rev. E. H. Hamilton, Rev. Geo. W. Hinton, Herbert Page, Gordon H. Jones and Charles Collier.

Brooklyn's Negro medics had their share in the ranks of physicians who were appointed Friday to examine all regiments when the machinery of selection service gets under way with full steam ahead. Negro doctors who have been appointed to local draft boards include Drs. V. Leonard Williams, 9 Debevoise place; St. Elmo Enderson Taylor, 54 Jefferson avenue and Paul Jones, 126 Clifton place.

No. 1 Registrant Doesn't Want Post

OCT 24 1940

MACON, Ga., Oct. 21.—(AP)—Informed that he was one of three men picked by lottery as No. 1 registrants in Bibb county, Will Davis, Negro construction worker, today could only comment:

"This is the first time I've ever won a lottery, and I sho God didn't want to win this one."

All three men whose names were picked today by Mayor Charles L. Bowden at a public ceremony were Negroes. One other was a saw miller and the third a white-collar worker—supervisor in the Macon branch of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company.

White registrants in Bibb outnumber Negroes by 6,385 to 4,799.

A SOUTHERN WHITE MAN ON THE NEGRO AS A SOLDIER

OCT 26 1940

DESPITE THE OFFICIAL sanction given the Army Jim Crow policy last week by President Roosevelt, items appear in the papers occasionally that indicate that not all Southerners feel that Negroes should be kept out of combat service as witness the following item from Columbia, S. C., in which Recruiting Sergeant Chester R. Vaughn declares he could enlist a Negro regiment within a month in the South and that he believes colored troops are better suited for combat units than any other place in the army. Said the sergeant:

New York Age

"It's my opinion that almost half the colored boys you meet on the street would like to be in the Army. From 10 to 15 a day come to this office and try to enlist . . . What's more, 90 percent of those who enlist will stay in the Army and make it their career.

New York N.Y.

"They like the brass buttons, the good clothes and food, the regular pay and clean quarters, and I've found that after a colored soldier has served one or two terms in the Army he is much more patriotic than a white man."

If more white friends, North and South, would join Sergeant Vaughn in speaking out in favor of the Negro soldier, we believe that it would do much to influence the War Department to change its present policy with regard to the Negro.

On D. C. Board

Journal & Guide

OCT 19 1940

CHARLES H. HOUSTON, well known Washington lawyer, was recently named to the selective service advisory board of the District of Columbia. The board consists of five members.

Name Race Men To Maryland Draft Board

Courier Baltimore Md.

OCT 19 1940

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 17—Two Negroes were chosen by Governor Harold O'Connor here to sit on the Baltimore City draft boards for the selective service registration held Wednesday. The Governor announced Friday the appointment of the Rev. Robert F. Coates, pastor of Sharp Street Methodist Church, to serve on Board 13, which presides over Wards 11 and 17, and Atty. J. Howard Payne, who is in charge of Board No. 18, Ward, 13, Precincts 7 to 10, and Ward 14, Precincts 14, 15 and 18.

DR. JAMES W. EICHELBERGER

OCT 24 1940

Eichelberger Appointed On Draft Board

The Star of Zion Charlotte, N.C.

The President of the United States, upon recommendation of Governor John Stelle of Illinois, appointed Dr. James W. Eichelberger as a member of the Selective Service (popularly known as Draft) Board of Chicago.

Washington Writer Explains How Draft Bill Will Work

Negroes Will Be Trained Just Like Other Recruits

SEP 20 1940

By A. E. WHITE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—With the conscription bill passed army and war department officials are confronted with their biggest headache, which naturally follows as a result of the uncertainty of lottery operation.

According to present plans, draft boards set up in cities will operate much in the manner of the last war. Every registrant will be given a number when he fills out his blanks. And upon the completion of the registration. a drawing will be held in Washington. This means that every number, from one to 1,000,000 perhaps, will be written and placed in an individual capsule (the same as druggists use in filling their prescriptions) with the number hidden or wrapped inside to prevent its being seen by those drawing it.

RUN LIKE LOTTERY

The capsules will then be placed in a big bowl, stirred around several times to insure a careful mixing and then a hand will plunge down in the bowl. draw out one of the capsules, it will be opened and that number will be repeated in very city, in every hamlet and the holder of that number will then be honored as the first man drafted in his community.

If, as in the last war, 258 is the first number out, in every city. the holders of 258 will be called to the colors. And in the last war, 258 had several colored holders.

The law of averages will see to it that many Negroes are called and they will have to respond to the call, under the penalty of the law. But what will happen to them.

SEP 20 1940

Special preparations are being made for camps for the draftees, who are expected to be in camp by November 1st at the latest, and with 900,000 in the first quota, it is reasonably possible that nearly 100,000 of these will be colored draftees.

WHAT TO DO

The army's problem then becomes, what to do with these Negroes and how to train them? Unless the army has been carefully concealing its plans, these Negroes are to be trained just as the other troops in the modern methods of warefare with mechanized units being the chief center of interest.

Or will they be given only the basic fundamentals of military training, including drill and discipline, and then be discharged from their year's tour of duty, subject to recall to serve in the ports of embarkation as stevedores and labor units?

So once again. the Negro, trying to serve his country as do other citizens becomes the center of interest as to what to do with him and how to place him—although the situation is trying.

The fairness of the lottery system used in calling men to the colors will be unquestioned, but the treatment of the colored men who naturally will come as a result of being drafted in this lottery, is another problem.

OFFICERS CALLED UP

Already. reserve officers in the District have been sent letters asking how soon could they join up to complete their round of service? Young men have been asked how long would it take them to adjust their affairs in order to comply with the demands of the war department.

Plans have been formulated for the encampments, however, which show that the war department doesn't mean that it will be all war and no play for the new draftees. Athletics, movies, libraries and hosts and hostesses will all be a part of the big encampments planned.

Subject to policies laid down by general staff. the detailed plans for recreational activities are now being worked out by the newly established morale division of the adjutant general's office. In shaping the program, the division will have the benefit of the lessons learned during the World war.

Under the present plans, the morale division will have entire charge of welfare work on military reservations. Other organizations will be free to establish recreational facilities for the benefit of soldiers outside the military reservation.

DRAFT GOES ON

As in the World war, the army hostesses will be a familiar figure Each of the larger camps will have a head hostess and two assistants. Selection of hostesses will be made by the morale division of the commanding officers of corps areas Hostesses will chaperone mothers. sisters, and soldiers' sweethearts. arrange dances and other social events and arrange parties for enlisted men.

Theatricals and mass singing will also be a part of the general program for the easing of the strain on the draftees and for those who wish to read. there will be plenty of books—for spare time activities

And so the draft goes on full speed ahead with colored Americans waiting to see what the fickle lottery will do to a fickle War Department.

FIXING QUOTAS

SEP 19 1940

The conscription bill has become a law—and the next job is that of working out plans to put it into execution. After all, it is the most equitable way to select those who are to make the sacrifice—in peace or in war—to defend our country.

The army did wait for the bill to pass before planning its enforcement for on the day the president signed the measure, the white house announced that thirty six thousand Negroes—the census figures show we constitute about nine per cent of the total population—would be selected in the first draft call. Fine. We have clamored for our share of everything and the army officials give it. And it is encouraging to note that aircraft units will be established and new regiments created to take care of the increase in army strength.

Here in America we have many racial groups—English, German, French, Italian, Negro, Polish, etc., all of which are classed as white people. No quota is set for them. There will be no telling how many disloyal Germans or Italians, for that matter, will be included.

Frankly, the Bystander is pleased for the quota recognizes that in defense of our country the Negro should bear nine per cent of the strength. And with that recognition in the most important phase of our life, America must carry this recognition of quotas to its logical conclusion.

And we like this quota bases because its logical conclusion naturally carries down through to nine per cent of the jobs at the disposal of the federal, state county and city government; nine per cent of the jobs in industry and the like.

The government recognizes this quota as a fair distribution of the responsibility for the defense of the nation; let it further recognize it as a fair quota of the government's responsibility to the Negro group.

War Dept. To Use 10 Per Cent Of Negroes In All Combat Units

SEP 21 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lester A. Walton, United States Minister to Liberia, conferred with President Roosevelt September 12. While here Minister Walton learned from the highest official source that not more than ten per cent of Negroes conscripted for selective service will be put in labor battalions. In the World War the majority of labor troops were made up of Negro draftees.

Additional information received by Minister Walton was that a will be the policy of the War Department to give Negro selectees a ten per cent representation in the various combat units.

Negro selectees will be given an excellent opportunity to serve as mechanics, according to Minister Walton, who thinks the knowledge to be required in many instances will be more practical than highly technical.

Prospective selectees of a mechanical turn of mind are urged to take courses at industrial high schools as conducted in New York and at such institutions as Tuskegee and Hampton.

36,000 Negroes To Be Included In First Draft

President Roosevelt Says Ninth and Tenth Cavalries to Be Restored to Full Strength; Will Prepare Youth for Air Service

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Thirty-six thousand Negro men will be called for military service in the first draft, President Roosevelt announced from the White House Monday.

The Call

The number, 36,000, represents about 9 per cent of the total number of 400,000 men to be called in the first conscription.

SEP 2 0 1940

(Editor's Note: This newspaper was the first in the country to announce last June that Negroes would form nine per cent of the total strength of the armed forces of the country. The announcement was made in The Call following a visit of Editor C. A. Franklin to Department of War officials in Washington).

Kansas city

The statement on conscription was issued by Stephen Early, the White House press secretary. It was the first statement which the White House has made on the Negro and the Army.

There are four regular army units of Negro soldiers, three of them on inactive duty. Mr. Early specified that the Ninth and Tenth Cavalries were the ones which would be expanded to full strength. The Ninth is located at Fort Riley, and the Tenth is scattered abou the country, some parts being a Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Fort My er, Va., and West Point, N. Y.

The other regular army units are the Twenty-fifth Infantry at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., the only Negro regiment in regular service; and the Twenty-fourth Infantry at Fort Benning, Ga., on inactive duty.

Mr. Earley said that the school detachment at Fort Sill, Okla., also would be expanded.

In addition to more active participation in the army, Mr. Early said that the Civil Aeronautics Authority is making "a start in the development of Negro personnel for the aviation service."

The statement did not specify how many Negroes would be trained for the air corps nor how many reserve officers would be used.

In a wire to President Roosevelt The Call asked how many reserve officers would be used and where they would be located and also inquired as to the number of Negroes to be used in the aviation program.

Asheville, N. C. Citizen
September 23, 1940

NEGRO AND THE DRAFT

Army has made a wise decision in including some 35,000 Negroes among the 400,000 conscripts who will be called for military training during November.

The American Negro has served with distinction in many of this country's wars and in some of the armed services in peace-time. His courage under fire was demonstrated in the World War. His patriotism was never questioned.

It is significant that much of the demand for Negro military training has come from members of the race themselves. The Army intends to form separate units not only of infantry but in the mechanized services and in the air corps.

The Negro is willing and anxious to contribute his share toward the nation's defense. This is only logical, for the draft is a democratic process, calling forth all classes of Americans. No group or race should be slighted, and none will. By past standards, the Negro conscript should render valuable service to his country.

exercise than a participant: we turn out in our millions to see games, tournaments and contests, but not enough of us take part in them.

In the Army and Navy all young men will have to experience a wholesome outdoor life under ideal conditions.

What this will mean to the millions of young men who now exercise in pool rooms and eat hot dogs and soda pop instead of wholesome meals, is obvious.

One year of military service can make a whole lot of difference in the physique and mental outlook of a young man taken away from home and made to cooperate with others of his age.

Certainly it will help to solve many of the youth problems with which colored America has long been grappling.

It is far better to have Negro youth in the army than in the slums, poolrooms and dives.

Finally, conscription will be a very effective method of teaching democracy and patriotism; of teaching that there are duties to perform in preserving the nation as well as rights to be enjoyed.

SEP 1940
Pittsburgh Courier

Opponents of conscription have contended that it is the entering wedge of dictatorship, the beginning of the end of democracy, but this is far from true.

Dictatorship comes when nations are scared, divided and defeated, and ready to delegate power to one man because confidence has been lost in the many. A people's army inspires faith and confidence.

Pittsburgh

Participation of all citizens in the defense and government of the nation is of the very essence of democracy because it gives to all an opportunity and imposes the duty to serve for the common good.

Pa.

Now that we have conscription, it is our job as Negroes to see that the selective service act is administered without color discrimination.

We should be getting about that job immediately in every community.

CONSCRIPTION WILL HELP US

It is fitting that the conscription issue should have been taken out of politics by the endorsement of the legislation by Republican candidate Wendell L. Willkie, because conscription will undoubtedly prove beneficial in many ways.

SEP 2 1 1940

Quite aside from the issue of national defense, whose adequacy, we believe can be assured without resort to conscription, we believe that selective service will give valuable training to young men at the time when they need it most.

If there is any one things that American youth needs to meet the requirements of an increasingly mechanistic world, it is discipline, and there is no better place to get it than in the army.

Pittsburgh Courier

We do not mean discipline in the mere sense of obedience, but the discipline of working together toward a common goal, the discipline of responsibility, the discipline of ordered living.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Military life will also prove beneficial to young America in supplying a balanced diet, healthful living conditions, proper medical attention and energetic outdoor exercise.

America has become more of an observer of outdoor

Elizabethton, Tenn., Star
September 16, 1940

Negro Conscription

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16. (AP)—The White House announced today that 36,000 of the first 400,000 men drafted for military service would be negroes.

A statement issued by Stephen Early, press secretary, said also that the Civil Aeronautics Authority, in cooperation with the army, was making "a start in the development of colored personnel for the aviation service."

St. Petersburg Fla. Times
October 5, 1940

Negro Registration

Negroes will register in the negro schools of the county. Negro war veterans under the direction of a white veteran will be on hand to preserve order.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE- 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Sylacauga, Ala., News
December 13, 1940

Negro Draftee Goes To Camp

Isaiah (Sam) Young, only negro to leave Sylacauga for Ft. McClellan under the first call, left Sylacauga Wednesday morning in style. A police car led the send-off procession from the city hall to the railroad station. Sam followed and behind him was the negro high school band.

On arriving at the station the band gave a brief concert. Rev. J. M. Ridgeway, pastor of the St. Thomas church, made the farewell speech in which he said "Don't go away with your head down. Go away smiling with your head up."

At 11:20 Sam boarded the train and left for Ft. McClellan, where he will have to pass additional tests to stay in the army.

Columbia, S. C. Record
December 31, 1940

Draft Boards Call Nine Negroes For Duty January 28

A call for nine Negroes to be inducted into military service January 28 was received by the three Richland county draft boards today.

Six of the men to be inducted on that date will be volunteers, while three will be drafted, the boards reported.

Board No. 1 has been called on to provide three Negroes. One will be a volunteer and two will be drafted.

Board No. 2 will provide four men. Three will be volunteers and one will be drafted.

Board No. 3 will provide two men, both of whom will be volunteers.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Daily Times
January 3, 1941

7,148 MEN IN GEORGIA AVAILABLE FOR SERVICE

ATLANTA, Jan. 2 (AP).—State selective service headquarters said today 7,148 of Georgia's draft registrants have been placed in Group 1-A through Dec. 20. This group includes those men available immediately for military training.

Maj. Charles Brockman, selective service statistician, said 397,212 men in Georgia have been registered for military training, divided into 255,389 whites and 141,823 Negroes.

The 188 local draft boards have classified 22,975 white men and 12,273 Negroes who appeared at the top of their order lists. Falling in the availability group were 3,837 whites and 3,311 Negroes.

So far, the army has inducted 355 Georgians. All Georgia's white inductees during January will be sent to Fort Jackson to fill vacancies that exist in various outfits.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
December 29, 1940

WORK CAMPS PLANNED FOR DRAFT OBJECTORS

Fisk President Named To Head Special Organization

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—(AP)—Thomas E. Jones, president of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., has been appointed to direct activities of conscientious draft objectors who are to be assigned to special work by the National Selective Service, the American Friends (Quaker) Service Committee announced Saturday.

Clarence A. Dykstra, selective service director, disclosed in Washington this week that Quakers, Mennonites, Brethren and the Fellowship of Reconciliation have been designated to organize suitable work projects for conscientious objectors that will be nationally significant.

With the approval of the Selective Service Administration, he will set up camps in areas where there is need of constructive service, such as reforestation, soil erosion control, slum clearance and rural rehousing programs.

The committee said Quakers would operate camps in Cooperstown, N. Y., the Patapsco State Forest near Baltimore, Md., and in Southern California. Forest camps will be operated by the Brethren in Northern Michigan and at Daleville, Va. Mennonites will establish a camp in Rockingham County, Va.

Additional units, the committee said, will be located in the Texas-Oklahoma section, the Pacific Northwest, in the Illinois-Indiana-Kentucky area, the Kansas-Colorado section, and in Florida as the need arises.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
December 29, 1940

Dates Are Set For Inducting 393 Draftees

Call Will Dip Into Group That Hasn't Volunteered.

Induction dates in January for 393 draftees from Fulton and DeKalb county local boards were announced yesterday by state selective service headquarters. The first men will be taken January 7, the others staggered after that date.

The call is the second to be made in this state, and the first one which actually will dip into the order lists of draft registrants for military training.

Officials said that "a few boards" in this section would be able to meet their quotas with volunteers. But others do not have enough voluntary inductee applicants to fill the Army demand, and will have to resort to actual drafting.

There are 316 white registrants in the Fulton and DeKalb call, and they will be inducted at Fort McPherson. An exception is Fulton Boards 1 and 2 which will send their January draftees to Fort Benning. All Negroes will go to Fort Benning.

The January call will take a larger proportion of white registrants than usual. However, the February call in this state will consist almost entirely of Negroes, bringing the proportion up to par.

Local boards, their quotas and the induction date in January follows:

DeKalb No. 1—11 whites, January 9; five Negroes, January 20.
DeKalb No. 2—11 whites, January 9; four Negroes, January 21.
DeKalb No. 3—17 whites, January 9; five Negroes, January 21.
Fulton No. 1—30 whites, January 7; seven Negroes, January 20.
Fulton No. 2—22 whites, January 7; five Negroes, January 20.
Fulton No. 3—18 whites, January 22; five Negroes, January 23.
Fulton No. 4—16 whites, January 22; four Negroes, January 23.
Fulton No. 5—21 whites, January 22; five Negroes, January 23.
Fulton No. 6—18 whites, January 22; five Negroes, January 23.
Fulton No. 7—18 whites, January 23; four Negroes, January 23.
Fulton No. 8—13 whites, January 23; three Negroes, January 23.
Fulton No. 9—16 whites, January 23; four Negroes, January 23.
Fulton No. 10—14 whites, January 23; four Negroes, January 23.
Fulton No. 11—30 whites, January 23; no Negroes.
Fulton No. 12—12 whites, January 10; three Negroes, January 21.
Fulton No. 13—16 whites, January 23; four Negroes, January 23.
Fulton No. 14—15 whites, January 23; four Negroes, January 23.
Fulton No. 15—17 whites, January 23; four Negroes, January 23.
Fulton No. 16—Five whites, January 24; one Negro, January 23.
Fulton No. 17—Six whites, January 24 two Negroes, January 23.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
December 17, 1940

Negro Quota For Draft Is Limited

The proportion of Negroes to be inducted in the January call for trainees under the selective service system will be small, but it will be increased in the February and following calls, it was said at State headquarters yesterday.

Lack of available facilities at present will keep down the early quotas of Negroes. But they will be summoned in increasing numbers as accommodations are completed.

The selective service system contemplates calling Negroes into training in proportion to the Negro percentage of the country's population. The 1930 census showed 9.7 per cent of the population to be Negro—which would indicate that about 75,000 or 80,000 Negroes will be among the 800,000 selective service trainees to be inducted in the next six months.

5,500 in January

The Negro quota for the nation is expected to be about 5,500 in January, and 24,000 in February. New Negro units with adequate facilities for handling the draftees will be ready by February.

Meanwhile, State headquarters was awaiting further instructions on the January inductions. A tentative quota of 520 men has been set for this State's next call, but it may be changed slightly before being made final. Allotments of local quotas will not be made until the State quota is fixed definitely.

Marion, Ala., Standard
December 19, 1940

TEN DRAFTEES TO BE CALLED BY JANUARY 1

Six White Men, Two Negroes Estimated Quota Here For Selective Service

11,006 TO BE MOBILIZED

The Marion Draft Board Wednesday was instructed by State Headquarters to have available for immediate service by Jan. 1 ten white men and ten Negroes in the A-1 classification to meet the call for 11,006 registrants in the Fourth Corps Area, who will be inducted into the Army for a year's training under the selective service program.

It was estimated, however, that the Marion board will be called upon to furnish not more than six white men and four Negroes for the January quota although classification must be completed on ten additional men in the A-1 group to offset the possibility of rejections at Army induction stations.

The men will be drawn from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Of the 11,006, officials said 8,156 would be white and 2,850 negroes.

The men will be called into service throughout the month. Exact dates were not available.

The quota by states and the general program for induction and reception and permanent stations follows:

Alabama will furnish 604 white conscripts and 396 negroes.

One batch of 300 white draftees will be inducted at Fort Barrancas, Fla., which will also be their reception center. After induction and reception, 208 white men will be permanently stationed at Fort Bragg, N. C., and 92 at Fort McPherson, Atlanta.

Another group of 304 white draftees and the entire 396 negroes will be inducted at Fort McClellan, Ala

The 304 white men and 185 negroes will be moved to Camp Blanding, Fla., for reception. Officials said they did not know what disposition would be made of the remaining negro quota. After reception at Camp Blanding, some of the 304 white conscripts and 185 negroes will be transferred to permanent station at Fort Bragg. Precisely how many was not known. The remainder will stay at Camp Blanding.

Florida will provide 465 white conscripts and 290 negroes.

All will go to Camp Blanding for induction and reception. Some will then be permanently stationed at Fort Bragg, and the remainder will stay at Camp Blanding.

Georgia will supply 1,642 white draftees and 370 negroes.

One group of 450 white men and 370 negroes will be inducted at Fort Benning, Ga. Another batch of 1,174 white men will be inducted at Fort McPherson. The 450 inducted at Fort Benning will later move to Fort McPherson for reception, joining the 1,174 originally inducted there. The 370 negro men will remain at Fort Benning for reception and will also be permanently stationed there, after reception at Fort McPherson, and 1,624 white men will be permanently stationed at Fort Jackson, S. C.

Louisiana will place 649 white conscripts and 460 negroes.

The entire quota will be inducted at Camp Beauregard. Then all will be sent to Camp Shelby, Miss., near Hattiesburg, for reception. From Camp Shelby the quota will be split in as yet undetermined numbers between Fort Jackson and Camp Claiborne or Shelby, for permanent stationing.

Mississippi will provide 440 white men and 538 negroes.

All will be inducted at Camp Shelby. Then 419 of the negro quota will be sent to Fort Benning for reception. The remaining 119 negroes together with the entire 440 white quota will remain at Camp Shelby for reception. Those 119 negroes, however, will later join the 419 which went to Fort Benning and will be permanently stationed there. The 440 white conscripts will be permanently stationed at Camp Shelby.

North Carolina will be called on for 1,635 white conscripts and 366 negroes.

The entire quota will be inducted at ort Bragg and that fort will also be the reception center. The 1,635 white men will be permanently stationed at Fort Jackson.

South Carolina will supply 1,391 white men and 202 negroes.

All will go to Fort Jackson, for induction. Then all will be sent to Fort Bragg for reception. Afterward the entire white quota of 1,391 will return to Fort Jackson which will be their permanent station. The 202 negroes will be split up between Fort Bragg and Fort Jackson for permanent stationing. The exact division was not available.

Tennessee will furnish 1,350 white men and 228 negroes under the call.

The complete quota will be inducted at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., near Chattanooga, Tenn. All the negroes will later move to Fort Bragg, for reception and then be permanently stationed either at Fort Bragg, or Fort Jackson. The White men will remain at Fort Oglethorpe after their induction for reception also, but their permanent station will be Fort Jackson.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE- 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Housing; Defense Front Vital To All Who Serve Country

(Reprinted from Last Week's Late Edition)

DEC 14 1940 (AN EDITORIAL)

Last week when Norfolk sent its first quota for Selective Service training, the group comprised four white and three colored men. That is not of particular interest except for the purpose of drawing attention to a ruthless impediment to the health and morale of Negro population, which has no choice as to how, when, and where its members must lay their lives upon the altar of their country's defense.

The impediment was imposed—through official inaction by Norfolk's city government—and by responsible citizens of Norfolk who control public opinion and dictate the policies of Norfolk's city government.

It is known to every one who is at all conversant with Norfolk that housing conditions for at least half of this city's Negro population and a good deal of its white population, have been for years, and are now, a reproach to decency. It is known, also, that there have been opportunities during the past five years to improve these conditions, along lines adopted by practically every other southern city of more than 25,000 population, with the exception of certain cities in Virginia, (Newport News, Richmond and Bristol not included) and that these opportunities have been spurned by Norfolk, which rejected with ruthless determination an enlightened plan for halting the social and economic disintegration of a large segment of its population, which plan had met with universal acceptance throughout the United States.

* * * *

When at last, under pressure from the Federal government, which needed housing for defense workers, Norfolk could no longer evade a housing program, a local Housing Authority was appointed. When this authority was created it was done with prompt assurances that its creation was in deference to the impelling need for housing to provide for naval enlisted personnel and civilian workers on defense projects. There was the disheartening announcement that the action was necessitated by this need, and this need alone. There was no sympathy then with the primary function of local Housing Authorities, and from official sources there is no indication now of any sympathy with or interest in that primary function.

When the local Housing Authority went into action its efforts resulted in the procurement of a 500-odd unit low-cost housing project for defense workers and naval enlisted personnel. To give to this project the semblance of long-range slum clearance it was announced that after the defense emergency has passed this facility could, or would, be converted to the necessities of low-cost housing. It is well known that 95 per cent of the people who stand in dire need of such housing, and for whom NO HOUSING is being provided by private investors, are colored, but this project in whole or in part can never become available to them because of its location and the very definite restrictions which surround it.

* * * *

If any steps have been taken by either the local Authority, or the federal government, to provide a housing project that will meet the needs now or in the future of Negro defense workers and enlisted personnel, such steps have not been made known. As a result Negroes are losing the economic benefits which might accrue to them as defense workers or as enlisted personnel. There is a definite limitation to the number of Negroes who may apply for and benefit by defense jobs because there are no houses in which they may live. There is not today a single habitable house that is for rent in any Negro residential area in Norfolk, and the poor, bedeviled inhabitants of the overcrowded and sub-standard makeshifts which pass here for housing fit for human habitation, are being notified daily of increases in rents, by the people who have retained license to exploit them by exerting more influence upon city government than that wielded by citizens who profess a degree of social responsibility in the vital matter of housing.

* * * *

And behind this dreadful situation is one that is even worse. A white gentleman who is in the building contracting business told the Journal and Guide this week that for two years he has been trying to procure FHA and local lending cooperation to develop on a modest scale low cost houses for Negroes—houses that could be sold for $2,500 to $2,850—but that all his efforts had failed because he could get no lending agency in the city to handle the loans, even with FHA insurance.

It is no secret that it is as difficult for a Negro in Norfolk whose income is under $1,800 a year to get a FHA loan as it is for a camel to pass through a needle's eye. Because of this situation there has been very little progress in the direction of home ownership during the past five years, and for 20 years there has been an almost complete cessation of investment in this field by private interests. With full knowledge of this deplorable situation, and with a population segment approximating one-third of the city's whole, virtually drying up of economic strangulation, our City Fathers and our leaders in business and in civic and social welfare are as complacent as the polluted waters of Hampton Roads, which bathe our shores with the ever surging tides.

* * * * DEC 14 1940

Two months after Norfolk's Housing Authority was named Richmond stepped into line and created an authority. In less than one month after this was done Richmond received assurances that the USHA had earmarked funds covering that city's application for a 500-unit Negro low-cost housing project. Norfolk's authority professes interest in low-cost housing, as slum clearance, and unless insurmountable obstacles are placed in its way the prospects of getting something done along this line are still encouraging.

Housing is a defense front which cannot be ignored. Men who come to the defense of their country must feel that they have something to defend. There is nothing that fires their patriotism like the possession of a home, no matter how humble. But when in a given community the government, and business, and the responsible leaders of society permit men's souls to stagnate in hovels under a local policy of economic repression, there can be no total preparedness for defense. No defense worthy of the name can be erected upon the bodies and morale of men who have been drafted from a crucible which bears the characteristics of the ghetto.

Wm. Pickens Accepts Post On State Appeals Board

Amsterdam News
New York, N.Y.
DEC 21 1940

Dean William Pickens is resigning his membership on Draft Board No. 58 to take up his duties on the State Appeal Board, it was announced this week.

The question of alleged discrimination for medical examinations was cleared up this week, when Dean Pickens received a letter from Samuel J. Kopetzky of the medical division of Selective Service clarifying the situation.

In his letter, the Dean said, "We learn that colored men, prospective draftees, in one area of New York City at least, are to be sent for medical examinations to one hospital, Harlem Hospital, and the write men to another hospital, the Lutheran Hospital.

"This practice is not good, and is especially bad when the men are just being inducted into the Army, and many of them, white and colored, inclined to volunteer."

Dr. Caliver Urges Organization Of Local Defense Committees

Staff Representative of U.S. Office of Education Details Usefulness of Organized Local Groups Throughout the Nation.

By DR. AMBROSE CALIVER
U. S. Office of Education

DEC 28 1940

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—The Federal Government has taken cognizance of the need for special effort in order to integrate Negroes into the National Defense program. This is evidenced by the appointment of Negroes on the staffs of some of the agencies concerned with the defense effort, namely, the National Defense Advisory Commission, the War Department, the United States Employment Service, and the Selective Service Administration.

The act appropriating over 60 million dollars for the training of defense workers under the direction of Office of Education stipulates that there should be no discrimination as to race in its administration. Through conferences, letters, and statements the National Advisory Commission and the Office of Education have endeavored to furnish information to state officials concerning the program and to stimulate them to action. If the principles promulgated by the Congress in the act and by the agencies concerned with its administration are to be implemented with effectiveness among the people, the immediate organization of state and local committees of Negroes and their friends is necessary.

Such committees would be helpful in expediting and strengthening our preparations for national defense by the following ways:

1. **Digesting, simplifying, and disseminating information.**
2. **Indicating the potentialities of Negroes for defense work and opening employment opportunities for them in both private and governmental activities.**
3. **Changing policies of local labor unions respecting Negroes.**
4. **Promoting the establishment of courses and building of shops for training Negro defense workers.**
5. **Stimulating enrollments in defense training courses, those that may be preparatory to defense training courses and those that may provide general occupational and personal efficiency.**
6. **Supplementing work of and consulting with official state and local committees.**
7. **Popularizing the values of democracy.**
8. **Emphasizing the need on the part of each individual of occupational efficiency and versatility, self-reliance and maturity, and perseverance and character.**
9. **Co-ordinating the efforts of all individuals and groups interested in assisting in the national defense.**
10. **Keeping eternally vigilant and alert in promoting the national welfare and in emphasizing the importance of practicing democracy at home.**

Army to Call 375 Colored In This Area

January Quota Will Include Negroes; 44 Will Go From D. C.

DEC 24 1940

Headquarters of the Third Corps Area in Baltimore yesterday revised its January draft quota figures for the third time, calling to the colors 375 colored registrants from the District, Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Previously it had been announced the quota would contain no Negroes.

District selectees under the new quota, to be inducted January 17, will total 44. The number from Virginia will be 92, Baryland 92, and Pennsylvania 147.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Cox, District head of Selective Service, said the tentative date for physical examination of the 44 men from here would be the first week in January. Local districts to be affected and their quotas are:

No. 7, 1; 8, 2; 9, 1; 10, 3; 11, 6; 12, 5; 13, 2; 14 2; 15, 14; 16, 1; 18,2; 19, 6; 21, 1; 22,1; 23 2; 25 5.

The 92 Negroes called in Virginia, added to 500 white selectees already included in the January quota, will bring the State's total for that month to 592. The colored selectees will be inducted in five increments, 12 at Baltimore January 16, 25 at Richmond January 17, and 18 January 18, 7 at Roanoke January 18, and 30 there January 20. The 500 white selectees will be inducted at the same three points January 9 and 10.

Of the 92 Virginians in the new quota of 92, one each will be inducted from the following counties and cities near Washington: Arlington Districts 1 and 2, Alexandria, Fairfax, Loudoun, Fauquier, Prince William, Page and Culpeper.

With the increase, the corps area's total for the January induction was raised to 4,918 instead of the previous revised total of 4,543. The first quota, set two weeks ago, was 5,000. Yesterday's total was characterized as the "final" figure for January.

When the second call was issued, it was explained that inadequate housing facilities would make induction of Negro selectees impossible. It was explained yesterday, however, that such facilities had been completed to care for a certain number.

Slave-Ending Amendment Is Celebrated

75th Anniversary Of 13th Amendment Observed

DEC 26 1940

For the first time in recent years, the Thirteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution received due recognition last week, when in the "cradle of American independence" (Philadelphia) and in the nation's capital, public programs were held Wednesday in celebration of the slave-ending statute.

Both programs had the blessings of the government. Here the principal speaker was Ramsey S. Black, third assistant postmaster general, while in Washington, the ceremonies were under the auspices of the Library of Congress, and included the presentation of outstanding artists like Roland Hayes and Dorothy Maynor.

Behind these celebrations was a Philadelphian—Major R. R. Wright, president of the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Company, who had first dropped the idea of fitting observance of the 13th Amendment, and who had worked to make his ideal become real.

Won Emancipation Stamp

First he succeeded in having a Thirteenth Amendment stamp issued; next he sponsored a contest for young artists, in which he donated $50 as prizes for designs of 13th amendment stamps, and finally, he had a hand in the Library of Congress program as well as in the local one.

The winners in the design came from 67 finalists in 16 states. The winners were selected by a board comprised of Mrs. Laura Waring, Allan Freelon, and Miss Joan Soffian, well known Pennsylvania artists. First prize went to Miss Minnie Reid, Bennett College; second, Miss Marcellus Carter, White Plains, N. Y.; third, Card Johnson, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Honorable mention, Freddie F. Kersey, Virginia State College, Etricks, Va.

The first prize was done in sepia and white, showing two modernistic Negro faces in right lower corner, looking up to a scroll inscribed with the 13th Amendment.

The stamp contest was supervised by Rufus S. Watson, director of Negro program of the NYA, while a pageant depicting liberty was directed by Mrs. Harriet Lemon, and starred Mrs. Sadie Webb Alexander as the "goddess of liberty."

Praise For Wright

Praise for Major Wright was voiced by Mr. Black, and Add B. Anderson, secretary of the Board of Education, while James H. Duckrey, principal of the Harrison School, pointed to the 13th Amendment as equal in effect to Magna Carta. Mr. Anderson also reminded the audience that the Rev. Marshall Shepard, member of the legislature, has been a real friend to the schools of the state by the legislation he has supported and initiated in the State legislature.

Mr. Black epitomized the Negro's progress. He stated that 3000 patents had been issued to Negroes. He paid tribute to Matzeliger, who invented a shoemaking machine, to Harry T. Burleigh, Roland Hayes, Paul Robeson, and Marian Anderson, singers, Henry O. Tanner, painter, and Meta Warwick Fuller, sculptor.

Music was furnished by the NYA chorus, under the leadership of Dr. W. Franklin Hoxter. The Rev. Henry P. Jones, pastor of Mother Bethel A. M. E. Church, and the Rev. C. C. Adams, president Pennsylvania Baptist State, the prayers. The Rev. W. C. Williamson introduced Major Wright.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE - 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Greenwood S. C. Index-Journal
December 18, 1940

STATE GETS CALL FOR SELECTEES

100 Men Per Day To Be Inducted At Jackson Starting Jan. 6

Columbia, Dec. 18—South Carolina's call for 1,391 white selections under the selective service system was received today at state headquarters with induction scheduled for Fort Jackson at the rate of 100 men per day beginning January 6, it was announced by Major George C. Warren, mobilization officer.

The call for 202 negro selections, as announced at Fourth Corps area headquarters in Atlanta, is expected in the near future, Major Warren said.

Meanwhile, state headquarters staff began the task of breaking down the state's quota of white men into individual quotas for each of the state's 83 local boards. The board quotas will be announced before the end of the week, Major Warren said.

It was revealed that South Carolina's call was much higher than was first anticipated when selective service officials were advised that the state would probably furnish between 700 and 800 men in January.

The larger call, it was learned, was made in order to bring the strength of the Thirtieth Division, now stationed at Fort Jackson and composed of National Guardsmen from South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, up to wartime capacity.

Officials expressed the belief that the third call would require South Carolina to furnish comparatively few men in comparison to the other states in the Southeast. A majority of those furnished in the third call are expected to be assigned to the Thirty-first Division, which will train at Fort Blanding, Fla., it is believed.

Tuscaloosa, Ala. News
December 20, 1940

Six Negro Selectees To Be Inducted Here

Six negroes will be inducted in Tuscaloosa on January 22 under the Selective Service Act, according to an allotment announced by the State Military Department at Montgomery. An earlier allotment revealed that nine white men will be inducted from this county on January, to be sent to Fort Barrancas, Fla.

The negro allotment includes three from Board No. 1, one from Board No. 2 and two from Board No. 3. The negroes will be sent to an induction center at Fort McClellan, Ala.

It is understood that both the white and negro quotas here, second for this county under the draft act, will probably be filled by volunteers.

Opelika, Ala. News
December 20, 1940

January Call, Eight Lee Negro Draftees

Lee County will be called upon to furnish eight negro draftees as its share of the state's quota of 396 negroes for the period January 20-30, according to information from Montgomery.

Quotas for Lee draft boards are:

No. One—3

No. Two—5

The induction dates for Lee County's negro draftees was given as January 22 and, it was said, all negro draftees will be to be inducted at Fort McClellan.

Anniston.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
December 10, 1940

Negro Draft Chief Named

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—(INS)—Truman K. Gibson Jr., Chicago attorney and former executive director of the American Negro Exposition, was appointed as a civilian assistant to the Secretary of War Monday. The War Department said Gibson would aid in the induction of more than 79,000 Negro draftees and volunteers between now and June.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
December 10, 1940

NEGRO VOLUNTEERS WILL HAVE DINNER

Banquet Scheduled Wednesday Night—Public Send-Off Planned Thursday

Final plans for honoring the first contingent of Negro volunteers who will enter Fort Bragg from Durham next Thursday include a dinner Wednesday night and a public program Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, it was announced yesterday.

The five men received their final instructions here yesterday concerning their induction into the United States Army. Local draft officials had charge of the details.

Prominent in the formal send-off of the Negro volunteers will be C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company and members of the Weaver McLean Post. No. 175 of the American Legion.

Eighty questionnaires were mailed out yesterday by the three Durham County draft boards. They were as follows:

Board No. 1—Anson Knowles Chesson, 262; Curtiss Elwood Moseley, 263; Andrew Jacobs Holder, 264; Jimmie Lee More, 265; Marlin Edwin Brown, 266; Everett Ashley Boone, 267; Thurman Merritt Holt, 268; Lonnie Lee Briggs, 269; Robert Ralph Duncan, 270; James Haywood Gooch, 271; Walter Herbert Wilkerson, 272; Leo Reed Allen, 273; Claiborne Walter Sykes, 274; George Johnson, 275; Eugene Thomas Marks, 276; James Robert Howell, 277; John Thomas Rosettos, 278; Dennis Allen Williams, 279; Nathaniel Burton Love, 280; Walter Gray Harris, 281; Ralph Lee Cannady, 282; George Washington Charlie Patton, 282-A; Freddie Young Batham, 283; Chris Columbus Green, 284; Rufus Oliver Ferrell, 286; Robert Freelon Howell, 287; Oscar Williams, 288; Pervis Lyon, 289; William Thomas Rich Jr., 291; George Harvey Campbell, 292; Thomas Allen, 293; Lewter Marshall Glenn, 294; Sink Johnson, 295; Lucius Jackson Chambers, 296; Ren Leon Sanders, 297; Gorden Linnier Ferrell, 298; Hydra Stilly Best, 299; David Carter Dickson, 300; Julian Charles Drummond, 301; James Robert Watson, 302; John Hillman Jones, 303; James Newton, 303-A; Willie Bruton, 304; Jack Calvin O'Briant, 305; Radical Smith, 306; Lewis Core Jr., 307; Charlie Lenwood Brown, 308; Richard Argyle Knight Jr., 309; Aubrey Velton Merritt, 310.

Board No. 2—Victor Flowers, 260; William Braxton Jones, 261; Bruce Alander Hill, 262; Albert Richard Johnson, 263; Charlie Mitchell Alston, 264; Lawrence Edward Crocker, 265; Aubrey Cleaborne Todd, 267; James William Payne, 268; Erwin Purcell Hughes, 269; Henry Lehmon Bullock, 270; James Jackson Henderson, 271; Lonnie William Thompson, 272; Johnie Willard Cockrell, 273; T. C. Robinson, 274; Isaac Poteat, 275; Henry McCormick 276; Junior Adolphus Roberts, 277; Johnson Herbert Ray Jr., 278; Henry VonHoff Stoever Jr., 279; Walter Edward Leonard, 280.

Board No. 3—Ivan Ivanivitch Maultsby, 260; Nello Lequy Teer Jr., 261; Edward Jackson Morgan, 262; Paul Edward Mangum, 263; Dorsey Vanhook, 264; Louis Anthony D'Alecy, 265; Arthur Winfield Knight, 266; Thomas Warren Smith, 267; Lucius Baxter Mangum, 268; and William Elvin McNeil, 269.

Mont[illegible] Advertiser
[illegible]mber 25, 1940

Negroes Eager To Join Army Roll The Dice

SHREVEPORT, LA., Dec. 24.—(U.P.)—"Box cars" on a pair of dice isn't lucky—except to Richard Lang, who with six other negroes volunteered for army service under the conscription act.

The quota for Caddo Parish was four men and the first volunteer had already been given a place the Parish draft board staged a dice game—the three winners to be enrolled for service.

Emanuel Burns, first man to handle the dice, banked a "natural" seven off the baseboard of the draft headquarters room.

It was then that the board officials decided to pass the same dice around and that high dice won.

Joe Perry shot a three—and was out of the army.

Willie Tisby rolled a 10, his brother George followed with an 8 and Leon Collins tied him with another "Ada from Decatur."

It looked as if they were "in" when Lang, last man up, breathed on the dice and let fly.

He rolled two sixes—boxcars, bane of crapshooters but a boon to him. He wanted that "free meals and $30 dollahs a month."

Collins and George Tisby rolled off the tie, with Tisby earning a place in the quota by throwing 9.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
December 25, 1940

DRAFT OBJECTORS TO GO TO CAMPS

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24—(AP)—A plan for setting aside certain Civilian Conservation Corps camps for some conscientious objectors to the national draft law was announced here Tuesday.

Dr. Thomas E. Jones, whose appointment to direct such activities was announced Sunday by the American Friends (Quaker) Service Committee, said arrangements already have been made to take over three CCC camps—one on the outskirts of Baltimore and two in Virginia.

Eventually, he added, it is proposed to operate 30 or 40 such camps, all with private funds furnished by three peace societies—the Friends, the Church of the Bretheren and the Mennonites.

Dr. Jones, who has been granted a leave of absence as president of Fisk University at Nashville, Tenn., said the government had estimated there will be 10,900 objectors in the first 800,000 men drafted.

About half are expected to be willing to perform non-combative service in the army. The remainder, who will serve only under civilian auspices, will be taken care of under the direction of Dr. Jones.

Men sent to the camps will perform the same type of work as the CCC enrollees, Dr. Jones said.

Nashville, Ala. Times
December 22, 1940

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21 (AP) — Thomas E. Jones, president of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., has been appointed to direct activities of conscientious draft objectors who are to be assigned to special work by the national selective service, the American Friends (Quaker) Service committee announced today.

Kingstree, S. C., Record
December 5, 1940

DO NOT BE HASTY IN EMPLOYING REPLACEMENTS

Columbia, Dec. 2—Permanent replacement by employers of men selected by local boards for service in the armed forces under the selective service system should be postponed until the selectees have been accepted at their induction stations, General Holmes B. Springs, state selective service director, advises.

General Springs' announcement came as the result of a telegram from Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, national selective service director in Washington, who urged General Springs to "investigate and if necessary utilize every facility at your disposal, including all occupational advisors, to reinstate in former jobs those men rejected after physical examination at induction centers. Every effort must be made to alleviate hardship and suffering in those cases".

General Springs pointed out that situations may arise where selectees have been passed as physically fit by examining physicians on local board and that more exhaustive tests at the induction centers might reveal that some physical defect has developed between the two examinations.

Advised of the receipt of the tele-

[illegible], Governor Burnet R. Maybank urged the state's employers to take any necessary steps to prevent any hardships being worked on the selectees in such cases.

"Through no fault of his own and in perfectly good faith a selectee would have answered his country's call and, after having given up his job, would find that the armed forces could not use him", the Governor said.

"I feel sure that the employers of such men will gladly restore them to such positions as they held before their election by the local boards. It would be the only fair and just thing to do."

General Springs pointed out that while there will not be many such cases on the first call when 126 white men and 69 Negroes will begin a year of intensive military training, there is a possibility that many will develop during the early part of next year when more than 5,000 men will be sent to induction centers from this state.

Richmond, Va. News Leader
December 17, 1940

Next Draft Call To Exclude Negroes

Negro selective service registrants will be excluded from the list of 520 Virginians to be inducted into service in January because of lack of housing facilities, according to word received here from Third Corps Area Headquarters in Baltimore.

As soon as facilities are available the number of Negroes will be called sufficient to make up the proper percentage. The census of 1930 indicated that 9.7 per cent. of the population is Negro which will mean that the Negro compliment for the first 800,000 trainees will be between 75,000 and 80,000.

State headquarters awaited final word on the January selection. The number has been set only tentatively at 520, and may be changed slightly before being made final.

Columbia, S. C. State
December 10, 1940

First Negro Draftees Reach Fort

The first Negro men to come to active military service in this state under the selective service system arrived at Fort Jackson yesterday.

The men are registrants under the selective service who volunteered for immediate service. White registrants, totaling 126, who volunteered arrived last week.

Thirty-four Negroes are scheduled to arrive today, completing the state's first Negro quota of 69.

Miami Fla. Herald
December 20, 1940

DADE DRAFTEES SENT NOTICES

140 Men Will Form County's Second Group To Enter Training

The 11 local draft boards Thursday swung into action to notify, unofficially, the 97 white men and 43 negroes who will constitute Dade county's second contingent to go to Camp Blanding, Fla., for a year of intensive training.

Although the boards are not required to give trainees more than

The system that failed was explained Thursday in Federal court by John S. Dunham, former stock broker, after the government had closed its case in his trial on charges of using the mails to defraud.

Dunham, sofe voiced and hesitant, took the stand after Judge John W. Holland had denied a motion for a mistrial and a motion for directed verdict offered by Defense Attorney R. A. Hendricks.

With the aid of crayon and blackboard set up in front of the jury, Dunham started to explain in detail

ducted into the federal service at Camp Blanding and later be sent to Camp Shelby, Miss., for training.

To facilitate the physical examination of draftees, local boards 10 and 11 are using the clinic of board 9, located in the Scottish Rite Temple, 471 N. W. Third street. Twenty-five men of board 9 were examined at the clinic Thursday after 16 men had been examined for board 10 Wednesday night. Board 11 officials said 20 registrants of that board will be examined there Monday afternoon, preparatory to the next call.

County quotas for the next call by board follow: Board one, 12 white men and one negro; board two, 7 white men and 5 negroes; board three, 12 white men and 2 negroes; board four, 13 white men; board five, 12 white men and 1 negro; board six, 12 white men; board seven, 7 white men and 6 negroes; board eight, 9 white men and 3 negroes; board nine, 10 white men; board ten, 2 white men and 12 negroes, and board eleven, 1 white man and 13 negroes.

Miamian Gets Commission

The war department in Washington this week announced the appointment to the reserve officers corps of Walter Godfrey Schuster, jr., as second lieutenant, engineers reserve. Lieutenant Schuster resides at 1954 S. W. Seventh street.

The state board of education has authorized granting of high school diplomas to any student who joins the military service "during the semester in which he would otherwise graduate, provided his work prior to that time justifies this special consideration."

Sergeant Stanley Gordon, in charge of the U. S. Marine corps recruiting station in the post office, reported that the four vacancies authorized for the Miami area were filled without difficulty Wednesday.

Those selected were Dario Caloss, 23, of 2027 N. W. First court; Jesse C. Neighbors, jr., 18, of 321 N. W. Forty-second street; Wendell L. Tomlinson, 20, of 3120 N. W. Second avenue, and William G. Stratton, 28, of Coral Gables.

The four men left for Savannah, Ga., where they will undergo final physical examination before entering the service at Parris Island, S. C.

Sergeant Gordon said the marine recruiting office will be closed from Dec. 23 to Jan. 2.

Columbia S. C. News
December 29, 1940

18 Localities In State Send Men to Fort

Eighteen South Carolina towns and cities will send 25 selectees to Fort Jackson for induction into the army of the United States on January 3, an official at the post induction station announced yesterday.

The selectees will include 19 white men and six Negroes, and will be inaugurate the 1941 induction activities at Fort Jackson.

An extensive induction program for the remainder of the month will be announced in the near future. This program will cover the induction of South Carolina boys who will be a part of the 6,000 white selectees to be designated to the 30th division during January.

The 18 South Carolina towns and cities and the number of selectees they will send to Fort Jackson on January 3 include Anderson, one white; Orangeburg, one white and one Negro; Manning, one white; Conway, three whites and one Negro; Bishopville, one Negro; Lexington, one white; Bennettsville, one white; Hemingway, one white; Greenwood, one white and one Negro; Walhalla, one white, Clinton, two whites; Newberry, one Negro; Chester, one white; Rock Hill, one white; Charleston, one white; and Ridgeland, one white.

These 25 selectees will arrive in Columbia and Fort Jackson by bus throughout the day of Friday, January 3. After being sent through the post induction station the men will be immediately sent by train to Fort Bragg where they will go through the Fort Bragg reception center. They will then be returned to Fort Jackson to fill vacancies made by previous rejections.

To date, Fort Jackson has received 326 selectees to fill a quota of 426. Post officials said they believed that the remainder of the quota would be filled in the near future.

Of of the 326 selectees at the post 107 were sent through the post induction stations and temporary reception center. The remainder came here from Fort Bragg (131) and from Fort Oglethorpe (88). After the 107 selectees were handled at the temporary reception center here, the centr was done away with. Since then all men inducted at Fort Jackson have been sent to the Fort Bragg reception center for that step in their entrance into military service.

All the selectees at the post are white men, however, 63 colored selectees were put through the induction station here in December and sent to Fort Bragg for the reception process. None of these colored selectees have been returned.

The process through which a man called up for selective service passes include three stages. The first is passing through an induction station where physical examinations are given, where the oath of enlistment is administered and where the future soldier's personnel record is started. The second stage is the reception center where uniforms and equipment are issued, where the personnel record is continued, and where classifications are made and assignments are completed as to the branch of the service to which the man is to be sent.

Florala, Ala., News
December 26, 1940

Negro Teacher Gets 5 Years For Draft Bans

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 21—James McKinney, 24-year-old Sumter county Negro school teacher, was sentecned to five years in a federal penitentiary for refusing to register under the selective service act.

U. S. District Judge T. A. Murphree pronounced sentence after McKenny pleaded guilty.

He was the first Alabama citizen sentenced under the new military service law.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE - 1940
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Birmingham Ala. Age-Herald
December 12, 1940

FIRST OF NEGRO DRAFT CONTINGENT ENTRAINS

After being urged to uphold the traditional fearlessness of the Negro soldier, 23 Negroes, first contingent of that race to be called from Jefferson County under the selective service act, entrained early Wednesday afternoon at the Terminal Station for Fort McClellan, Anniston, to the tunes of "Tuxedo Junction" and "Under the Double Eagle."

There were both tears and broad grins from parents and friends of the trainees as the seven-car Kansas City-Florida Special of the Southern Railway pulled out of the station yards.

The Negro trainees were the third section to leave Birmingham for a year's intensive military training under the national preparedness program. The first section of 47 white men left for Fort McClellan Dec. 4, and the second section of eight white men left for the same destination last Friday.

Also on the Kansas City-Florida Special Wednesday was an advance detachment of the Sixty-First Brigade Headquarters Company, en route to Camp Blanding, Fla. This advance detachment of 10 white men from Amory, Miss., was under command of Master Sergt. Wilton A. Bonds, of Amory.

Led by motorcycle officers and with the Parker High School Band playing martial airs, the local trainees marched on Fifth Avenue to the station after being guests at a noon-day luncheon in the Negro Masonic Temple, 1630 Fourth Avenue, North.

Talks At Luncheon

Talks at the luncheon, which had fried chicken as chief item on the menu, were given by Commissioner James W. Morgan, representing the City of Birmingham; Dr. J. L. Slaughter, pastor of the First Baptist Church; T. E. Huey, draft inspector for this area, and H. P. Lipscomb, Bessemer draft board member.

The invocation was given by Dr. Senry M. Edmonds, pastor of the Independent Presbyterian Church. Atty. Rogers H. Bite, member of Draft Advisory Board No. 15, introduced the white speakers.

In addition to these talks, the trainees heard words of advice and encouragement from Birmingham leaders of their own race, W. B. Johnson, Parker High School principal, and Dr. E. W. Taggart, dentist. Both are ex-service men.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. W. D. Hargrove, pastor of the Union Bethel Independent Methodist Church for Negroes. The Negro speakers were introduced by Arthur Shores, Negro attorney.

Commissioner Morgan wished the trainees "Godspeed in the service of your country" and Dr. Slaughter said that "when you come back you are going to love America more than you ever loved it before."

Huey spoke on the attention that had been paid to the well-being of the trainees and Lipscomb urged them "to carry on as American citizens and American soldiers."

"From Bunker Hill to Chateau Thierry," Johnson said, "I challenge anyone to uncover traitors among Negroes in America's history. I challenge anyone to find 'fifth columnists' among Negroes. I charge you to continue unblemished the record of the Negro soldiers.

Opportunity Is Cited

"Yours is the opportunity to prove that democracy is not dead," the school principal said. "If you are proud so are we who you represent."

Dr. Taggart said that from the way Hitler was talking it might have been advisable for America to be in the war already.

"We have come face to face with this thing and it's up to us to fight it out boys," he said.

"Black soldiers have always fought with valor and heroism. Never once have they flinched from death. Hold high that challenge, that banner from us who have gone before you."

Urging the trainees "to remember to do right," Dr. Taggart cited shooting craps as one of the temptations the trainees will face.

"Keep your faith and one of those faiths is the faith in an almighty and eternal being. Keep that faith," he exhorted.

The list of trainees composing Wednesday's contingent follows:

Board No. 1 (Bessemer)—Henry Clay Martin, 31, 406 Woodward Avenue, Bessemer, and Willie Morgan, Jr., 22, 2225 Granville Avenue, Bessemer.

Board No. 2 (Bessemer)—Willie Sanders, 29, 730 Ash Alley, steel hooker.

Board No. 3 (Fairfield)—James Coleman, 23, 344 Fifty-Fifth Street, Fairfield.

Board No. 4 (Adamsville)—Thomas Brown, Jr., 22, Adamsville.

Board No. 5 (Warrior)—Odell Scott, 27, Route 1, Birmingham.

Board No. 6 (Homewood)—Moses Harris, 23, Irondale, tourist camp boy, and Sylvester Cheek, 23, 1721 Twenty-Fifth Avenue, Homewood, T. C. I. foundryman.

Board No. 7 (Tarrant)—Robert Lee Wood, 21, Zion City, caddy.

Board No. 8 (Birmingham)—Clarence Ivory, 1500 Thomas Street, and Enoch Collins, 710 William Street.

Board No. 9 (East Lake)—Jim Berry, 30, 822 North Sixty-Seventh Street, coal miner.

Board No. 10 (Birmingham)—Percy Lawson, 34, 2330 Eighth Avenue, South, laborer, and machinist's helper, and Frank Wheeler Bailey, 22, rear 2705 Highland Avenue, delivery boy.

Board No. 11

Board No. 11 (Birmingham)—Joe Nathan Scott, 21, 1123 North Twentieth Street, radiator company employe.

Board No. 12 (Woodlawn)—Wallace Belser, 23, of 1203 Coosa Street.

Board No. 13 (Ensley)—Richard Price and Clarence E. Jones.

Board No. 14 (North Birmingham)—Clarence Reese, Jr., 2239 Twenty-Fifth Alley, North.

Board No. 15 (Birmingham)—Ollie D. Jones, 22, 1808 Second Avenue, South, and Lee Walker, 29, 300 South Seventeenth Street.

Board No. 16 (Wylam)—Tony Hale, 35, 916 Forty-Eighth Street, Wylam.

Board No. 17 (West End)—Charles Edward Houston, 25, 1838 Steiner Avenue, Southwest.

Board No. 18 (Avondale)—George Porter, 26, 1405 Thirty-Sixth Way, North.

Board No. 19 (Birmingham)—No quota to fill.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
December 6, 1940

39,000 MEN IN SERVICE STATE TOTAL SHORTLY

Draft Quoto Will Boost Military Figure Of Alabama Soon

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 6—(AP)—Alabama's contribution to the nation's armed forces will pass 39,000 men within the next week with the drafting of 447 of the state's 13,711 quota under the Selective Service Act.

This includes 25,811 Alabamians already in the service when the act became operative, and approximately 3,000 National Guardsmen who have been inducted into federal service.

The guardsmen, members of the 31st division, are now quartered in armories, awaiting transfer to Camp Blanding, Fla. Initial units of the division were to have encamped at Blanding Dec. 6, but it was announced later the post would not be ready until Dec. 10.

Eighty-nine young white men of draft age were to report to their local boards for induction today. A similar number was called up yesterday, and as far as state selective headquarters had heard they entered the army on schedule.

Yesterday's and today's draftees were to be divided between Ft. Barrancas, Fla., and Ft. McClellan, Ala. Others, both whites and negroes, will be called up until Dec. 12. By that time state headquarters expects 313 white youths and 134 negroes to have been drafted.

When more of the state's 13,711 quota will be called up had not been determined today. It was pointed out at the military department that state boards must receive 21 days' notice from Washington before setting up local quotas.

A meeting of state draft directors will be held in Washington Dec. 12 to discuss progress and problems of the Selective Service set-up thus far presented.

Alabama's present draft quota compares with 13,612 for the first World War draft in 1917. Back then, the state was given credit for 7,651 men already in the services, against 25,811 this year.

Approximately 70 per cent of those to be called in the present draft will be white men, 30 per cent will be negroes. Officials said this was the approximate population proportion of the races in Alabama.

Only one National Guard outfit—the new anti-aircraft unit, now being recruited to full strength,—remains to be called and it is scheduled to be inducted Jan. 13.

Columbia, S. C. Record
December 11, 1940

There Are Other Factors.

In some ways it is discouraging this high percentage of rejections of draftees by army doctors, that is discouraging when consideration is given all the money spent on public health, all the stress laid upon proper diet, all the social legislation, reducing hours of labor, improving working conditions and the like.

For the figures—in New York, estimates are, the local medical rejections run as high as 60 per cent and army doctors at the induction centers are rejecting as many as 28 per cent of the men who pass the local draft board medical examinations—make it clear that national health conditions are not so good as supposed, even when it may be allowed that the army doctors may be leaning over backwards to admit only the cream of the selective service crop.

And it is not a matter of wealth or social position or opportunity. The better health record of the Negro draftees in South Carolina as compared not only with South Carolina whites but with draftees from the richer and more progressive eastern states refuted this theory almost as soon as it was born.

Apparently good health involves factors that the United States has not taken into consideration. It may even involve work; for the one thing about the South Carolina Negro draftees that sets them apart from New Yorkers and others is the fact that they have been accustomed to physical labor, a great proportion of it out of doors.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
December 11, 1940

Three Negro Draftees Leave For Florida

Tuscaloosa County's first three negro draftees, all volunteers, left today for Fort Barrancas, Fla., to be inducted into the military service for one year of training. The three were honored last night with a tribute program and dinner at Industrial High School under sponsorship of the local negro war veterans and patriotic organizations. The trio included Andrew Logan, William Lonnie Lee and Floyd Morrow.

Each draftee responded to the

tribute with expressions of gratitude. City Commission President Luther Davis spoke briefly at the ceremony which was held prior to the dinner. Negro leaders speaking on this occasion were Luther Vanhoose, Dr. W. G. McCoo, Dr. A. B. McKenzie and Prof. Charles Orr, school principal. An Iudustrial High School Chorus sang three inspiring patriotic numbers

Columbia S. C. Record
December 12, 1940

S. C. Negroes Go To Fort Bragg From Post Here

Thirty-three Negro volunteers of South Carolina were sent to Fort Bragg, N. C., for permanent station from the induction center at Fort Jackson.

These Negroes, who make up the first Negro men to volunteer under the draft in South Carolina, will arrive at the reception center at Fort Bragg, go through a processing there, and then be assigned to units at the post for their year's military training.

Tomorrow, the remaining 33 Negro volunteers from this state will leave Fort Jackson for the North Carolina military post. These 66 men volunteered under the selective service act, and following induction here, will train at Fort Bragg with Negro units of the army.

Of the 69 Negroes under the first call, only three were rejected because of physical disability, a much lower average than the 20 rejections of the 126 whites called last week to Fort Jackson.

A detachment of 42 white volunteers were sent to Camp Blanding, Fla., this week from South Carolina's first draft quota. The remaining men will be retained at Fort Jackson for service with the station complement.

Fifty North Carolina draftees arrived here this week from Fort Bragg where they were inducted. This group will be followed by 16 additional draftees from North Carolina, and 126 from Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
December 10, 1940

Aide Appointed to Help Handle Negro Draftees

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—(UP) The War Department Monday appointed Truman K. Gibson Jr. former executive director of the American Negro Exposition and a Chicago attorney, as an assistant to Judge William H. Hastie, civilian aid to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

Hastie said induction of more than 79,000 Negro selectees and volunteers into the Army by June, 1941, necessitated an administrative assistant for him.

Birmingham, Ala. News
December 15, 1940

State's January Quota Of Draftees In Army To Number Even 1,000

Jefferson Is Expected To Furnish About One-Fifth Of Men To Be Called

Exactly 1,000 Alabama men between 21 and 35 will be scooped up by Uncle Sam's draft net during January and sent to camp for a year of military training, it was disclosed Saturday in an announcement from Fourth Corps Area Headquarters in Atlanta which said that 11,006 registrants would be called out in eight Southeastern states.

Although the Alabama quota for next month will be lower than quotas for North and South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, the total will be more than double the December quota.

The official announcement disclosed that Alabama will be called on to furnish 604 white and 396 Negro men.

Official figures were not available but it was estimated Jefferson will be called on to furnish about one-fifth of the state's quota, or about 200 of the January total of 1,000. During December, only 70 men—47 white and 23 Negro registrants—were sent to camp. If the December proportion applies to the January quota, consequently, Jefferson should furnish about 125 white men and 80 Negroes.

The Associated Press, which carried the Fourth Corps Area Headquarters announcement of the January quota, said that one batch of white draftees from Alabama will be inducted at Ft. Barrancas, Fla., which will also be their reception center.

After induction and reception, it was said, 208 white men will be permanently stationed at Ft. Bragg, N. C., and 92 at Ft. McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.

Another group of 304 white draftees and the entire 395 Negroes, the announcement added, will be inducted at Ft. McClellan, Anniston. The 304 white men and 185 Negroes subsequently will be moved to Camp Blanding, Fla., for reception. Associated Press reports added that corps area officials said they did not know what disposition would be made of the remaining Negro quota.

Transfer To Ft. Bragg

After reception at Camp Blanding, some of the 304 white conscripts and 185 Negroes will be transferred to a permanent station at Ft. Bragg, the remainder remaining at Camp Blanding.

The corps area announcement of January's quota for the Southeastern states said the 11,006 draftees would come from Alabama, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana.

According to The Associated Press the following disposition will be made of draftees from the other Southeastern states:

Florida will provide 463 white conscripts and 290 Negroes.

All will go to Camp Blanding for induction and reception. Some will then be permanently stationed at Ft. Bragg, and the remainder will stay at Camp Blanding.

Georgia will supply 1,624 white draftees and 370 Negroes.

One group of 450 white men and 370 Negroes will be inducted at Ft. Benning, Ga. Another batch of 1,174 white men will be inducted at Ft. McPherson. The 450 inducted at Ft. Benning will later move to Ft. McPherson for reception, joining the 1,174 originally inducted there. The 370 Negro men will remain at Ft. Benning for reception and will also be permanently stationed there. After reception at Ft. McPherson, the 1,624 white men will be permanently stationed at Ft. Jackson, S. C.

Louisiana will place 649 white conscripts and 460 Negroes.

The entire quota will be inducted at Camp Beauregard. Then all will be sent to Camp Shelby, Miss., near Hattiesburg, for reception. From Camp Shelby the quota will be split in as yet undetermined numbers between Ft. Jackson and Camp Claiborne or Shelby, for permanent stationing.

Mississippi will provide 440 white men and 538 Negroes.

Induction At Shelby

All will be inducted at Camp Shelby. Then 419 of the Negro quota will be sent to Ft. Benning for reception. The remaining 119 Negroes together with the entire 440 white quota will remain at Camp Shelby for reception. Those 119 Negroes, however, will later join the 419 which went to Ft. Benning and will be permanently stationed there. The 440 white conscripts will be permanently stationed at Camp Shelby.

North Carolina will be called on for 1,635 white conscripts and 366 Negroes.

The entire quota will be inducted at Ft. Bragg and that fort will also be their reception center. The 1,635 white men will be permanently stationed at Ft. Jackson, and the 366 Negroes will be split between Ft. Jackson and Ft. Bragg in an as yet undetermined division.

South Carolina will supply 1,391 white men and 202 Negroes.

All will go to Ft. Jackson, for induction. Then all will be sent to Ft. Bragg for reception. Afterward the entire white quota of 1,391 will return to Ft. Jackson which will be their permanent station. The 202 Negroes will be split up between Ft. Bragg and Ft. Jackson for permanent stationing. The exact division was not available.

Tennessee will furnish 1,350 white men and 288 Negroes under the call.

The complete quota will be inducted at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., near Chattanooga. All the Negroes will later move to Ft. Bragg for reception and then be permanently stationed either at Ft. Bragg, or Ft. Jackson. The white men will remain at Ft. Oglethorpe after their induction for reception also, but their permanent station will be Ft. Jackson.

Columbia S. C. Record
December 12, 1940

Three Negro Volunteers Are Rejected

Only three of the first 69 Negro volunteers who reported at Fort Jackson early this week under the first draft call were rejected for physical disqualifications.

This rate compared with 20 of the first 126 white volunteers who reported at the fort last week. A total of 106 white youths were inducted into the army after passing all examinations.

Thirty-three of the Negroes will be sent to Fort Bragg, N. C. today for permanent station and the other 33 will be sent Friday.

Forty-two of the white volunteers were sent yesterday to Camp Blanding, Fla., for station. The balance will remain at Fort Jackson.

All of these volunteers will serve with the Fourth corps area service command at their respective posts.

Selma Ala., Times Journal
December 6, 1940

Colored Draftee Is Called Into Service

Call for Earl Raspberry, negro, has been made by Local Board No. 2, for induction into Selective Service under the draft on Dec. 11.

Raspberry will leave Selma at 8:45 a. m. on the L. and N. train for Fort Barrabcas, Fla., which has been the destination of two other groups sent from this county.

Many requests from negroes to be allowed to volunteer have been received, Local Boards report.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
December 9, 1940

Aide Appointed to Help Handle Negro Draftees

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—(UP) The War Department Monday appointed Truman K. Gibson Jr., former executive director of the American Negro Exposition and a Chicago attorney, as an assistant to Judge William H. Hastie, civilian aid to Secretar yof War Henry L. Stimson.

Hastie said induction of more than 79,000 Negro selectees and volunteers into the Army by June, 1941, necessitated an administrative assistant for him.

West Pal. Beach Fla. Post
December 12, 1940

FAREWELL PLANNED FOR NEGRO DRAFTEES

Appropriate services will mark the farewell to Palm Beach County's eight negro draftees, who leave Friday for a year's training at Camp Blanding. Ten white youths left Monday.

Don Lainhart of Draft Board 1 and George W. Coleman of Draft Board 2, have arranged the exercises with Dr. W. H. Collie as chairman in the negro section.

There will be a parade from the Industrial High School to the Seaboard Air Line station at 11 o'clock, and at the station Judge C. E. Chillingworth will speak. There will be music by the Industrial High School Band.

There will be two youths from Board 1; one from Board 2; one from Board 3; and four from Board 4, the Everglades section.

Ft. Payne, Ala., Journal
December 25, 1940

A Negro school teacher in Sumter County would not register for fear he would have to serve a year for Uncle Sam in a training camp. He will serve five years now but not in a training camp—in the Federal penitentiary. It doesn't pay to ignore Uncle Sam when he says "Forward March!"

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE - 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Atlanta Ga Journal
December 7, 1940

STATE'S FIRST DRAFTEES TO LEAVE TODAY

McPherson Trainees, 96 Strong, to Reach Florida Camp Sunday

The first 96 Georgia draftees to be assigned to military organizations will leave the Fort McPherson reception center Saturday evening for Camp Blanding, Fla., where they will begin their year's service as specialists in Corps Area Command units.

Within the next few days others from among the first draftees will be sent to Fort McClellan, Ala., and Key West, Fla., and the first stage of the first peace time draft in history will have been completed in this state.

Army officials Saturday were high in their praise of the manner in which the state selective service organization selected and delivered its first contingent of draftees to the Army, and Adjt. General Marion Williamson, in turn, passed much of this praise on to the medical advisors of local boards throughout the state.

Few Rejections

"We have had a very low percentage of physical rejections and this is due mainly to the efficiency of local doctors who are giving their time and service in a splendid showing of patriotism," General Williamson said.

The first contingent of draftees will move from Atlanta at 7:30 p. m., Saturday and will arrive at Camp Blanding Sunday.

There they will find a Georgian in high command, for Lieut. Colonel Ray K. Smathers, of Atlanta, recently was named executive officer for the camp. Prior to going on active duty he was attached to the judge advocate's office at Fourth Corps Area headquarters in civilian capacity, once was athletic director at Emory University, and is a former Georgia National Guard officer.

Specialized Service

None of the first 412 Georgians will see service as line soldiers, but all will be detailed to ordnance, signal and quartermaster units of the Corps Area Service Command, which Army officials say has erroneously been dubbed "the Army's housekeeping corps."

Included in the group bound for Blanding will be Dixie's No. 1 draftee, Clyde Odell Brown, of Heard County, who was feted here this week as a symbol of the thousands of Southern youths to go to the Army through selective service.

Meanwhile, draftees were told by a high-ranking Army officer they would not be asked to perform any task during their year's service that officers or non-commissioned officers would be unable or unwilling to do themselves.

"There is just one object in the instruction which you are to undergo—to make you into first-class fighting men," Maj. General Lloyd R. Fredendall, commander of Fort Benning, assures them.

In Class A-1

Local boards to date have placed 2,001 white and 1,546 Negro registrants in class A-1—available for immediate military service from among the volunteers and top 5 per cent of the 397,000 registered throughout the state, Selective Service Headquarters reported.

Several counties, including Stewart, reported a preponderance of Negro registrants. With more than eleven hundred registrants, Stewart County reported 800 were Negroes. The state as a whole, however, had a preponderance of white registrants.

Draft Board No. 9 Friday feted Durward Gerson and his mother, then turned the youth over to the induction station at Fort McPherson as the board's volunteer for its first quota.

Tampa Fla Tribune
December 14, 1940

—Tribune Photo

ARMY VOLUNTEERS GET SENDOFF—The first four Tampa negro volunteers for the draft army as they appeared before a company of MacDill field troops yesterday. Left to right, Allen B. Reynolds, George Buddie Scott, Amos Moody and Lee Andrew Walters.

4 NEGRO DRAFT VOLUNTEERS GET TAMPA SENDOFF

Sent to Blanding With Praise Ringing Ears

Tampa's first four negro volunteer selectees marched away to Uncle Sam's new draft army yesterday with the praise of a big sendoff ringing in their ears.

"This is the Lord's program, and we had to go," said Allen B. Reynolds, longshoreman and spokesman for the future soldiers who were most too bewildered by their honors to talk.

"We wanted to serve, and we joined up. That's all," said another, and the remaining two nodded assent.

Reynolds explained he was a regular church goer and a choir singer, and hoped to do all possible to spread religion in the army.

Volunteers Are Congratulated

Both white and negro leaders congratulated the volunteers, and told them their responsibility was great. The speakers emphasized that defense of a democracy recognizes no color line.

The volunteers lined up before a company of 90 negro troops from MacDill field on the playground of the Booker T. Washington high school and received their instructions while a crowd of admirers packed windows, porches, sidewalks and every vantage point for a block around.

Representatives of all Tampa draft boards were there, and Clarence Hamilton, past commander of the Carmichael-Legree post of the American Legion, acted as chairman for a ceremony of brief talks.

The speakers included the Rev. M. D. Potter, publisher of the Tampa Bulletin; W. E. Thompson, past commander of U. S. S. Tampa post No. 5 of the Legion, W. F. Foster, representing negro religious groups, and Charles E. Boyer, manager of the Urban league.

Procession to Station

The color guard of the Carmichael-Legree post of the Legion led a procession to the union station, followed by a band, the troops, the selectees and cars with relatives of the volunteers.

At the station draft board members shook hands with the selectees, and Frank Davies, general chairman, presented a gift of cigars.

The volunteers were sent to Camp Blanding, and thence will go to Camp Shelby at Hattiesburg, Miss., for a year's service.

They are George Buddie Scott, 22, 1710 North Boulevard, unemployed; Amos Moody, 22, 3505 Machado street, concrete worker; Lee Andrew Walters, 35, 1716 Ashley street, grocery helper, and Allen B. Reynolds, 28, 2215 Fifteenth street, longshoreman

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE - 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Atlanta Ga Journal
December 7, 1940

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Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
December 15, 1940

DRAFT QUOTA CUT IS MADE

State To Furnish 1,350 White Men and 228 Negroes

Tennessee will furnish 1,350 white men and 228 Negroes during January for induction under the selective service program, Fourth Corps Area Headquarters in Atlanta announced last night.

The January call for the eight southeastern states in the corps area was set at 11,006 registrants, of whom 8,156 are white and 2,850 Negroes.

Tennessee's quota for the month is almost 1,000 below the 2,500 that had been anticipated on the basis of tentative figures released earlier by the War Department.

The cut is in line with a statement last week by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson that delays in the nation's army camp building program would retard induction of both draftees and National Guardsmen.

The entire Tennessee quota will be inducted at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., near Chattanooga. All the Negroes will later move to Fort Bragg, N. C., for reception and then be permanently stationed either at Fort Bragg or Fort Jackson, S. C. The white men will remain at Fort Olgethorpe after their induction for reception also, but their permanent station will be Fort Jackson.

Nashville Tenn Banner
December 9, 1940

Aide for Enrolling Negro Draftees Named

Washington, Dec. 9—(AP)—The War Department today appointed Truman K. Gibson, Jr., former executive director of the American Negro Exposition and a Chicago attorney, as an assistant to Judge William H. Hastie, civilian aid to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

Hastie said that induction of more than 79,000 Negro selectees and volunteers into the Army by June, 1941, necessitated an administrative assistant for him.

Knoxville Tenn Journal
December 10, 1940

Negro Draftees May Get Parade

Alex Zander Gadson, Negro, Fountain City, was named yesterday by Board No. 5 to go to Fort Oglethorpe Friday for induction into the army, completing the list of six Negroes drafted from Knox County.

There is a possibility a parade will be given in honor of the draftees, the first to leave Knox County under the Selective Service Act. T. R. Davis, principal of Austin High School, and adjutant in the Negro Post of the American Legion said last night that he would know today whether the Austin band would be able to play for the parade.

Registrants whose order numbers are included in the following will probably get their questionaires today: Board one, 6011650; Board two, 1001-1050; Board three, 894-924; Board four, 1201-1250; Board five, 401-420, and Board six, 476-500.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
December 7, 1940

7,547 Men In State Ready For Army Duty

Group Composed of Those Classed as A-1 by Boards.

Local draft boards in Georgia to date have placed 2,001 white registrants and 1,546 Negro registrants in Class 1-A, which means they are immediately available for military service, it was reported at state selective service headquarters yesterday.

These men are either volunteers or are in the top five per cent of the state's local board order lists. They were classified as 1-A men on the basis of answers placed on deferment questionnaires now being mailed to the first 10 per cent of the state's 397,000 registrants.

List Incomplete.

According to Major Charles J. Brockman, draft official, this is an incomplete classification and represents only 140 of the 188 local boards in Georgia. By Monday the first five per cent of the registrants will have been classified.

It is generally admitted by draft officials that 4,000 men in Class 1-A will be sufficient to fill the state's January and February quotas. At that rate enough men immediately available for service can be found in the top 15 per cent of the order list to complete Georgia's 1941 quota.

Atlanta Figures.

Locally the number of white and Negro registrants, whose names fell in the first five per cent and who have been placed in Class 1-A is as follows:

Board	White	Negro
1	16	25
2	35	16
4	16	27
5	43	49
6	18	23
7	4	38
8	28	6
9	54	2
10	47	3
11	21	90
12	14	6
13	25	19
14	43	23
16	11	2
DeKalb 1	48	12
DeKalb 2	31	12

Reports from local boards received at state headquarters so far reveal that in 36 counties of Georgia there are more Negro than white registrants. No Negro registrants were reported in Towns, Dawson, or Union counties.

Local boards were rushing through the classification of more than 39,000 questionnaires which have been ordered sent out by today. Completion of this work will place the state in readiness to meet army requests for men next year.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
December 24, 1940

Fulton, DeKalb To Send 1,764 Draftees in '41

1,078 Already Classified as Being Immediately Available.

Fulton and DeKalb counties will furnish approximately 1,764 draftees during 1941, according to tentative quotas released yesterday at state selective service headquarters.

To meet this call local draft boards in the two counties already have placed 555 white registrants and 523 Negroes in Classification I-A—that group which includes men immediately available for service and from which the trainees will be drawn.

Quotas Tentative.

Officials pointed out that the quotas were tentative and subject to change when "home address cards" are returned to headquarters by men already in the services. These cards will show the home addresses of soldiers and sailors and will be the basis for determining accurate credits for residents in arms.

By local boards the figures are:

	Board	Quota	White I-A Classified To Date	Negro I-A Classified To Date
	1	131	8	43
	2	99	63	39
	3	88	12	
	4	78		
	5	76	59	75
	6	85	37	43
	7	82	50	35
	8	62	40	16
	9	75	52	4
	10	67		
	11	110	17	160
	12	53	11	9
	13	79	49	21
	14	69	55	30
	15	89		
	16	24	21	3
	17	28	9	4
DeKalb	1	174	60	30
DeKalb	2	160	8	8
DeKalb	3	148	4	3

It was expected that some of the men placed in Class 1-A by the local boards so far would be eliminated later after physical examinations are given. The rate may be as high as 20 per cent eliminated because of physical defects.

Quota Is High.

It was noted that DeKalb county boards have a comparatively high quota because no National Guard units are located in that county. However, as more accurate home address credits are assigned, the quota of this county may decrease.

Out of 75,000 registrants in the two counties, 4,955 already have been classified. The number placed in the combatant group is about 22 per cent of the number classified, or slightly higher than the nation-wide average of 20 per cent.

The significance of the statistics released yesterday is that the huge clerical task of classification is more than half completed in Fulton and DeKalb counties.

Enough Classified.

Some local boards, as seen on the chart, already have classified enough registrants to meet their first year's quota. All in all, classification of another 5,000 men in this section will supply the needed 1-A registrants for the total call, if deferments and physical disabilities continue at the present rate.

Of the 1,764 men to be furnished the army from the metropolitan area, 39 already have been inducted in the December call.

Local boards which participated in this first call, and the number of trainees, are: No. 3, one; No. 4, one; No. 8, one; No. 9, one; No. 11, fifteen; No. 13, one; DeKalb 1, ten; DeKalb 2, nine.

During January an additional 389 men will be inducted from the 17 Fulton boards and three DeKalb boards, further reducing the number in the quota.

Sylacauga, Ala., Advance
December 19, 1940

11,000 Face Southeast's Next Draft

Next Group From State In January To Include 604 Whites And 396 Negroes; List Camps

Atlanta, December 14.—Fourth Corps Area headquarters announced today 11,006 registrants in the eight Southeastern states would be inducted into the Army during January for a year's military training under the selective service program.

The men will be drawn from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina and Tennessee.

Of the 11,006, officials said 8,156 would be white and 2,850 negroes.

The men will be called into service throughout the month. Exact dates were not available.

The quota for Alabama and the general program for induction reception and permanent stations follows:

Alabama will furnish 604 white conscripts and 396 negroes.

One batch of 300 white draftees will be inducted at Fort Barrancas, Fla., which will also be their reception center. After induction and reception, 208 white men will be permanently stationed at Fort Bragg, N. C., and 91 at Fort McPherson, Atlanta.

Another group of 304 white draftees and the entire 396 negroes will be inducted at Fort McClellan, Ala. The 304 white men and 185 negroes will be moved to Camp Blanding, Fla., for reception. Officials said they did not know what disposition would be made of the remaining negro quota. After reception at Camp Blanding, some of the 304 white conscripts and 185 negroes will be transferred to permanent station at Fort Bragg. Precisely how many was not known. The remainder will stay at Camp Blanding.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE - 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Roosevelt To Study Results Of Hampton Defense Conference

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOV 23 1940

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va., Nov. 21.—Commending the work of the nation-wide Conference on the Participation of the Negro in National Defense, which will be held at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., on Nov. 25 and 28, President Franklin D. Roosevelt has asked that he be allowed to study the suggestions and recommendations of the conference.

His attitude was revealed in a letter to Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, who will be inaugurated as sixth president of Hampton Institute on November 25. President Roosevelt says:

"It is heartening to know that in this time of stress and strain, when the whole nation is engaged in a mighty effort to gird itself against any challenge which a mad world may hurl at it, you and your associates at Hampton Institute are to hold a two-day conference on the participation of the Negro in national defense.

"A great soldier, Major General Hugh L. Scott, said that the best way to hold the Negro's loyalty was 'to see that he had no wrongs to brood over.' General Scott believed in fortifying precept with example. He selected a young Negro lieutenant, promoted him captain, and attached him to his staff with instructions to spend his time among the various organizations of colored men to investigate possible sources of grievances. When this officer unearthed a complaint which he could see was unfounded, his duty was to handle it by himself; when he found what appeared to him to be a legitimate grievance his orders were to report it to General Scott, who saw to it that the wrong was immediately righted. I can assure you that in our present defense effort we shall profit by General Scott's high conception of justice.

"There could be no finer manifestation of the loyalty of the Negro, no more fitting re-dedication of himself to the cause of America, than the conference which you are holding. We who are at the center of the defense effort in Washington will take new heart from this sterling manifestation of devotion to country. You may be sure that suggestions and recommendations representing the views of your conference will be appreciated by those administering the program of national defense."

Distribution Of First Batch Of Draftees Has Been Arranged

Alabama's 313 White Trainees To Go To Fts. Barrancas And McClellan

Birmingham News

NOV 25 1940

ATLANTA—(AP)—How the first batch of draftees from seven states in the Fourth Corps Area will be distributed among army camps for a year of military training was announced Monday.

Induction of the men in the first quota will start Dec. 4 and be finished by Dec. 13.

The distribution by states follows:

Of the 286 white men called from Georgia, 95 will first report to Ft. Benning, 96 to Ft. McPherson and 95 to Ft. Screven. From these three induction stations, all will go to Ft. McPherson, which will serve as a reception center. Forty will remain at McPherson for permanent training and the other 246 will be divided between Ft. McClellan, Ala., and Camp Blanding, Fla.

Ft. Jackson, S. C., will be the induction station and the reception center for all of South Carolina's first 126 white draftees and will be the permanent training station for 84 of them. The other 42 will go to Camp Blanding. The 69 South Carolina Negroes will be inducted at Ft. Jackson, while Ft. Bragg, N. C., will be their reception center and permanent training station.

The 390 white conscripts from North Carolina will have Ft. Bragg as an induction station and reception center and 180 of them will remain there for permanent training. The remaining 210 will go to Ft. Jackson. Ft. Bragg will be the induction station for the state's 123 Negroes, of whom 102 will stay there until the end of their training. Twenty-one will report to the Camp Shelby, Miss., reception center and then return to Ft. Bragg for training.

Camp Shelby will be the induction station and reception center for the 288 white draftees from Mississippi. Some of them will stay there for training and the rest will be sent to Camp Beauregard, La. Exact figures have not been determined. All of the state's 183 Negro conscripts will go to Camp Shelby and stay there.

Louisiana's 336 white draftees will be divided for permanent training between Camp Shelby and Camp Beauregard, the figures to be decided. Shelby will be their reception center and Beauregard their induction station. The state's 156 Negroes will be inducted at Beauregard and then go to Camp Shelby the rest of the time.

Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., will be the induction station and the reception center for Tennessee's 395 white conscripts. For permanent training 93 will go to Ft. McClellan, 126 to Ft. Jackson, 136 to Camp Beauregard and 40 will stay at Oglethorpe. Oglethorpe also will be the induction station for the state's 77 Negroes, for whom Ft. Bragg will be the reception center and permanent training station.

Alabama's 313 white draftees will be divided between Ft. Barrancas, Fla., and Ft. McClellan, Ala., with 122 going to the former and 191 to the latter. Both forts will serve as induction stations, reception centers and training stations for the men. Of the state's 134 Negroes, 78 and possibly more will be inducted at Ft. Barrancas and the rest at Ft. McClellan. Then they will be divided between Ft. Bragg and Camp Shelby, but the division has yet to be determined.

Figures for Florida, the eighth state in the corps area, were announced Saturday.

Southern Americanism

Birmingham, Ala.

NOV 23 1940

Our attention was directed to a picture in one of the daily papers, Sunday, under the caption, "Recruits Go to Alabama for Training." This caption and this subject bodes ill and should be of utmost moment and concern to the Negro in the Northern states. The Negro has been able to live in SOME degree of freedom in what is called the Northern states.

Courier

It has also been a very patent fact that it does not take long to make a Northern white man or boy into a Negro-hater by sending him South; because the South has a way of forcing its sentiments and its ideas on everything and everybody. Parenthetically, the Southern boys who come North, proceed at once to spread their infamous spawn of race prejudice wherever they go.

Almost everyone remembers the days of 1917 and 1918 when Northern white boys were sent to Camp Lee in Virginia, Camp Green in North Carolina, Camp Jackson in South Carolina, Camp Logan in Texas, Camp Pike in Arkansas, and other Southern cantonments—Hattiesburg, Miss., Huntsville, Ala., and Beauregard in Louisiana.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

At the same time, Southern draftees were sent to Camp Devens in Massachusetts, Camp Upton on Long Island, Camp Dix in New Jersey, Camp Sherman in Ohio, Camp Custer in Michigan, Camp Grant at Rockford, Illinois, Camp Dodge in Iowa. This was Woodrow Wilson's idea of spreading the doctrine of "Southern Americansim." Up until this morning the poor Negro has not been able to get out from under the influence of that dissemination of "Southern Americanism."

This is the thing that The Pittsburgh Courier has fought, against overwhelming odds — the domination of Southern influence in the United States Army and the United States Navy.

The Chief of Staff of the United States Army, General Marshall, born in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, is as much under this influence by virtue of his association with this "idea" in Washington as though he were born in Mississippi.

Northern Negroes who vote a Democratic President in office put the South in the saddle. The South runs our Congress, our Army and our Navy, and there is not very much left of the country after that.

The picture and the caption we refer to are sad because we know what they mean.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
December 10, 1940

GUARD UNIT'S CALL DELAYED UNTIL FEB. 24

179th Artillery to Remain in Atlanta Over Month Longer

Mobilization of the 179th Field Artillery (Atlanta's Own) Regiment has been delayed from January 6 until February 24, it was learned authoritatively Tuesday when physical examinations for officers, scheduled at Fort McPherson Tuesday and Wednesday, were suddenly called off.

Delay in induction of the National Guardsmen, some 1,100 strong, has been rumored for several weeks because of delay in construction work at Camp Blanding, Fla., where they are scheduled to train. Only Monday sources close to the War Department reported induction of the entire remaining 126,000 National Guardsmen might be delayed several weeks because of construction delays, strikes and other factors.

101st to Go Ahead

Mobilization of the 101st Separate Anti Aircraft Battalion, however, is expected to be carried out as tentatively scheduled on January 3 inasmuch as construction work at Camp Stewart, near Hinesville, is near completion. The 101stt and 179th, with one tank company at Forsyth, are the only remaining Georgia guard units not in Federal service.

Meanwhile, state selective service headquarters finished plans for induction of 126 Negro volunteers Wednesday and Thursday to complete Georgia's first call for a total of 412 men. First Negroes from Fulton County will go into service when Board No. 11 calls 15 on Thursday. DeKalb County No. 1 will send two Negroes Wednesday. Appropriate ceremonies will be staged in honor of the first Negroes called and Lieut. Colonel P. S. Moses will read them a letter from Adj. General Marion Williamson stressing their part in national defense and welcoming them into the armed service of the nation.

With the initial "test quotas" completed, selective service officials expect a call for over 2,000 men from this state about the middle of January, and similar calls during February and March. Georgia is scheduled to furnish over 12,000 men by June 1.

Delay in mobilization of the 179th Tuesday was reported working hardships on men who had resigned their jobs effective early in January to meet the original mobilization date, and among officers who have given up apartments or homes in the Atlanta area and had rented quarters near Camp Blanding.

A bottleneck in shipment of plumbing supplies was blamed for the construction program at Blanding falling behind schedule, Army officials said.

Meanwhile, Captain W. J. Redfern, adjutant of the State Defense Corps, in a speech at Macon had warned that this "nation is on the verge of war," and indicated that the Macon units of the corps would be first equipped with rifles under authority of the War Department.

President Roosevelt had signed a bill authorizing the postmaster general to grant leaves of absence without pay to postmasters called to military duty. Acting postmasters will be named to serve during the period of absence.

The Navy Department announced the award of a $17,450 contract to the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills of Atlanta for Navy hammocks.

Cedartown, Ga. Record
December 16, 1940

Forum

To the Editor of The Record:

Teachers of Negro youth will receive some printed material on National Defense within the next sixty days. This material is made possible to Negroes by the South Carolina Education association, the state department of education, and the state of South Carolina. Because of its intrinsic value the Palmetto State Teachers' association, through its president, assured J. P. Coates, secretary of the South Carolina Education association, that if funds for printing and distributing copies to the Negro teachers of the state were not available elsewhere, the organization would provide the money. This offer was made for all Negro teachers, members of the association and non-members alike.

The writer is of the opinion that teachers have an opportunity to help greatly with one of the great needs in a defense program. Without morale no nation is safe. Negroes, because of inadequate educational and other necessary opportunities, can become an easy prey to propaganda. This is true of any group with a large segment that has not been trained. This factor imposes upon Negro teachers a responsibility they will not shirk at this hour when no one seems to know what tomorrow will bring forth.

It was the writer's opinion that Negro teachers were able and willing to help with the registration on October 16. He so informed the governor and the superintendent of education of the state. In many counties Negro teachers registered Negro registrants. That provision met with favor with Negroes over the entire state. Governor Maybank has named Negroes in each county as advisors to help Negro registrants fill out their questionnaires. Teachers in public and private schools along with ministers, lawyers, doctors, and other civic leaders have been appointed. Negroes everywhere approve this recognition. Certainly this is a contribution to National defense.

Two incidents prompt this article. Just recently in a class here at State college a group of juniors and seniors in agricultural, homemaking, trades and industrial education, discussing what the growth of democracy has done to destroy the walls which made it certain that a young man would follow the trade or profession of his father, was unanimous in the belief that a country that gives to every citizen the protection guaranteed under the constituion of the United States is worth defending. Here in America, in South Carolina, in every county and school district it is every citizen's privilege to petition for that which he feels he has a right to enjoy. Some countries deny that right. The writer's little granddaughter, less than five years old, each night before saying her evening prayer, sings "God Bless America" and the first thing in the morning she sings "God Bless America." She learned the song in the kindergarten. The reaction of those young people who will soon enter the ranks of the teaching profession indicates a sentiment that, according to teacher trainers in the other colleges in South Carolina, is very prevalent. That sort of spirit is indicative of the work the present teachers are doing in preparing the future teachers to defend democracy. With that attitude on the part of present and prospective Negro teachers, when the four-year-old of today and Negro children yet unborn become men and women and understand what it means to live in a country where all people can strive for and attain (or let it be known that they deserve and want) what the country offers under the constitution, they will still be singing "God Bless America" and believing in the sentiment it expresses.

Negro teachers of South Carolina will do their part to keep the people with whom they work marching in four columns. Fifth columnists will find no quarters in the ranks of the Negroes. Many in authority believe that a group who is as loyal and under adverse circumstances has done so fine a job as have Negro teachers, deserves to be paid more for their services. Indications are that South Carolina will not postpone this matter much longer.

JOHN P. BURGESS,
Palmetto State Teachers' Association.

Columbia S. C. State
December 8, 1940

Army Accepts 108 of First SC Draftees

Processing of the first 126 volunteers to be called from South Carolina under the selective service act was completed yesterday with 108 of them accepted for service and 18 rejected by the army because of physical disqualifications.

The local draft boards from which the 18 were sent will be required to send substitutes in addition to their regular draft quotas under the second call in January.

Original plans called for 84 of the first 126 draftees to be retained for service at Fort Jackson with the station complement of the Fourth Corps Area service command, and 42 to be sent to Camp Blanding, Fla.

A total of 420 men under the first draft call are scheduled to arrive at Fort Jackson by December 13 for duty with the station complement. In addition to the 84 South Carolinians, there will be 126 Georgia men inducted at Fort Oglethorpe and 210 North Carolinians inducted at Fort Bragg.

Sixty-nine Negroes from South Carolina will arrive at Fort Jackson for induction Monday and Tuesday. Those who pass all army requirements will be sent to Fort Bragg, N. C.

Greeneville, Tenn., News-Bulletin
December 19, 1940

ARMY READY FOR 11,000 SELECTEES

ATLANTA, Dec. 18—More than 11,000 registrants in the eight southeastern states will be inducted into the Army next month for a year's military training under the selective service program.

Fourth Corps Area headquarters announced over the week-end that of 11,006 registrants to be called from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, 8,156 would be white persons and 2,850 Negroes.

Six hundred and four white draftees and 396 Negroes will be drawn from Alabama, while Georgia will supply 1,624 white conscripts and 370 Negroes.

Birmingham, Ala. News
December 29, 1940

10 Draftees To Report

ATHENS, Ala.—Ten men, six whites and four Negroes, from Limestone County, will be ordered to report to Ft. McClellan during January, it was announced Friday by W. W. Malone, Jr., and T. G. Steele, clerks of the two local draft boards.

The whites will report to Ft. McClellan Jan. 9 and the Negroes Jan. 22, Draft Board No. 2 is furnishing six of the men, while four come from Board No. 1.

Eustis, Fla., Region
December 19, 1940

TWO NEGRO DRAFTEES GET BIG SENDOFF

Colored Boys Volunteer Services for Country

Two Lake County Negro youths who had volunteered for service in the United States Army under the terms of the Selective Service Act, were given an official send-off last Thursday with ceremonies on the steps of the court house at Tavares.

The two volunteers are Rosco Collins and Oakland Collins, Leesburg brothers.

Speakers included Prof. D. H. Moore, representing the Selective Service Board; Lt. Bob Williamson of Leesburg, Homer F. Carpenter, commander of the Leesburg American Legion post and captain of Company B of the Lake County Guard; Carl Duncan of Tavares; C. P. Lovell of Tavares, battalion adjutant for the Lake County Guard; and F. L. Hampton, district commander of the colored war veterans.

O. B. Koonce, director of the Lake County selective service office, presented credentials to the volunteers as they left for the bus station.

J. W. Johnson, commander of the colored war veterans' post of Leesburg, was in charge of the program.

Commander Hampton, who fought in the war of 1914-1918, said that members of today's army have an advantage over the men who fought in the first world war. He said, "You boys are going in to learn to fight, whereas we in the other war simply had to go in and fight."

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE - 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Atlanta Ga Journal
November 13, 1940

77 Additional Advisory Units Are Appointed

Seventy-seven additional advisory boards to registrants were announced Wednesday by state Selective Service headquarters. Eighty boards were announced last week.

It was also announced that five assistant advisory boards to Negro registrants would be named for the Fulton County boards with large Negro registration, and that several other larger counties with big Negro registration would name Negro assistant advisers to aid members of their race in preparing draft questionnaires or deferment claims.

Chairmen of the six appeals boards were also announced. They are: District 1, chairman, Robert Moore, of Dahlonega, headquarters in Gainesville; District 2, Paul Lindsay, Atlanta.

District 3, John B. Spivey, of Swainsboro, chairman, headquarters in Sparta; District 4, M. E. Groover, of LaGrange, chairman, headquarters in Thomaston; District 5, A. B. Conger, Bainbridge, chairman, headquarters in Albany; District 6, James Fowler, Soperton, chairman, headquarters in Baxley.

The Fulton County advisory boards to registrants announced Wednesday are:

Fulton County Board No. 1.—Lonnie P. Lloyd, R. E. Moore, Thomas C. McLaurin, S. W. Huff Sr., Troy B. Stone of Atlanta.

Board No. 7.—Howard F. White, Carlos Hopkins, F. Lee Tvans, Grady Osborn Terrell, Malcolm S. Moore of Atlanta.

Board No. 8.—William G. Killard, H. T. Upshaw, Elmer G. Holmes, Frank A. Holden, Charles W. O'Rear of Atlanta.

Board No. 9—Charles G. Rainer, Cecil E. Simmons, Theodore Edward Barner, Abb Smith, John E. Yancey, Atlanta.

Bord No. 14—Bernie H. Hardman, Wilson Kemp, William C. Brock, John B. Welden, S. FG. Mayer, Atlanta

Fulton County Board, No. 15—J. C. Grimes, Stanley S. Hudgins, John T. Lord, F. B. Haynie, Paul D. Denson, of Bolton.

Board No. 16—T. L. Carroll, E. F. Jones, John W. Martin, Mark E. Thompson, L. V. Webb, of Alpharetta.

Board No. 16—G. W. Adams, Mrs. A. G. Hockenhull, Mrs. A. W. Smith, M. E. Thompson, W. J. Dolvin, Joel Dildy, Guy Findley, Revel Burgess, Mrs. L. A. Wills, of Roswell.

Board No. 17—J. Frank Lee, Red Oak; Joe H. Estes, Union City; George A. Bates, Palmetto; Guy Hearn, Fairburn; J. Wilson Parker, Fairburn.

Brooks County—H. R. Garrett, Quitman; A. J. Folsom, Barney; William Lester, Morven; R. H. Rivers, Quitman; Kelly Wood, Pavo; B. A. Terrell and W. H. Allen, Quitman.

Burke County—O. M. Gresham, chairman; James H. Walters, Mims R. Oliver, Ralph E. Lewis, T. S. Rackley, John L. Bolton, of Waynesboro; P. W. Carswell, of Munnerlyn; J. Frank Farmer and R. H. Sandeford, of Midville; O. C. Natherland, of Rosier; J. R. Smith, of Vidette; J. T. Kitchens, of Gough; H. O. Woodward, of Keysville; W. E. Bell and J. W. Fisher, of Sardis; H. H. Odom and J. G. Odom, of Girard.

Butts County—P. H. Weaver, William Morris Redman and W. G. Preston, of Jackson.

Crawford County—B. T. Ware, John W. Lowe, George W. Garrett, Homer Bankston, Thos. F. Clark of Roberta.

Calhoun County—H. M. Morris of Morgan, R. E. Wilkinson of Leary, Miss Janice Jackson of Morgan, F. C. Harrison of Arlington, and H. R. Hoover of Edison.

Calhoun County—H. R. Hoover of Edison, F. C. Harrison of Arlington, Janice Jackson and H. M. Morris of Morgan, and R. E. Wilkinson of Leary.

Candler County—L. A. Kennard, J. H. Jones, Palmer Mercer, J. C. Trapnell, Ned B. Warren of Metter.

Asheville, N. C., Times
November 26, 1940

Brief Talks Are Made At Negro Meeting

A number of brief talks were made at a meeting of the negro division of the Committee to Defend America held last night at the Citizens Recreation center on Valley street.

Two hundred negroes attended the meeting and voted unanimously to give all aid to Britain and pledge loyalty to the United States. Sixty additional persons joined the committee last night.

The Rev. J. W. Hairston, president of the group, presided, and E. W. Pearson served as secretary.

Greenville, Miss. Democrat-Times, Nov.18,1940-

WILLIE WANTS TO GO

We helped a negro named Willie to fill out his selective service questionnaire Saturday. Willie is probably going to be a soldier if he passes the physical exam. And he wants to be in the army, too; not because he's itching to be a hero but because it will give him something to do.

Willie has two boys, a wife to whom he has been wed for eight years, and no job. He worked at various jobs until about six months ago, and hasn't found anything to do since. Luckily his wife earns around $15 a month, and that's been keeping the family together. After $4 a month for the house, they have $11 for other expenses. So Willie, in filling out the overly-detailed questionnaire said he had no reason why he should be placed on a deferred list. In fact, that $21 a month will be a big help.

Now we aren't criticizing Willie for wanting to join the army. In his simple way he's facing a harsh situation honestly. A wife, and two little black boys aren't dependent on him, because he isn't working. He thinks also that the training will do him good, or so he said. But we are skeptical of a system which, in the richest nation in the world, results in so many people, white and black, like Willie; so many families with comparable incomes; so many women and children who have no support other than government aid or piece work. In the proper scheme of things, Willie wouldn't be trying to join the army, nor would he be called up, for he would be listed as a 33-year old wage-earner with several dependents. And he'd be making something like a living wage.

If all the men in Willie's predicament in the United States were black, perhaps not many people would get upset. You see, we've taken Negro poverty, Negro unemployment, Negro squalor as an inevitable — and integral — part of the so quaint and colorful Southern scene. Actually, most of us Southerners don't see poverty, unemployment and squalor when we look in the direction of the Negro. As with the details of any familiar surroundings, we don't notice these things because they've always been there.

But all who share Willie's uncertainty and like him lead a dislocated, unproductive life, aren't black. And when we move among these white economic waifs we are shocked by the human waste of which we are scarcely aware in the black South. Jobless, forlorn men in slum and small town, on barren land and in directionless motion shame every section of this nation. And they aren't taking Willie's way out. Most of them can't. Nor would conscription or voluntary enlistment afford any solution anyway.

We are not prepared to say what does offer a solution. We do believe, however, that it lies only in further travel along the road which the New Deal belatedly began, the road toward social responsibility; toward providing work at living wages for every man who can work; toward the protection, of white wives and black, white children and black whose husbands and fathers can't keep pace with the mechanized progress of civilization. Only when we travel a great deal further will thousands of discarded men have a better reason than Willie had to protect this nation through service. And only when such better reason is provided can this country or the democratic system it represents be considered safe.

Mixed Classes at Ft. Belvoir Lack Prejudice

NOV 30 1940

FORT BELVOIR, Va. — For what is said to be the first time in the history of the Engineer School here, five colored enlisted men are attending regular advanced specialist classes in preparation for technical work in the army.

The first are Sergeant George Patterson of New Orleans, Corporal William A. Wheatley of Chicago, Corporal Stanley A. Williams, of Richmond, Va., Private Robert L. McClinton of Belton S.C., and Private Robert L. Blackwell of Meridian, Miss.

No Prejudice Evidenced

These men, picked from the veterans' ranks and from the new quartermaster regiment at Fort Bragg, N.C., are studying along with white soldiers, and they say that they have not suffered any from racial prejudice.

Attached to the Engineer School Detachment, each is specializing in some phase of military engineering—drafting, water purification, or mechanical experimentation.

Advancement Due

When they complete their work here they are expected to be sent to units in various sections of the country, with probable advances in rank and pay.

Although not confirmed, report has it here that thirty-five others will be sent here for the same courses.

Prominent Leaders of Both Races Formulate Plans for U.S. Unity

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.

President of New York City Council Says Prejudice Is Greater Enemy to America Than Totalitarian Powers

NOV 29 1940

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. —(By Wire)— Three hundred of the greatest Negro and white leaders in America assembled Monday, November 25, at a dramatic conference at Hampton institute to discuss and formulate definite policies on the Participation of the Negro in National Defense.

With the inauguration of Malcolm S. MacLean as Hampton's sixth president as the opening gun, the conference got under way Monday morning with keynote addresses by Aubrey Williams, administrator of the NYA; Newbold Morris, president of the New York City Council; Dr. Rachel Davis DuBois of the U. S. Office of Education; Dr. Channing H. Tobias of the National Y. M. C. A. and Dean Harold Benjamin of the University of Maryland.

Following the addresses, the conference divided into 11 fact-finding groups led by authorities in every field, determined to bring forth specific resolutions asked for by President Roosevelt.

The conference leaders were as one in the belief that the successful integration of the Negro in defense industries depends on more and better training, greater cooperation between Negroes and management and effective local action to speed up government policy.

Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard university, said, "Here is our opportunity. We say to the country, "Here we are, 10 million waiting hands. but you will not let us train them. Give us an opportunity to learn and let us show you what we can do for you. No one suspects Negroes' loyalty. No one suspects us of planting bombs and planning sabotage. Industries need our loyalty. They need it now, and now is the chance for stressing the importance of getting the skilled training that will make us most useful and that has always been denied us."

Allison Davis of the American Council on Education said that healthier morale would be the result of guaranteeing Negroes the rewards and privileges offered by a democratic government to all its citizens.

Newbold Morris called prejudice a greater enemy to America than the totalitarian powers and any fifth column.

He said, "As far as I am concerned, if I am called to fight, I would be proud to meet any enemy anywhere, any time in the defense of our country and if a United States army officer, who happens to be a Negro issues orders to me, I will follow him, even into battle."

This statement evoked cheers from 2,000 listeners.

Tuesday's meeting was expected to result in definite resolutions and plan of action for total defense and national unity.

Prominent Men and Women to Lead Discussions at Hampton

NOV 22 1940

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Hampton institute's two-day conference on the Participation of the Negro in National Defense will bring together some two hundred outstanding Negro and white authorities.

These specialists in 11 fields of activity will head discussion groups and will attempt to envolve specific programs of both immediate and long time value on how the Negro may best serve the country as a whole at this time when National unity is of intense and vital importance.

The 11 discussion groups and the leaders of each are:

AGRICULURE

Dr. J. P. Hutcheson, director of extension at V.P.I.; Dr. W. E. Garnett, sociologist of V.P.I.; Dr. Giles Hubert of the Farm Security administration; Cornelius King, Farm Credit administration; T. J. Woofter, Economist of the Farm Security administration; Donald F. Fenn, Hampton institute; Mrs. Constance Daniel, Farm Security administration and J. B. Pierce, Extension Service of the department of agriculture.

BUSINESS

C. C. Spaulding, president, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company; James A. Jackson, special representative, Standard Oil company, Booker T. Bradshaw, president - treasurer, Virginia Mutual Benefit Life Insurance company; Jesse B. Blayton, C.P.A. department of economics and business administration, Atlanta university; Dr. Joseph R. Houchins, specialist on Negro Statistics, U. S. Department of Commerce; Miss Ethel C. Buckman, Hampton institue; Emmer Lancaster, specialist on Negro Business, U. S. Department of commerce.

HOME, FAMILY LIFE AND CONSUMER EDUCATION

Miss Susie Elliott, dean of women, Howard university; Dr. Ivol Spafford, curriculum specialist in home economics, general college, University of Minnesota; Mrs. M. E. V. Hunter, director of division of Home Economics, Virginia State college; Miss Ida L. Jones, Hampton institute; Dr. Ethel B. Waring, professor of home economics, Cornell university; Miss Martha Creighton, state supervisor of Home Economics in Virginia.

HOUSING

Dr. Frank S. Horne, Consultant on Race Relations, U. S. Housing Authority, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Carol Aronovici, Lecturer of Consultant, Housing and Community Planning, Columbia and New York universities; Calvin L. McKissack, Architect and Contractor; William Moses, Hampton institute; Edward S. Lewis, Baltimore Urban League; C. M. Cain, manager, Atlantic City Housing project.

INDUSTRY AND LABOR

Dr. Robert Weaver, administrative assistant, National Defense Advisory commission; Frederick E. Searle, superintendent of the Ford Industrial school; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director, department of social science, Fisk university; George W. Goodman, executive secretary, Washington Urban League; Wiley A. Hall, secretary, Richmond Urban League; W. E. Carter, Hampton institute; Lester B. Granger, National Urban League; Edward S. Lewis, executive secretary, Baltimore Urban League; William J. Trent Jr., race relations officer, personnel division, Federal Works agency; Roy A. Ellis, Bureau of Employment Security.

MILITARY AND NAVAL DEFENSE

Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, Hampton institute trustee; Attorney Charles H. Houston; Col West A. Hamilton, Infantry Reserve Army or U. S.; Edgar Brown, C.C.C. adviser; Roy Wilkins, editor, The Crisis; Dr. Rayford W. Logan, professor of history, Howard university; P. B. Schroeder, Hampton institute.

MORALE AND MENTAL HYGIENE

Dr. Dwight O. W. Holmes, president, Morgan college; Allison Davis, American Council on Education; Dr. Halbert L. Dunn, chief statistician for vital statistics, bureau of the census; Miss Frances Williams, assistant, conumer education division, National Defense commission; Dr. Edna Colson, Department of education, Virginia State college; Dr. T. W. Turner, Hampton institute; Dr. Harold L. Trigg, president, Elizabeth City State Teachers' college; Dr. Alain Locke, professor of philosophy, Howard university.

PRESS

P. B. Young, editor, Journal and Guide; George B. Murphy Sr., secretary, The Afro-American; Elmer A. Carter, editor, Opportunity magazine; Chester A. Franklin, editor, Kansas City Call; G. James Fleming, Philadelphia Tribune; Miss Marion Starkey, Hampton institute; John Sengstacke, president, Chicago Defender; P. L. Prattis, Pittsburgh Courier; Dutton Ferguson, publicity division, Works Progress administration; Edward Lawson, managing editor, Opportunity magazine.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND RECREATION

Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, specialist, Negro Health, U. S. Public Health service; Dr. Warren F. Draper, assistant surgeon general, U. S. Public Health service; Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Julius Rosenwald fund; Dr. G. Hamilton-Francis, former president of the National Medical association; Tucker Jones, director, physical education department, William and Mary college; Dr. Anderson T. Scott; C. H. Williams, Hampton institute; Mrs. Irma Neal Henry, department of health, North Carolina; L. G. Blackus, W. P. A. recreational supervisor, Raleigh; Dr. D. W. Byrd, chairman of executive board of Old Dominion Medical society; Dr. W. P. Dickerson, member of executive board and ex-president of Old Dominion Medical society of executive board, Hampton Alumni association.

RELIGION

Dr. J. M. Ellison, professor of sociology, Virginia Union university; Dr. Chester B. Emerson, dean of Trinity Cathedral, Cleveland; Rev. Marshall Shepard; Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary, department of Race Relations, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; Dr. J. Alvin Russell, St. Paul Normal and Industrial school; Miss Alice G. Reynolds, Hampton institute; Rev. Charles E. Stewart, pastor of Portsmouth Emanuel A.M.E. church.

YOUTH AND EDUCATION

Mrs. Mary McL. Bethune, director, division of Negro Affairs, National Youth Administration; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee institute; Dr. Ambrose Caliver, senior specialist in Negro education, U. S. Office of education; Aubrey Williams, director, National Youth administration; Dr. Ira De A. Reid, professor of sociology, Atlanta university; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president, Fort Valley State college; L. F. Palmer, principal, Huntington high school, Newport News; Miss Marie McIver, supervisor of Negro elementary schools, North Carolina; Welton H. Henderson, National Youth Administration; A. G. Richardson, assistant supervisor of Negro Education for the state of Virginia.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE - 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Farewell Party Honoring First Selective Volunteer

DEC 6 1940

Honoring John Scott, first volunteer for one year selective military training from the Seventeenth Ward Democratic Organization, a delightful dinner party was given Sunday, November 24 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Craig, 221a N. Compton.

A delectable menu, the meat course of which was turkey and duck, was served at 6:00 p.m. and was enjoyed by Misses Bessie Gaters, and Louise Allen; Mesdames Hattie Buckingham, Birdie Woods, Denver Griggs and Minnie Johnson; Messrs. James Mayberry, Gideon Davis, Richard Cason; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Enyard, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Myers, Mr. and Mrs. James Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Craig were hosts.

Mr. Scott, who participated in every activity of the evening including the 'after dinner" drinks, whist and bridge, is a member of the Greater St. Louis Lodge of Elks No. 1012. Membership secretary, Seventeenth Ward Negro Democratic Organization and is prominent in social circles. He has been given a leave of absence by Dr. Phillips Hospital, where he was information clerk. The volunteer left last Wednesday night, November 27, to begin his duties in the army.

St. Louis Argus
DEC 6 1940

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
December 7, 1940

DEFENSE WILL BE SLOSSFIELD TOPIC

"The Negro and National Defense" will be discussed by panel speakers at 7:30 p.m. Saturday at Slossfield Community Center under the leadership of Charles F. Anderson.

The conference will be under auspices of the public affairs committee of the Y. W. C. A.

The conference is to be held in connection with the Negro Exposition of Progress at Slossfield Center and as part of the Y. W. C. A. National Defense Day program.

Dr. Gladys Baker, sent here by the Advisory Commission of the National Defense Council, will explain governmental consumer service.

Frances Williams, council worker, will lead a discussion on the consumer's place in national defense.

The public has been invited.

Dyersburg, Tenn Gazette
December 6, 1940

Report Induction Of One Negro For Army

Dyer County Selective Service Board today issued the following induction notice, as required by the Selective Service Act:

"The following named men have been selected for induction by this board.

"They shall report to this Local Board at Dyersburg, Tennessee, at 6 A. M., on December 12th, 1940; whereupon they shall be sent to an induction station of the United States at Fort Oglethrope Ga.

Volunteer under 21 years of age Paul Cooper (Col).

"Because one or more of the men named above may not be inducted at the induction station by the armed forces, the following named men may be required as replacements.

"Any man so required to report as a replacement shall be duly notfied at least five days before he is required to report."

4279, Otis Lee Bumpus, (Col.)

FIRST OF NEGRO DRAFT CONTINGENT ENTRAINS

Birmingham Ala. Age-Herald

DEC 12 1940

After being urged to uphold the traditional fearlessness of the Negro soldier, 23 Negroes, first contingent of that race to be called from Jefferson County under the selective service act, entrained early Wednesday afternoon at the Terminal Station for Fort McClellan, Anniston, to the tunes of "Tuxedo Junction" and "Under the Double Eagle."

There were both tears and broad grins from parents and friends of the trainees as the seven-car Kansas City-Florida Special of the Southern Railway pulled out of the station yards.

The Negro trainees were the third section to leave Birmingham for a year's intensive military training under the national preparedness program. The first section of 47 white men left for Fort McClellan Dec. 4, and the second section of eight white men left for the same destination last Friday.

Also on the Kansas City-Florida Special Wednesday was an advance detachment of the Sixty-First Brigade Headquarters Company, en route to Camp Blanding, Fla. This advance detachment of 10 white men from Amory, Miss., was under command of Master Sergt. Wilton A. Bonds, of Amory.

Led by motorcycle officers and with the Parker High School Band playing martial airs, the local trainees marched on Fifth Avenue to the station after being guests at a non-day luncheon in the Negro Masonic Temple, 1630 Fourth Avenue, North.

Talks At Luncheon

Talks at the luncheon, which had friend chicken as chief item on the menu, were given by Commissioner James W. Morgan, representing the City of Birmingham; Dr. J. L. Slaughter, pastor of the First Baptist Church; T. E. Huey, draft inspector for this area, and H. P. Lipscomb, Bessemer draft board member.

The invocation was given by Dr. Henry M. Sdmonds, pastor of the Independent Presbyterian Church. Atty. Rogers H. Bite, member of Draft Advisory Board No. 15, introduced the white speakers.

In addition to these talks, the trainees heard words of advice and encouragement from Birmingham leaders of their own race, W. B. Johnson, Parker High School principal, and Dr. E. W. Taggart, dentist. Both are ex-service men.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. W. D. Hargroye, pastor of the Union Bethel Independent Methodist Church for Negroes. The Negro speakers were introduced by Arthur Shores, Negro attorney.

Commissioner Morgan wished the trainees "Goodspeed in the service of your country" and Dr. Slaughter said that "when you come back you are going to love America more than you ever loved it before."

Huey spoke on the attention that had been paid to the well-being of the trainees and Lipscomb urged them "to carry on as American citizens and American soldiers."

"From Bunker Hill to Chateau Thierry," Johnson said, "I challenge anyone to uncover traitors among Negroes in America's history. I challenge anyone to find "fifth columnists" among Negroes. I charge you to continue unblemished the record of the Negro soldiers.

Opportunity Is Cited

"Yours is the opportunity to prove that Democracy is not dead," the school principal said. "If you are proud so are we who you represent."

Dr. Taggart said that from the way Hitler was talking it might have been advisable for America to be in the war already.

"We have come face to face with this thing and it's up to us to fight it out boys," he said.

"Black soldiers have always fought with valor and heroism. Never once have they flinched from death. Hold high that challenge. that banner from us who have gone before you."

Urging the trainees "to remember to do right," Dr. Taggart cited shooting craps as one of the temptations the trainees will face.

"Keep your faith and one of those faiths is the faith in an almighty and eternal being. Keep that faith," he exhorted.

The list of trainees composing Wednesday's contingent follows:

Board No. 1 (Bessemer)—Henry Clay Martin, 31, 406 Woodward Avenue, Bessemer, and Willie Morgan, Jr., 22, 2225 Granville Avenue, Bessemer.

Board No. 2 (Bessemer)—Willie Sanders, 29, 730 Ash Alley, steel hooker.

Board No. 3 (Fairfield—James Coleman, 23, 344 Fifty-Fifth Street, Fairfield.

Board No. 4 (Adamsville)—Thomas Brown, Jr., 22, Adamsville.

Board No. 5 (Warrior)—Odell Scott, 27, Route 1, Birmingham.

Board No. 6 (Homewood)—Moses Harris, 23, Irondale, tourist camp boy, and Sylvester Cheek, 23, 1721 Twenty-Fifth Avenue, Homewood, T. C. I. foundryman.

Board No. 7 (Tarrant)—Robert Lee Wood, 21, Zion Citq, caddy.

Board No. 8 (Birmingham—Clarence Ivory, 1500 Thomas Street, and Enoch Collins, 710 William Street.

Birmingham News
Birmingham Age-Herald
DEC 12 1940

One Out Of Every 20 Army Applicants Is Physically Unfit

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (AP) — Army recruiting officers rejected one out of every 20 applicants from Alabama and Tennessee because of physical defects during the first 10 months of 1940, the State Health Department reported Wednesday.

Applications for enlistment at recruiting offices in the two states totaled 10,850 from January to October, the department said it was informed, with 590 rejected for physical reasons.

Percentages for each state were not available.

The ratio was approximately the same in 1936, when 3,242 applications were received and 155 rejected.

Health Department officials pointed out these rejection statistics referred only to those with permanent physical disabilities.

Board No. 9 (East Lake)—Jim Berry, 30, 822 North Sixty-Seventh Street, coal miner.

Board No. 10 (Birmingham)—Percy Lawson, 34, 2330 Eighth Avenue, South, laborer, and machinist's helper, and Frank Wheeler Bailey, 22, rear 2705 Highland Avenue, delivery boy.

Board No. 11

Board No. 11 (Birmingham)—Joe Nathan Scott, 21, 1123 North Twentieth Street, radiator company employe.

Board No. 12 (Woodlawn)—Wallace Belser, 23, of 1203 Coosa Street.

Board No. 13 (Ensley)—Richard Price and Clarence E. Jones.

Board No. 14 (North Birmingham)—Clarence Reese, Jr., 2239 Twenty-Fifth Alley, North.

Board No. 15 (Birmingham)—Ollie D. Jones, 22, 1808 Second Avenue, South, and Lee Walker, 29, 300 South Seventeenth Street.

Board No. 16 (Wylam)—Tony Hale, 35, 916 Forty-Eighth Street, Wylam.

Board No. 17 (West End)—Charles Edward Houston, 25, 1838 Steilner Avenue, Southwest.

Board No. 18 (Avondale)—George Porter, 26, 1405 Thirty-Sixth Way, North.

Board No. 19 (Birmingham)—No quota to fill.

THE NEGRO AND THE NATIONAL DEFENSE

Dr. Robert C. Weaver Addresses Mixed Group

DEC — 6 1940

ATLANTA, Ga.—(Special) — Appearing before the Commission on Interracial Cooperation which met here on Oct. 4th, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Administrative Assistant in the Labor Supply Division of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, in speaking before them said in part:

"A comprehensive program for National Defense must include not only the physical and material needs of a country, but also the maintenance of the morale of the people. The participation of all citizens, without regard to race or creed, on the basis of ability and the placement of individuals in a national program according to their capacity to serve are essential to the successful realization of the goals in a National Defense program. So it is that the whole question of Negro participation in National Defense resolves itself into that of using our human resources to the maximum degree to maintain proper morale among all groups and to enlist the total support of the entire country.

Participation of Negroes in the Economic Forces

Policy of Non-Discrimination

For the first time in the history of vocational education, the Office of Education has a national policy of non-discrimination on the basis of race, creed, or color. Recent legislation appropriating funds for training for defense industries also bans racial discrimination and provides for equitable facilities and training of like quality in states where there are separate schools. Unlike other educational appropriations, these funds for vocational training are not to be matched by state or local funds.

The Defense Commission has established a labor policy in harmony with the non-discrimination feature of the law. But a policy is without effect unless localities know the policy, know the local situation, and use the policy to improve the local situation. It is only when policies are accepted locally that they become permanent.

Breaking a Vicious Circle

Local boards of vocational education say that they would train Negroes as machinists, etc., but since the law provides that trainees must be placed, and since in some states Negroes cannot be placed in certain jobs, they are not trained for them. The result is that when openings do develop, Negroes do not have the training to fill them.

The best way to break this circular process is to emphasize the national need for trained persons and to develop opportunity for training Negro youth. Since the problem now is one of an almost sub-marginal labor situation, it is better to train workers first and then place them than to place and train them at the same time.

Educational Forces Responsible

The United States Office of Education, operating through state departments of education, is directly responsible for the establishment of the training courses. In the section where there are separate schools for minority racial groups, state and local boards of education, especially the Director of Vocational Education, must take the first step, for unless they establish courses in Negro schools there can be no training for Negroes. Local boards of education conduct the schools.

Where They Come From

Labor is trained in regard to local needs rather than trained and then moved to areas in which there is a demand, but all training must be concerned with the defense program.

Those selected for training come from WPA rolls and the Bureau of Employment Security. In addition NYA, through a special appropriation, takes young people without training and experience in particular fields and gives them some general industrial training which prepares them to go into this new occupational field.

Equipment Furnished

The current appropriations, restricted to public schools and schools receiving state support at the present time, provide some eight million dollars for equipping shops in rural areas and providing necessary instructions for teaching farm boys and girls. Between now and January 1, the Department of Education will build hundreds of farm shops in rural high schools.

Work for Interracial Committees

Policy of Non-Discrimination

The Commission is in a good position to do a lot about this training. Through its state members it is closely tied up with educational systems throughout the South. Local committees, bearing in mind the non-discrimination policy of the Federal Government, can work in cooperation with authorities:

1. To establish training courses for Negroes as well as whites;
2. To secure rural farm shops for their communities.

Employment Policies Important

The industrial activity for defense wil lspread to all sections of the country. To make a real dent in this matter of integration and participation in defense, contacts must be made with the people in the community who determine the local employment policies. Their understanding, interest, and cooperation are essential in placing trained persons. Members of local interracial committees can help—

1. By establishing contacts with the two agencies (vocational education directors and the NYA) which train labor; with the two agencies (WPA and Employment Security) which supply labor, and in general with the local defense councils and
2. By finding out where new industries are to be located..

Participation of Negroes in the Armed Forces

There is nothing more important to Negroes than their full participation in the armed forces. The points with reference to military participation which they want cleared up are:

1. Whether or not Negroes will be confined largely to labor battalions:
2. Whether or not Negroes will be admitted to the Aviation Corps;
3. Whether or not Negroes will be trained and used as combat officers;
4. Whether or not Negroes will serve in the Navy in capacities other than mess attendants and other service occupations;
5. Whether or not Negroes will be enlisted in the Marine Corps;
6. Whether or not Negro officers will command Negro troops.

To achieve these aims, two conditions must be met:

1. Negroes must be appointed to the selective service boards, state and local; and
2. Negroes must serve in the War and Navy Departments as Assistant Seretary and Assistant to the Secretary.

Work for Interracial Committees

In the military defense program, local interracial committees can, through contacts with the proper military authorities, influence:

1. The way in which training camps are set up—the type of facilities that are provided and
2. The type of environment surrounding the camps.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
December 8, 1940

Negro Draftee, a Week Too Soon, Strains Facilities at Oglethorpe

Joe F. Turner, Negro draftee, of Murfreesboro, who was scheduled to be inducted into the army next Friday, Dec. 13, put a temporary bad luck spell on draft officers at Fort Oglethorpe Friday night when he stepped from his train, presented his credentials, and said that he was ready to "jine the army."

Induction officers, who were proudly puffing their chests because of the smooth manner in which draftees had been received here, looked at the Negro in consternation. No provisions for housing or feeding Negro draftees had yet been made, since Tennessee Negroes were not to be inducted until Dec. 12 and 13.

"What are we going to do?" draft officers asked each other.

Upon investigation it was revealed that the Murfreesboro draft board, by mistake, had sent the Negro on to Fort Oglethorpe together with a quota of white draftees.

After much consultation, draft officers finally decided to retain the now-bewildered Negro and induct him into the army as the first Tennessee Negro to join the army under the selective service act.

So Friday night a special detail of soldiers was set to work to prepare a barrack for Turner. Saturday morning a special mess was fixed for the Negro. But early yesterday afternoon Turner finally took the oath of allegiance and became a soldier.

Proudly holding a mess kit, Turner yesterday showed his railroad ticket to white draftees and said that he was now ready to go into training.

Turner was shipped yesterday afternoon to Fort Bragg, N. C., where a reception center for Negroes has been established. Although all Tennessee Negro draftees will be sent to the Fort Oglethorpe induction center, none will be retained at the reception center there.

in the eight Southeastern states would be inducted into the Army during January, for a year's military training under the Selective Service program.

The men will be drawn from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina and Tennessee.

8156 To Be White

of the 11,006, officials said 8156 would be white and 2850 negroes.

The men will be called into service throughout the month. Exact dates were not available.

The quotas by states and the general program for induction and reception and permanent stations follows:

Alabama will furnish 604 white conscripts and 396 negroes.

Florida will provide 463 white conscripts and 290 negroes.

Georgia will supply 1624 white draftees and 370 negroes.

Louisiana will place 649 white conscripts and 460 negroes.

The entire quota will be inducted at Camp Beauregard. Then all will be sent to Camp Shelby, Miss., near Hattiesburg, for reception.

SOUTH TO SEND MORE MEN INTO TRAINING Expected

TriState Area Conscriptees Totaling Several Hundred Leave In January

Memphis Commercial Appeal

DEC 15 1940

By the Associated Press

ATLANTA, Dec. 14. — Fourth Corps Area Headquarters announced Saturday 11,006 registrants

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE - 1940
CONSCRIPTION -

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
October 30, 1940

Protests to Roosevelt At U-Boat 'Assignment'

Add to the perplexing problems of President Roosevelt a special delivery letter he was due to receive Wednesday from Warren Martin, Negro porter at the State School Department, concerning the draft.

School officials convinced Warren that he had been drafted for service on a submarine and he protested to the President as follows:

"Now Mr. President I know that no man can show a greater love than that express when one gives his life for his country.

"Then, too, Mr. President, I ain't much on this submarine business to which I have been assign Mr. President, please sir, let mc be assign to Air Plane and Parachoot Corps.

"Mr. President, I know if I am in the Submarine Corp I can take a bucket to dip the water if theirs a leak, but when I dip the water I don't know what to do with it.

"I would like to be assign to calvary but if we got order to back up I wouldn't want to be bothered with dragging a horse back across the trenches.

"Please sir, let me be in a airplane with Eddie (assistant porter). I will drive the plane and Eddie will do the jumping."

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
November 5, 1940

STATE HAS FIRST ARREST IN DRAFT

First person to be arrested in Alabama on a charge of violating the selective service registration regulations was James McKinney, Negro schoolteacher at Livingston, Ala., U. S. Marshal Raymond Thomason disclosed Monday.

Thomason said the Negro was arrested on a warrant sworn to by a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent and that he had instructed the U. S. marshal in that district to arrest McKinney and take him to Tuscaloosa.

McKinney will be arraigned before U. S. Commissioner S. H. Sprott, Thomason said.

Albany-Decatur, Ala. Daily
November 5, 1940

NEGRO ARRESTED

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Nov. 5—(AP) James McKinney, 24, Sumter county negro school principal, the first man in Alabama arrested for violating the selective military service act regulations, pleaded not guilty today when arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Sam H. Sprott. The commissioner set a hearing for the case on Friday, Nov. 15, and fixed McKinney's preliminary bond at $5,000. The negro remained in jail here.

of the case for Nov. 15, and fixed McKinney's prelimianry bond at $5,000. McKinney remained in jail here.

McKinney told a reporter of The Tuscaloosa News Tuesday that his failure to register "was not wilful." He said that he didn't know how to register.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
November 6, 1940

GUILT IS DENIED IN DRAFT ACT CHARGE

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Nov. 5—(AP)—James McKinney, 24, Sumter County Negro school principal who was arrested for violating the Selective Military Service Act regulations, pleaded innocent Tuesday when arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Sam H. Sprott.

The commissioner set a hearing

Newport News, Va. Press
November 28, 1940

VOLUNTEER 'DRAFTEE' GETS PRESENT

Earnest Richard Cromley, Negro, a volunteer, was te first Newport News man to be accepted under the selective service draft act. Above he is shown being presented a token by B. B. Bailey, president of Newport News-Hampton Motors company, where he has been employed since the formation of the company two months ago. Members of the sales staff are looking on. They are, left to right, R. A. Joyner, Jim Newsome, Leonard Hall, Clyde Bailey, Sr., Joe Poone, William Allen, Richard Humphrey, Morse Riggins, Clyde Bailey Jr., and Ted Kinder, sales manager. Seated at right is Joe Barnes, Negro, member of the service department. The shotgun being held by Cromley was used yesterday to get the new "army man" in practice, according to Bailey. (Daily Press staff photo.)

Atlanta, Ga Journal
November 23, 1940

Strange Tales From Georgia

Another car loaded with people left the highway on Dead Man's Curve, near Pat Jones, five miles north of town last Sunday. Several people were injured, but no one killed. So many people run off at this curve and out into Dalton's pasture that they made a well-marked road at one spot. They generally run off on the right-hand side going north. One man ran off on the left side and was killed. They only wreck the car and get broken up when they go off on the right side. If you must wreck on Dead Man's Curve, be careful and go off on the right side into Dalton's pasture. Some actually turn over, then drive out and go on.—Banks County Journal.

Edwin Goodman was signing up one of the colored boys down in the Third District. "And now give me the name of a person who will always know you and know where you are all the time," Edwin asked. The Negro responded with the name of a woman. "What is her address," Edwin countered. "Suh," the dusky fellow replied. "Where does this woman live?" Edwin continued. "Lordy, Boss, in heaven, Ah hope; she's daid," was the answer.—Dooly County Citizen.

Who said the world was not improving? Mrs. E. E. Bailey brought a box of fine scuppernongs to the Star office. They were in extra large clusters and Mrs. Bailey said they were from the second crop the vine had produced this year and that she had sold more than a bushel from this second crop. In the long and sumptuous history of scuppernongs there is no previous record of a vine maturing two crops in one year.—Elberton Star.

One fellow went to the schoolhouse to register and one of the teachers asked him how old he was. "Wall," he said, "I don't zackly know, but I think between 30 and 35." The teacher then asked if he know what time of the year he was born. The embryo soldier then said: "I don't zackly know, but the best I can remember it was in the summer time."—Banks County Journal.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
November 26, 1940

GEORGIA DRAFTEES TO REPORT TO 3 FORTS

Of the 286 white Georgians to be called in the first draft, 96 will report to the induction station at Fort McPherson, 96 at Fort Benning and 95 at Fort Screven, Fourth Corps Area headquarters reported yesterday.

After a day at the induction center, where they will be sworn in, the draftees at Screven and Benning will be sent to the reception center at McPherson to join the 95 already there for outfitting, classification, and assignment to regular army units at Fort McClellan, Camp Blanding and McPherson.

Forty of the group will remain at the Atlanta post, while the remaining 246 will be divided between McClellan and Blanding.

Of the 126 Negroes to be called up at the same time, 42 will be sworn in at Fort McPherson, 42 at Fort Benning and 42 at Fort Screven. From the induction centers all will be transferred to Fort Bragg, N. C., for permanent assignment.

Corps area officials suggested that those who are called in bring along enough personal equipment for a weekend trip, as it may be two or three days before the army gets around to distributing everything from razor blades to overcoats. Toilet articles, a clean shirt and enough money to last until payday, the first of the month, was given as approximately what the nation's first peacetime draftees will need.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
November 25, 1940

Negro in Defense Conference Topic

Hampton, Nov. 24.—(AP)—More than 200 authorities in 11 fields will open a two-day conference at Hampton Institute tomorrow morning on the participation of the Negro in national defense.

The discussion will include what the Negro can do in the military and naval forces and also his defense participation in home, family life and consumer education, in business, in agriculture, in public health and recreation, in religion, in the press, in morale and mental hygiene, in industry and labor, and youth and education.

The conference will follow the inauguration of Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean as Hampton Institute's sixth president. Dr. MacLean was formerly dean of the general college of the University of Minnesota.

Newbold Morris, president of the New York City Council; Aubrey Williams, director of the National Youth Administration, and Dr. Rachel Davis-Dubois, of Columbia University, will be the principal speakers at the opening session.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
December 12, 1940

Negro Selects Leave For Army

Drafted Men Honored In Brief Ceremony; Sheriff Smith Speaks

Four negro selects, one from each local draft board, prior to leaving for Fort McClelland for induction into the army for a year of training, this morning heard a message from Sheriff Henry W. Smith to the effect that the United States of America is probably facing the most critical situation in its history and that all men drafted should take their training seriously and make any sacrifice necessary to preserve American institutions.

D. B. Hannibal, principal of Carver High School, addressed the selects on a similar theme.

The men selected for training are: Hessie Jennings, Dennis Thatcher, Franklin Latham, Jr., and Oliver Davis, all of the Gadsden-Attalla area. All were volunteers.

In a brief ceremony at the courthouse park, the men listened to patriotic selections by the Carver High School Band and to the mesages of Sheriff Smith and Principal Hanibal.

Sheriff Smith said that all good citizens and veterans of World War 1 were behind them 100 per cent and declared that army training, taken in the proper spirit, will be beneficial to them all.

Principal Hannibal said that the colored people appreciate American institutions and will fight for them if need be, and that all members of his race stand ready to make any sacrifice to protect American ideals.

The men left by train for Fort McClellan, where they will be inducted into the army after a final physical examination.

Local draft boards said that the filling of the call for the negroes is expected to clear their slates until some time in January when further requisitions for men from the local area will be forthcoming.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
December 15, 1940

January Call Will Be Given 1,994 Draftees

Will Fill Vacancies in 30th Division, National Guard.

The Fourth Corps Area yesterday ordered 1,624 white draft registrants and 370 Negroes to be drafted from Georgia during the first three weeks of January to fill vacancies in the 30th Division National Guard.

All of the white trainees will be sent to Camp Jackson at Columbia, S. C. The Negroes will train at Fort Benning.

These men, along with 412 volunteers who were inducted this month, constitute almost one-fifth of the state's net selective service quota for 1941. A call of equal size, but with a greater Negro proportion, is expected for February.

The induction schedule begins January 6 when 50 men report to Fort Benning and 24 report to Fort McPherson. Each day for the following 15 week days 50 trainees will be sworn in at the Columbus reservation and 60 men will be assigned uniforms at McPherson.

State selective service officials were confident the state's second quota, which totals 1,994 men, would be filled by volunteers. There are more than 1,500 applications for voluntary induction already on file, and by the first of January the number will exceed 2,000 registrants, it was said.

The entire Fourth Corps Area will furnish 11,006 men next month under the selective service system. By states, the totals are: Georgia, 1,194; Alabama, 1,000; Florida, 753; Louisiana, 1,109; Mississippi, 978; North Carolina, 2,001; South Carolina, 1,593; Tennessee, 1,578.

Greenville, Tenn., Sun
December 12, 1940

Colored Draftee From Greene To Leave Tomorrow

James Howard Waterson, No. 155, the colored draftee from Greene County will leave tomorrow for Fort Oglethorpe to begin his training. He will go by train and will join the other colored groups going from this section.

Panama City, Fla., Pilot
December 13, 1940

Negro Volunteer Leaves Today For Service in Army

Robert Lowe, negro volunteer for selective service in the army during the next year, left for Fort Barrancas at Pensacola this morning for induction in the service.

Lowe, together with Randall Gwaltney and Robert M. Anderson, white men, were the three volunteers selected to compose Bay county's quota in the first group of draftees to report for active duty.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
December 1, 1940

VOLUNTEERS MAY FILL DRAFT QUOTA

Henderson County Board Enlists Three Whites, One Negro

LEXINGTON, Tenn., Nov. 30—(Spl)—Volunteers from Henderson County probably will fill this county's quota for the first call of selective service trainees Monday, Draft Clerk R. L. White said today.

It is believed the three white men called for will be supplied by volunteers, but the status of the one Negro called remains uncertain. One Negro has volunteered but officials are awaiting health reports.

The three white trainees will leave here Wednesday morning, arriving at Fort Oglethorpe that night where they will enter training.

White announced that more than 300 questionnaires have been sent out, along with several applications for volunteers. The county's quota has been set at 243, but 135 volunteers leave the net quota to be filled at 108.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE - 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Birmingham Ala Age-Herald
December 17, 1940

FORT JACKSON TO ADD 6,000 TROOPS

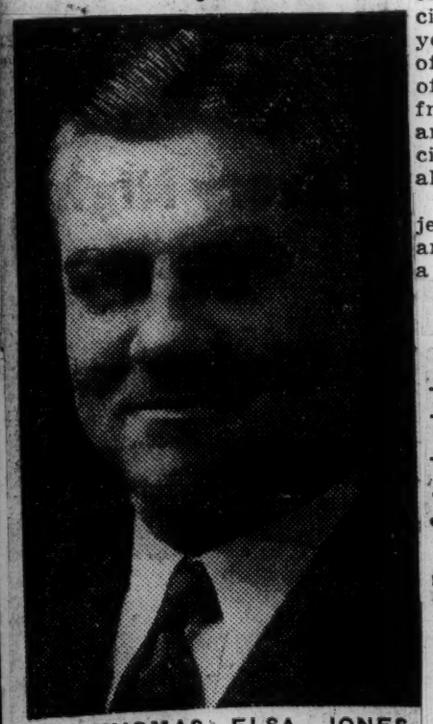
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 16—(AP)—Headquarters at Fort Jackson announced Monday that 6,000 white draftees from four Southern states would arrive at the Fort during January to bring the Thirtieth Division to a war time strength of 18,758 officers and men.

In addition to the white draftees, 475 Negroes called for a year of military training, will be assigned to the station complement as part of the quartermaster corps detachment, and the Negro service company.

The Thirtieth Division, a former National Guard unit, was inducted into federal service with troops from North and South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. Draftees who will report next month will come from these four states.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
December 18, 1940

Fisk President Studies Job To Aid Objectors



DR. THOMAS ELSA JONES, president of Fisk University, said today he had been offered the national directorship of civilian public service and was considering accepting it "as very attractive."

The post was created under the Selective Service Act to supervise the encampment and training of conscientious objectors under a civilian rather than a military program. Such a system is operated in England, Dr. Jones said.

Under the plan, conscientious objectors would be encamped as their draft numbers fall due. But, instead of going to an Army camp, they would go to civilian camps housing from fifty to 200 persons. Currently, plans are to utilize vacated Civilian Conservation Corps camps. The objectors would engage in such work as reforestation and possibly slum clearance, and, should conditions permit, rehabilitation work in France, England, and other areas devastated by the war in Europe.

A plan also is under discussion whereby conscientious objectors might be established in camps in Central or Latin America to assist in internal work. An eight-hour work day is planned, with educational classes at night. Full opportunity would be provided for worship in accordance with the conscript's faith.

The idea, Dr. Jones said, is to turn the conscripts back into civilian life at the end of their year's service without a feeling of bitterness and in the interest of "one of our richest heritages—freedom of conscience, religion, and worship, which the democracies alone are trying to keep alive."

Dr. Jones, a conscientious objector since 1915, said his acceptance of the post would be during a leave of absence from Fisk.

Columbia, S C Record
December 17, 1940

Population Of Fort To Reach 31,000 Soon

7,600 Men To Be Inducted In January; South Will Provide Most Draftees

Fort Jackson, inhabited by 250 "caretakers" during the summer, will be boosted to a popnlation of 31,000 officers and men during January, when 7,600 men will change their civilian clothes for the olive drab of the army.

Post officials announced today that the 128th Field Artillery regiment, which arrived last week from Missouri, would be strengthened by 165 selectees from the Seventh corps area. This regiment, with 981 men now in camp, will be boosted to 1,146 men called under the selective service act.

These draftees will arrive in January as casuals from reception centers in the 7th corps area, and be assigned to units of the 128th Field. The 7th corps is composed of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, North and South Dakota.

Bulk of the increase in the khaki-clad population of Fort Jackson, however, will come from 6,000 draftees from North and South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. These 6,000 men, now civilians scattered in towns of the four states, will be called by the draft in January, and stationed at this South Carolina military reservation for a year's training.

In addition, 475 Negroes will be called in January and after induction into the army, will be sent to Fort Jackson for permanent station. These Negro soldiers will come from Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

These Negroes will be used to augment the station complement as part of the quartermaster corps detachment and the Negro service company.

Approximately 1,000 officers and men of the 102nd Cavalry from New Jersey will report here around Jan 20 for permanent station.

The 6,000 white draftees from the four states making up the 30th Division will be placed with that former national guard organization to bring it up to war strength of 18,758 officers and men.

All the draftees will have been inducted into the army, and been sent through the reception process before coming to Fort Jackson in January. Each man will have his equipment, have completed all examinations, and be a sworn-in soldier of the army of the United States before he steps on the Jackson miltiary reservation.

The fort now has the 30th Division with roughly 13,000 officers and men; the 8th Division with 9,000 officers and men; post troops numbering 1,281; and 400 draftees in the station complement called in December from South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia. This gives a total of 23,681 officers and men.

Added to this total will be 6,000 white draftees for the 30th Division; 475 Negroes for the station complement; and 165 white trainees for the 128th Field, all of whom will report here in January. This gives an additional group of 6,640 men, which added to the present strength of the post, totals 30,321 officers and men.

Most of the officers and men now at the post will leave at noon, Dec. 21, for a ten-day Christmas holiday. The holidays will be in effect until reveille the morning of January 2. Only the necessary detail to keep the post running will remain in camp during the holidays.

Thus, Columbia will witness more than 25,000 soldiers coming to Fort Jackson in January, a troop movement unequaled here at any time since the days of the World war.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
December 13, 1940

NEGRO DRAFTEES GO TO FORT TODAY

White Men to Replace Those Rejected by Army Doctors Also to Be Inducted

Hamilton county's first contingent of colored draftees and replacements for five members of the white contingent called up for military service last Monday, but rejected because of physical disabilities, will meet at the courthouse this morning at 10 o'clock and will be taken to Fort Oglethorpe in army trucks for induction into the army.

Seven members of the county's first white contingent were rejected at the induction center at Fort Oglethorpe after their physical examinations. The draft boards were given the option of sending in replacements for these men today or waiting until the next call in January.

Draft Boards 1 and 2 chose to send in their replacements today, while Draft Board 4 will send its two replacements at the next call.

Six Negroes to Go

Six Negroes are in the first colored contingent of draftees, one from each of the county's six local draft boards. Most of the men are volunteers. The contingent includes Arthur Williams, Herman Moore, Wilbert Rogers, Israel Watson Cobb, Abraham James and John T. Finley.

Replacements from Draft Board No. 1 are James Theron Miller, Winfred Wilson and William Eugene Fink. Replacements from Draft Boad No. 2, are Clarence Turner and Lawrence A. Teters. All five men are volunteers. Draft Boards 3, 5 and 6 had no replacements to make since all their first quota were accepted.

The colored American Legion post was reported last night to be planning a ceremony at the courthouse this morning when the first Negro draftees leave for the army post, but confirmation of this report was not obtainable last night.

Reidsville N C Review
December 13, 1940

ROUSING SEND OFF GIVEN TO NEGRO DRAFTEES

A rousing and well attended rally was given last night for James Rawlins and Richard Junior Neal, both of Reidsville, the first two Negro volunteers from draft board number one district to be sent to camp. Rawlins and Neal left for Fort Bragg by bus this morning.

The farewell rally was held at the city hall. M. S. Johnson, supervising teacher of the Negro county schools, acted as master of ceremonies. The occasion opened with a song, "My Country 'Tis of Thee", and a prayer led by Rev. J. C. Bush, of St. Paul Methodist church.

Mrs. Lester Montgomery, leader of the Girl Scouts, directed them in reciting "Our Flag". There were short talks by Rev. F. O. Bass, pastor of the First Baptist church, on behalf of the local churches; Rev. M. L. Lambeth, pastor of First Christian church, speaking for the Boy Scout troops; Rev. H. H. Thompson, pastor of Zion Baptist curch, speaking for the Girl Scouts; R. L. Hannon, county farm demonstration agent, speaking for the farmers; Professor S. E. Duncan, principal of Washington high school, on behalf on the city schools, and Eugene Koger, representing American Legion Post 199.

The rally ended with the singing of "God Bless America". During the evening a purse was presented to the two volunteers on behalf of the patriotic Negro citizens of the county. A large crowd was present at the event, and the Boy Scout troops, under John H. Smith, commander, were present, 100 per cent strong.

This morning friends, relatives and well wishers gathered at the bus station at about 10:30 to see the two volunteers off. Gifts of cigarettes were presented to them by Attorney Brown on behalf of the American Tobacco Company.

Short talks were made by Rev. J. H. Armbrust, Superintendent J. C. Colley, R. G. Wray, Chief J. M. Gold, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, William S. Mason, and A. P. Sands, head of draft board Number 1.

A group picture was taken of the volunteers with their friends and families.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
December 14, 1940

NEGRO VOLUNTEERS HONORED

These seven Negroes, volunteers in the selective military draft, were honored by the five Mecklenburg draft boards yesterday as they prepared to leave for Fort Bragg for a year's training in the army. A ceremony was conducted in front of the post office, with music and patriotic addresses. They are, left to right: Preston Cammon, DuPree Woodson, Lewis Freeman, Eddie Tillman, Thomas Lee Broadus, Freeman Glover and Parnell Blakely. (Observer staff photo.)

OFF TO CAMP

Cletus Franklin Blanton, white, of 3226 Clemson avenue, a volunteer attached to Mecklenburg draft board No. 2, went to Fort Bragg yesterday as a replacement. He takes the place of another man who didn't show up last Monday when 17 other Mecklenburgers went to camp. Blanton wanted to go last Monday, but the contingent was supposedly complete without him. C. O. Kuester (at left) a draft board chairman, who was master of ceremonies at the farewell celebrations, is shown shaking hands with Blanton. (Observer staff photo.)

Birmingham Ala., Age Herald
December 20, 1940

DRAFT VIOLATOR GETS FIVE YEARS

Teacher Sentenced To Federal Prison Term; Others Penalized

Federal Judge T. A. Murphree Thursday sentenced James McKinney, 24, Negro school teacher, to serve five years in a U. S. Penitentiary on a charge of violating the selective service act. The sentence was the first imposed in Alabama under the new military law.

McKinney, a resident of Sumter County, was arrested by the F. B. I., shortly after Oct. 16, when he was charged with having failed and refused to register for a selective training.

In imposing sentence, Judge Murphree reminded McKinney that he is a citizen of "a great country and a great democracy to which young men should respond for military service without hesitation when called."

Negro Sentenced

John D. Thomas, 21, Negro, was sentenced to serve five years after he had pleaded guilty to attempting to wreck the Seminole Limited, fast Illinois Central passenger train, by placing cross ties across the track over a high trestle near Hackleburg, Ala. A possible wreck was averted when the engineer stopped the train before hitting the obstruction.

The court sentenced Lindsey Lee Sanders and Anthony N. Sherg each to serve three years in a penitentiary on charges of violating the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act in transporting a stolen car from Nashville, Tenn., to Huntsville. Similar sentences were imposed on Wilburn A. Smith, Negro, on a charge of transporting a stolen car from Pulaski, Tenn., to Huntsville, Ala., and Leonard F. Williams, a white man, on charge of taking a stolen truck from Perry, Ga., to Gadsden.

Other Sentences

Other sentence imposed were:

Theft in interstate shipments, Amos J. Christopher and Earl Tuck, five years each; forging government checks, Jonah D. Going, five years; Eddie F. Payne, six years, and James William Jordan, three years; counterfeiting, James Roy Steele, six years, and Andrew Jackson Reeves, five years; white slavery, George Miles Munnerlyn, five years' probation.

Stealing mail matter, Willie Beville, five years; breaking into a postoffice, Carl Marks Joy, three years.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
December 22, 1940

FISK UNIVERSITY HEAD TO DIRECT OBJECTORS

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21 (AP).—Thomas E. Jones, president of Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn., has been appointed to direct activities of conscientious draft objectors, who are to be assigned to special work by the national selective service, the American Friends (Quaker) Service committee announced today.

Clarence A. Dykstra, selective service director, disclosed in Washington this week that Quakers, Mennonites, Brethren and the Fellowship of Reconciliation have been designated to organize suitable work projects for conscientious objectors that will be nationally significant.

Trustees of Fisk university, the Friends committee said, have granted Dr. Jones leave of absence to supervise this service, which may enroll 2,000 to 3,000 men within a year.

Pensacola, Fla. Journal
December 22, 1940

Negro Teacher Gets Five Years For Draft Bans

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 21.—James McKinney, 24-year-old Sumter county Negro school teacher, was sentenced to five years in a federal penitentiary for refusing to register under the selective service act.

U. S. District Judge T. A. Murphree pronounced sentenced after McKinney pleaded guilty.

He was the first Alabama citizen sentenced under the new military service law.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE- 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Nine Per Cent Of Drafted Men To Be Colored Soldiers

Status of Darker Conscriptionees Now Definitely Known; Race Carries Listed; 36,000 Negroes in Draft

Daily Worker
SEP 23 1940

By AL WHITE

WASHINGTON. —(ANP)—Status of the Negro in the present national emergency as far as the military is concerned was clarified here on Monday when Stephen Early, secretary to the President issued the following statement:

"With the enactment of the Selective Service act the war department plans to organize several new colored regiments for the army and to expand existing organizations to full war strength. The expansion will affect both combat and service organizations of the regular army and the national guard, such as infantry, cavalry artillery, engineers, and quartermaster corps.

SEP 23 1940

"Colored citizens constitute approximately nine per cent of the total population of the United States and the men selected for military service will be in about the same ratio. Of the first increment of 400,000 men to be called into the service about 36,000 will be colored.

"Until recently the following were the colored organizations in the regular army:

"24th Infantry, Fort Benning, Ga.
"25th Infantry, Fort Huachua Arizona.
"9th Cavalry, Fort Riley, Kansas
"10th Cavalry, Fort Leavensworth, Kansas.
"10th Cavalry, Fort Myer, Va.
"10th Cavalry, West Point, N. Y
"School Detachment, Fort Sill Oklahoma.
"School Detachment, Army War College, Washington, D. C.
"School Detachment, Fort Belvoir, Va.
"48th Quartermaster Regiment. Fort Bragg, N. C.
"48th Quartermaster Regiment. Fort Benning, Ga.
"48th Quartermaster Regiment
"48th Quartermaster Regiment Fort Knox, Kentucky.
Fort Sheridan, Illinois.
"47th Quartermaster Regiment. Fort Lewis, Washington.
"47th Quartermaster Regiment. Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

"Recently the following new colored combat units were organized in the regular army:

349th Field Artillery, Fort Sill Oklahoma.

76th Antiaircraft Batallion, Fort Bragg, N. C.

77th Antiaircraft Batallion, Fort Bragg, N. C.V

(Both 76th and 77th to be expanded into full regiments).

41st Engineers. Fort Bragg, N. C.

12 Truck Companies at various stations.

1 Chemical Company, Fort Eustis, Va.

"As soon as the first selected men are brought into the service it is planned to expand all these units to full war strength.

"Tre following colored national guard organizations will soon be called into federal service for one year's active duty training, and recruiting to full war strength.

369th Coast Artillery (antiaircraft) New York.

184th Field Artillery, Illinois

372nd Infantry, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio and Mass.

CITES DANGER TO NEGRO IF ARMY IS GIVEN RULE

Executive Body Says Measure Opens Way To More Race Friction

The Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill, now being argued in Congress, has been vigorously attacked by the Washington council of the National Negro Congress, in a current release issued this week by the executive committee.

"The plan for the forced registration and military conscription of 12 million American men cannot be justified in any of the necessities of an adequate defense program," it cited.

"Those who favor conscription have yet to explain the contradictory actions of the U. S. Army in discouraging enlistments for one year assignments and almost universally refusing new enlistments of Negroes, on the one hand, and calling for the forced service of 12 million men on the other."

The committee pointed out that there is danger that the military forces in America, vested with inordinate power in time of peace, may use that power to send a conscript army overseas for aggressive adventures.

Cites Army Prejudice

"The United States Army has been notoriously prejudiced in its policy with regard to Negro citizens," the release stated. "Conscription will increase the influence of the anti-Negro Army forces in determining the course of our government, in establishing the habits of thought and behavior which prevail among the entire American people. This can only lead to an increase in race friction, an ultimate increase in lynchings, which the Negro people and progressive Americans of all groups have pledged themselves to outlaw through passage of a federal anti-lynching bill.

"The Burke-Wadsworth Bill provides that once the law is enacted, penalties shall be leveled against those who speak out for its repeal. This feature serves but to emphasize the threat which the entire measure presents to the civil liberties of the American people. This is the time to make democracy work!

"To silence the voices of twelve million men by taking them from the public forums, the meeting halls, the democratic gatherings of the organizations of the people which are working in the interests of the democratic process is to commit a disservice to the thing we seek to preserve.

"The main problem confronting the Negro people today remains that of finding jobs that will provide equal pay for equal work. The conscription plan would seriously hinder our efforts to solve this problem. Conscription would take our youth away from the few jobs which they hold, from the schools, from the homes.

"For these reasons, the executive committee of the Washington Council of the National Negro Congress places itself on record in opposition to the passage of the Burke-Wadsworth Conscription Bill and urges its constituent organizations and other organizations of the Negro people in Washington to let their voices be heard in the halls of the Senate and the House of Representatives for the defeat of the bill."

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
September 17, 1940

U. S. To Draft 36,000 From Negro Ranks

'Colored Aviation Personnel Being Developed,' Early Declares.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—(AP) The White House announced today that 36,000 of the first 400,000 men drafted for military service would be Negroes.

A statement issued by Stephen Early, press secretary, said also that the Civil Aeronautics Authority, in co-operation with the army, was making "a start in the development of colored personnel for the aviation service."

The statement added the new Negro regiments would be organized for the army and that existing organizations would be expanded to full strength.

Early said that the statement had the approval of Secretary of War Stimson and General George C. Marshall, chief of staff.

"The expansion will affect both combat and service organizations of the regular army and the National Guard, such as Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers and Quartermaster Corps," the statement said.

24TH AT BENNING FOR PAST 18 YEARS

The 24th Infantry, one of the Negro regular army units which is scheduled to be increased to full war strength, has been at Fort Benning, Ga., for the past 18 years and is commanded by white officers headed by Colonel James M. Lockett.

Organized in 1869 in New Mexico, the regiment distinguished itself during the Indian Wars, participated in the capture of San Juan Hill July 1, 1898, and saw service with the Pershing expedition into Mexico from 1916 through 1919.

Present strength of the regiment is 33 officers and 969 enlisted men. When brought to full war strength, the regiment will have 2,970 officers and men. Present war strength of this type of regiment is 2,660 men.

Other officers include Lieutenant Colonel Walter R. McClure, executive officer; Lieutenant Colonel Hiram G. Fry, plans and training officer; Lieutenant Colonel Alfred S. Knight, regimental supply officer; Major Clyde G. Banks, regimental adjutant; Major Harry L. Lewis, commander, first battalion; and Major Samuel F. Cohn, commander, second battalion.

Nine Percent of Draftees Will Be Colored Men

Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Vital information concerning the draft as it specifically relates to Negro participation in the defense of the country is reviewed here for Journal and Guide readers in condensed form: SEP 21 1940

(Authority for this information is a statement released this week by Stephen A. Early, secretary to President Roosevelt. Mr. Early said the statement had the approval of Secretary of War Stimson and Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall.)

Norfolk, Va.

Of the 400,000 men to be called in the draft, about 36,000 will be colored. This represents about nine per cent and the ratio is based on the proportion of the Negro population, estimated at 13,000,000 to the nation's total, about 140,000,000. (These figures are estimates based on preliminary returns of the 1940 census.)

* * * *

The Civil Aeronautics Authority, in cooperation with the Army, was making "a start in the development of colored personnel for the aviation service."

* * * *

New Negro regiments will be organized for the Army and existing organizations will be expanded to full strength. This expansion will affect both combat and service organizations of the Regular Army and the National Guard such as infantry, calvary, artillery, engineers, and quartermaster corps.

* * * *

Negro National Guard organizations would soon be called for a year's active training and recruited to full war stregnth.

New colored combat units recently organized in the regular army were listed as follows: The Hundred and Fourth field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla.; 76th anti-aircraft battalion and the 77th anti-aircraft battalion, Fort Bragg, N. C., both to be expanded into regiments; 41st Engineers, Fort Bragg, N. C.; one chemical company, Fort Eustis, Va., and 12 truck companies at various stations.

SEP 21 1940

Local boards can exercises no discrimination because of race or color in selecting conscripts.

He's Guardian of Defense Training

Afro-American 8-18-40

LIEUT. LAWRENCE A. OXLEY of the Bureau of Employment Security, Social Security Board, Washington, who has been assigned the task of assuring equitable participation of qualified colored workers in the selecting, testing and placement of defense workers under the provisions of the National Defense Bill. Lieut. Oxley stated that qualified workers should register immediately for employment with public employment offices.

COLORED GROUP TO FORM LESS THAN 9 PER CENT

FDR Also Says Three National Guard Units "Soon" to be Called

SEP 21 1940

Colored citizens will comprise about 36,000 of the first 400,000 men to be called to the colors under conscription, President Roosevelt disclosed Monday.

Tribune

Further information, released through his secretary, explained that "colored citizens constitute approximately nine percent of the total population of the United States and the men selected for military service will be in about the same ratio."

Washington, D.C.

The president also announced that three Negro National Guard regiments "soon" will be called for one year's active duty training and will be recruited to full war strength.

The units to be called up are the 369th Coast Artillery, anti-aircraft, New York (formerly the famous 369th Infantry); 184th Field Artillery, Illinois, and 372nd Infantry, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio and Massachusetts.

To Open Aviation

The statement also disclosed that plans are being made for expansion of Negro units in the defense services and that the Civil Aeronautics Authority "is making a start in the development of colored personnel for the aviation service."

The information was released through the White House with the explanation that the statment had been approved by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff.

The Call For Strong, Brave And Courageous Men

SEP 16 1940

NEVER SINCE THE advent of the colored citizen upon the horizon of this democracy has the call been so urgent for strong men as in this era. Our whole agenda is entirely a new program and the crisis of the age is making unprecedented demands on the great structure upon which our principles of government must rest.

Daily World

We no longer can exist as a divided people. The times have changed conditions in which we could wobble along on a one-sided program. The common good of the citizen is dependent upon the good of the other and there is no such as emerging from our terrible chaos on the platforms that have marked our former procedure.

Atlanta, Ga.

It is up to our group now to meet their end of the challenge. For many moons our leaders have groped about seeking audiences and occasions in which to lay down the emphasis of a united front. They have argued in season and out for equal opportunities so essential for the combat of the terrible menace now showing its ugly head on every front.

For our part we have been begging and fighting for a united preparedness long before the first world war in Europe. We had a vision of the terrible crisis and have blazed away through our feeble organizations for such facilities and opportunities as would equip a common defense and purpose. These have not been forthcoming.

This is no time for bickering or leveling criticisms. It is a time for amends and the rebuilding of more permanent structures for a united people.

May our leaders rise to the level of the great moment. May they receive that encouragement so richly deserved from the other side of the fence.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE - 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Orangeburg, S. C., Times & Demo.
December 11, 1940

Negroes Support Defense Program

Teachers of negro youth will receive some printed material on national defense within the next sixty days. This material is made possible to negroes by the South Carolina Education Association, the State Department of Education, and the State of South Carolina. Because of its intrinsic value the Palmetto State Teachers Assn., through its president, J. P. Coates, secretary of the S. C. Ed. Assn., that if funds for printing and distributing copies to the negro teachers of the state were not available elsewhere, the organization would provide the money. This offer was made for all negro teachers, members of the association and non-members alike.

The writer is of the opinion that teachers have an opportunity to help greatly with one of the great needs in a defense program. Without morale no nation is safe. Negroes, because of inadequate educational and other necessary opportunities, can become an easy prey to propaganda. This is true of any group with a large segment that has not been trained. This factor imposes upon negro teachers a responsibility that will not shirk at this hour when no one seems to know what tomorrow will bring forth.

It was the writer's opinion that negro teachers were able and willing to help with the registration on Oct. 16. He so informed the Governor and the Superintendent of Education of the state. In many counties negro teachers registered negro registrants. That provision met with favor with negroes over the entire state. Gov. Maybank has named negroes in each county as advisors to help negro registrants fill out their questionnaires. Teachers in public and private schools along with ministers, lawyers, doctors and other civic leaders have been appointed. Negroes everywhere approve this recognition. Certainly this is a contribution to National Defense.

Two incidents prompt this article. Just yesterday in a class here at State College a group of juniors and seniors, in agricultural, homemaking, trades and industrial education, discussing what the growth of democracy has done to destroy the walls which made it certain that a young man would follow the trade or profession of his father, was unanimous in the belief that a country that gives to every citizen the protection guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States is worth defending. Here in America, in South Carolina, in every county and school district it is every citizen's privilege to petition for that which he feels he has a right to enjoy. Some countries deny that right. The writer's little grand-daughter, less than five years old, each night before saying her evening prayer, sings "God Bless America" and the first thing in the morning she sings "God Bless America." She learned the song in the kindergarten. The reaction of those young people who will soon enter the ranks of the teaching profession indicates a sentiment that, according to teacher trainers in the other colleges in South Carolina, is very prevalent. That sort of spirit is indicative of the work the present teachers are doing in preparing the future teachers to defend democracy. With that attitude on the part of present and prospective negro teachers, when the four-year-old of today and negro children yet unborn become men and women and understand what it means to live in a country where all people can strive for and attain (or let it be known that they deserve and want) what the country offers under the Constitution, they will still be singing "God Bless America" and believing in the sentiment it expresses.

Negro teachers of South Carolina will do their part to keep the people with whom they work marching in four columns. Fifth columnists will find no quarters in the ranks of the negroes. Many in authority believe that a group who is as loyal and under adverse circumstances has done so fine a job as have negro teachers, deserve to be paid more for their services. Indications are that South Carolina will not postpone this matter much longer.

JOHN P. BURGESS.
Pres., Palmetto State Teachers Association.

Durham N. C., Morning Herald
December 7, 1940

NEGRO DRAFT GROUP WILL HAVE DINNER

First Contingent Leaving For Camp Thursday To Be Honored By Citizens

Durham County will contribute its first contingent of Negro volunteers to the United States Army next Thursday when George Washington Smith, V-3598; Willie Avery Williams, V-1565; Talmage McCallum, V-2199; Robert Roosevelt Elliott, V-2327; and Nelson Caser Ross, V-2008 will leave for Fort Bragg. Elliott and Ross will go as replacements in case one or more of the others fail to pass the army examinations.

An elaborate program is being made by local Negro citizens for the occasion. C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, will be master of ceremonies, and the Weaver McLean Post No. 175 of the American Legion will participate on the program. The volunteers will be tendered a dinner by the Negro citizens and the Hillside High School Band will furnish music for the occasion.

Present plans do not include the place of ceremonies, but it has been indicated that the City Army Auditorium will be used.

Spaulding is a member of Draft Board No. 1, and has been designated by Robert H. Sykes to act as presiding officer for the ceremonies. It is expected that Mayor W. F. Carr and other representative citizens will take part.

Questionnaires mailed yesterday from all three draft boads included the following names and order numbers:

Board No. 1: Walter Lee Hall, 241; Elvie Tate, 242; Alvis Martin Sykes, 243; William Burroughs Faucette, 244; Clinton Carver Cooke, 245; Frederick Phillip Umstead, 246; Elvin Henderson Ferguson, 247; Abram Huggins, 247-A; Arthur Lloyd Yates, 248; Wilbert Homer King, 149; Johnnie Scarborough, 250; Presley Lewis Lorbacher Jr., 251; Oscar Freeman, 252; James Hugh Holloway, 253; Cleveland Joseph Bryant, 254; Dennis Washington Grady, 255; Robert Roy Roycroft, 256; Willias Smith, 258; Land Webster, 259; Nathan Lee Powell, 260; Robert Bailey, 261.

Board No. 2: James Roy Bennett, 242; Furman William Jones, 243; Clarence Elmore Vickers, 244; Arthur Franklin Barbee, 245; Lee Baker, 246; Roosevelt Walker, 247; James Nathan Drake, 248; Albert Gallatin Carr, 249; Irā Frederick Pate, 250; Brodie Hester, 251; Jourdan Perry Ingold, 252; Battle Smith Allen, 253; Leavy Thomas Herndon, 254; John Rodmon Rivers, 255; Walter Davis, 256; Lewis McKenney, 257; John Chester Webb, 258; Haskell Lee Mingo, 259.

Board No. 3: James Clarence Brown, 250; Marion Herbert Rose Jr., 251; Andrew Jackson Rigsbee, 252; Waymon Mack, 253; Joseph Weldon Franklin, 254; Ambrous J. Rogers, 255; Robert Leonhardt Alter, 256; Jesse Laws, 257; Clyde Woodrow Cribb Jr., 258; and Ikey Clifton Renn, 259.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
December 6, 1940

Alabama Men Off to Army

State's Contribution To Armed Forces to Pass 29,000 Mark

Alabama's contribution to the nation's armed forces will pass 29,000 men within the next week with the drafting of 447 of the state's 13,711 quota under the selective service act.

This includes 25,811 Alabamians already in the service when the act became operative, and approximately 3,000 National Guardsmen who have been inducted into Federal service.

The Guardsmen, members of the 31st Division, are now quartered in armories, awaiting transfer to Camp Blanding, Fla. Initial units of the division were to have encamped at Blanding Dec. 6, but it was announced later the post would not be ready until Dec. 10.

89 Draftees Called Up

Eighty-nine young white men draft age were to report to their local boards for induction Friday. A similar number was called up Thursday, and as far as state selective headquarters had heard they entered the Army on schedule.

Thursday's and Friday's draftees were to be divided between Fort Barrancas, Fla., and Fort McClellan, Ala. Others, both whites and negroes, will be called up until Dec. 12. By that time state headquarters expects 313 white youths and 134 negroes to have been drafted.

When more of the state's 13,711 quota will be called up had not been determined Friday. It was pointed out at the military department that state boards must receive 21 days' notice from Washington before setting up local quotas.

Draft Directors To Meet

A meeting of state draft directors will be held in Washington Dec. 12 to discuss progress and problems of the selective service set-up thus far presented.

Alabama's present draft quota compares with 13,612 for the first World War draft in 1917. Back then, the state was given credit for 7,651 men already in the service, against 25,811 this year.

Approximately 70 per cent of those to be called in the present draft will be white men, 30 per cent will be negroes. Officials said this was the approximate population proportion of the races in Alabama.

Only one National Guard outfit—the new anti-aircraft unit, now being recruited to full strength—remains to be called and it is scheduled to be inducted Jan. 13.

Columbia, S. C. Press
December 11, 1940

Negro Teachers Get Material On Defense

To the Editor of The State:

Teachers of Negro youth will receive some printed material on national defense within the next 60 days. This material is made possible to Negroes by the South Carolina Education association, the state department of education, and the state of South Carolina. Because of its intrinsic value the Palmetto State Teachers' association, through its president, assured J. P. Coates, secretary of the South Carolina Education association, that if funds for printing and distributing copies to the Negro teachers of the state were not available elsewhere, the organization would provide the money. This offer was made for all

Negro teachers, members of the association and non-members alike.

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It was the writer's opinion that Negro teachers were able and willing to help with the registration October 16. He so informed the governor and the superintendent of education of the state. In many counties Negro teachers registered Negro registrants. That provision met with favor with Negroes over the entire state. Governor Maybank has named Negroes in each county as advisors to help Negro registrants fill out their questionnaires. Teachers in public and private schools along with ministers, lawyers, doctors and other civic leaders have been appointed. Negroes everywhere approve this recogntion. Certainly this is a contribution to national defense.

Two incidents prompt this article. Just yesterday in a class here at State college a group of juniors and seniors in agricultural, homemaking, trades and industrial education discussing what the growth of democracy has done to destroy the walls which made it certain that a young man would follow the trade or profession of his father, was unanimous in the belief that a country that gives to every citizen the protection guaranteed under the constitution of the United States is worth defending. Here in America, in South Carolina, in every county and school district it is every citizen's privilege to petition for that which he feels he has a right to enjoy. Some countries deny that right. The writer's little granddaughter, less than five years old, each night before saying her evening prayer. sings "God Bless America" and the first thing in the morning she sings "God Bless America." She learned the song in the kindergarten. The reaction of those young people who will soon enter the ranks of the teaching profession indicates a sentiment that, according to teacher trainers in the other colleges in South Carolina, is every prevalent. That sort of spirit is indicative of the work the present teachers are doing in preparing the future teachers to defend democracy. With that attitude on the part of present and prospective Negro teachers, when the four-year-old of today and Negro children yet unborn become men and women and understand what it means to live in a country where all people can strive for and attain (or let it be known that they deserve and want) what the country offers under the constitution, they will still be singing "God Bless America" and believing in the sentiment it expresses.

Negro teachers of South Carolina will do their part to keep the people with whom they work marching in four columns. Fifth columnnists will find no quarters in the ranks of the Negroes. Many in authority believe that a group who is as loyal and under adverse circumstances has done so fine a job as have Negro teachers, deserves to be paid more for their services. Indicatuons are that South Carolina will not postpone this matter much longer.

JOHN P. BURGESS,
President Palmetto State Teachers Assqciation.

Tampa, Fla., Times
December 13, 1940

FIRST NEGRO DRAFTEES ARE GIVEN SENDOFF

Four Volunteers Honored at Ceremony; Leave for Camp Blanding

The first Negro volunteer recruits to be sent from Tampa to join the forces of the United States conscript army entrained for Camp Blanding this afternoon after a sendoff ceremony at Booker T. Washington High School, Fourth Ave. and Blanche St.

Taking part in the ceremony were representatives of various Negro organizations in the city, and a detachment of Negro troops from the Tampa Army Air Base.

Following the speaking program at the school, the volunteer recruits, numbering four, marched with a color guard, band and uniformed soldiers, along Sixth St. to Fifth Ave., west on Fifth Ave. to Nebraska and thence south to the station.

Joe N. Canning, chairman of draft district No. 4, called the roll and issued instructions at the start of the sendoff ceremony.

Speakers taking part in the program were Clarence Hamilton, past commander of Carmichael-Legree Post of the American Legion; the Rev. M. D. Potter, W. E. Thomas, past commander of the U. S. S. Tampa Post of the American Legion, and W. F. Foster, representing Negro religious groups.

The four draft selectees are George Buddie Scott, 22, 1710 N. Boulevard; Amos Moody, 22, 3505 Machado St.; Lee Andrew Walters, 35, 1716 Ashley St., and Allen B. Reynolds, 28, 2215 15th St.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
December 18, 1940

NEW DRAFT QUOTAS FOR STATE ARE ANNOUNCED

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 17—(AP)—The State Military Department completed Tuesday the task of allotting to Alabama's 155 draft boards the 604 white men they must conscript between Jan. 6 and 13, and at the same time received a War Department requisition for 396 Negroes to be sent to camps between Jan. 20 and 30. Assignment of Negro quotas will be made Wednesday.

Quotas Are Listed

White quotas for local board to Ft. McClellan, Jan. 6: Jefferson County, Board No. 1, 5 men; No. 2, 7; No. 3, 4; No. 4, 6; No. 5, 6; No. 6, 9; No. 7, 5; No. 8, 7; No. 9, 6; No. 10, 7; No. 11, 6; No 14, 3, and No. 16, 4.

To McClellan, Jan. 7: Jefferson, No 12, 6 men; No. 13, 6; No. 15, 5; No. 17, 4; No. 18, 3; No. 19, 2; Talladega, No. 1, 4; No. 2, 2; No. 3, 6; Calhoun, No. 1, 2; No. 2 9; No. 3, 8; Blount, No. 1, 6; No. 2, 6, and Clay, No. 1, 6.

To McClellan, Jan. 8:

Jackson County, No. 1, 8 men; No. 2, 9; DeKalb, No. 1, 9; No. 2, 10; Etowah, No. 1, 4; No. 2, 7; No. 3, 4; No. 4, 5; Marshall, No. 1, 3; No. 2, 3; St. Clair, No. 1, 4; No. 2, 4, and Cleburne, No. 1, 5.

To McClellan, Jan. 9:

Cherokee County, No. 1, 8 men; Randolph, No. 1, 4; No. 2, 4; Cullman, No. 1, 12; Morgan, No. 1, 3; No. 2, 3; Madison, No. 1, 2; No. 2, 3; No. 3, 3; No. 4, 3; Limestone, No. 1, 3; No. 2, 3; Shelby, No. 1, 4; No. 2, 1; Coosa, No. 1, 4; Tallapoosa, No. 1, 6, and No. 2, 5.

Quota For Barrancas

To Fort Barrancas, Jan. 6:

Mobile, No. 1, 4; No. 2, 4; No. 4, 10; No. 5, 7, and No. 6, 4; Baldwin, No. 1, 4; No. 2, 5; Escambia, No. 1, 5; No. 2, 4, and Geneva, no quota.

To Barrancas, Jan. 7:

Washington, No. 1, 4; Clarke, No. 1, 3; No. 2, 3; Monroe, No. 1, 2; No. 2, 4; Conecuh, No. 1, 1; No. 2, 1; Covington, No. 2, 4; Henry, No. 1, 2; No. 2, 3; Houston, No. 1, 3; No. 2, 4; No. 3, 3; Pike, No. 1, 1; No. 2, 1; Crenshaw, No. 1, 2; No. 2, 3; Butler, No. 2, 3; Wilcox, No. 1, 2, and No. 2, 1.

To Barrancas, Jan. 8:

Coffee, No. 2, 2; Dale, No. 1, 1; No. 2, 1; Barbour, No. 2, 4; Russell, No. 2, 6; Lee, No. 1, 3; No. 2, 2; Chambers, No. 1, 9; No. 2, 1; Montgomery, No. 1, 1; No. 2, 4; No. 3, 7; No. 4, 3; No. 5, 1; Choctaw, No. 1, 4, and Marengo, No. 2, 1.

To Barrancas, Jan. 9:

Dallas, No. 1, 1; Autauga, No. 1, 2; Chilton No. 1, 6; No. 2, 4; Tuscaloosa, No. 1, 5; No. 2, 4; No. 3, 4; Pickens, No. 1, 4, No. 2, 1; Bibb, No. 1, 6; Lawrence, No. 2, 5, and Fayette, No. 1, 8.

To Barrancas, Jan. 10:

Colbert, No. 1, 6; No. 2, 6; Franklin, No. 1, 6; No. 2, 6; Lauderdale, No. 1, 5; No. 2, 4; Elmore, No. 1, 5; Elmore, No. 2, 4; Winston, No. 1, 8.

To Barrancas, Jan. 13:

Lawrence, No. 1, 4; Marion, No. 1, 6; No. 2, 6; Lamar, No. 1, 7; Walker, No. 1, 10; No. 2, 7; No. 3, 8, and Perry, No. 1, 2.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE- 1940
CONSCRIPTION

To Train New Defense Group

No Indication That Training for Colored Youth Will Be Broadened

BALTIMORE

Although a new group of trainees for the national defense program will begin registration on September 16, no indication that colored youths will be allowed training in other phases of the program than auto mechanics has been made, information received by the AFRO, Thursday, disclosed.

Karl F. Young, white, supervisor of industrial education, served notice that the "freeze-out" technique would be perpetuated when he told the AFRO, Thursday, that "training must be justified on the basis of placement possibilities."

Despite contentions that the training program is being partly conducted by the school system, which is supposed to offer opportunity to all youths, the officials conducting the program hold that private industry must announce that it will employ colored persons before they will be permitted to train.

Boys Show Progress

Meanwhile, David Echols, instructor in auto mechanics at the Douglass High School vocational annex, reported that excellent progress is being made with the group of approximately twenty boys receiving training under his supervision.

"A number of my boys continue their study of auto mechanics even after leaving the shop by making trips to the library and reading books," the instructor stated.

The sole difficulty in the auto training program is in maintaining attendance quota of twenty-two boys required in each class. To erase this, Douglas Roberts, NYA supervisor, was recently appointed to co-ordinate the irregular trainees.

The third week of the scheduled five-week training program ends, Friday. Mr. Echols announced that he is now working on the fifth unit of the eight he proposes to teach in the five weeks. The fifth unit will include the assembling of rear axles.

Placements Planned

A special officer from the Maryland Employment Bureau will have charge of making placements after the youths have completed their training courses.

With the opening of school on September 9, the defense courses will be given at night. In addition to preparatory courses, extension work will be offered trainees who wish to continue their training.

Inasmuch as there is a shortage of intructors for the training program (Mr. Echols is a teacher in the day school), private industry may be called upon to provide teachers, Mr. Young said.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
October 6, 1940

HARDEE COUNTY REGISTRATION PLACES PICKED

County and School Officials To Assist

WAUCHULA, Oct. 5.—(Special.)—Court Clerk R. Clyde Simmons who was named by Governor Cone to head the draft registration in Hardee county has announced his committee as follows: County Superintendent T. Ed Blackburn; Mrs. C. J. Curry, county registration officer; Prof. J. K. Chapman, principal of Hardee county high school, and R. L. Fisher, post commander of the American Legion.

That committee met yesterday to formulate plans for the registration, Otc. 16. It was agreed that wherever possible to use the school building, and school teachers. Special places for registration of negroes will be provided in Wauchula, Bowling Green and Limestone.

Other registration places in Hardee county follow: Precint 1, Wauchula, city hall; precinct 2, Wauchula, grammar school; precinct 3, Wauchula, high school; precinct 4, Wauchula, city hall; precinct 5, Fort Green, school house; precinct 6, Ona, Gross store; precinct 7, Lilly, Canning kitchen; precinct 8, Limestone, school; precinct 9, Bowling Green, depot; precinct 10, Lake Branch will register in Bowling Green; precinct 11, Maude, Lemon Grove school; precinct 12, Popash or Lemon Grove school; precinct 13, Crewsville, Frank Collins home; precinct 14; Zolfo Springs, community house; precinct 15, Gardner school; precinct 16, Sweetwater church.

Jacksonville, Ala., News,
Oct. 17, 1940-

513 Men Register Here Wednesday

513 Jacksonville men of draft age registered for army service or training here yesterday.

A large corps of local men and women—volunteers—acted as registrars and worked faithfully at local polling places helping to enroll these young men in order that the local board and the government may be able to carry out the program for national defense and armaments without difficulty, and with speed and accuracy. These people gladly gave their services.

Sgt. Frank Vetterl was the chief registrar, and has expressed gratification at the efficient manner in which the work was carried out, and his personal thanks to the workers. He states that he is especially grateful to Miss Fehr Fowler and Miss Taylor, NYA Supervisors, and Misses Ollie B. Walker, Jimmie S. Barbour, and Evelyn Powell, NYA girls, and Mrs. Lee Burton, Miss Eloise Stevenson, Miss Pauline Allen and Miss Sara Jordan, ladies giving their services. He also commended Prof Mitchell, principal of the colored school, who handled the registration of the colored men. There were 62 of them and Sgt. Vetterl said he found their cards filled out without an error.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
October 17, 1940

lton County egistrations Total 14,785

11,455 Whites and 3,330 Negroes Listed for Draft.

Registration of white and Negro men in Fulton county outside the city totaled 14,785 yesterday, Jere A. Wells, county school superintendent, reported last night.

There were 14,785 persons registered in the 93 county schools, he said. Registrations included 11,455 whites, 3,330 Negroes at the schools.

Following is a list of registrations at the white and Negro schools:

Fulton County White Schools.	
Ben Hill	151
Benteen	199
Birmingham	46
Bolton	162
Campbell High	239
Carey Park	66
Cascade	203
Cedar Grove	31
Center Hill	249
Central	67
Central Park	283
Chattahoochee	336
Church Street	183
College Street	183
Colonial Hills	135
Cox, Lena H.	271
Eastern	205
Garden Hills	52
Hammond	151
Harris Street	114
Hemphill	138
Hope, R. L.	389
Hopewell	46
Hapeville High	189
Howell, E. P.	407
Humphries	139
Lakewood Heights	492
Liberty-Guinn	128
Longino, Geo. F.	142
Marion Smith	317
Mayson	141
Milton High	217
Morgan Falls	69
Mt. Vernon	135
Neely, Benj. H.	169
Newtown	88
North Avenue	352
Northwestern	95
Ocee	55
Perkerson	248
Richardson, Alonzo	250
Rico	40
Riley, Chas. Edward	134
Rivers, E.	658
Rock Spring	89
Roswell	302
Sandtown	54
Union City	104
Warsaw	79
West Haven	154
Young, S. R.	193
Fulton High	598
North Fulton High	433
Russell High	707
West Fulton High	378
Total	11,455

Fulton County Negro Schools.	
Alpharetta	28
Armour	152
Battle Hill	102
Ben Hill	72
Bethlehem	24
Blantown	91
Campbellton	4
Carters	209
Center Hill	27
College Park	332
East Point	411
Enon	14
Fairburn	107
Hapeville	116
Hunter Hills	57
Little Grove	15
Macedonia	18
Mt. Mary	47
New Hope	257
Palmetto	68
Philadelphia	62
Pleasant Hill	13
Poplar Spring	8
Red Oak	68
Rivertown	4
Rockdale	238
Rocky Head	17
Roswell	30
St. Paul	16
Sheltonville	27
South Atlanta	239
South Bend	51
Springfield	141
Stewart Avenue	44
Simpson Road	88
Thomasville	88
Union City	26
Vernon Grove	11
Williams Road	8
Total	3,330
Grand total	14,785

Fright Blamed as Draft Registrant Drops Dead

NOV 2 1940

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 31 (AP)—Death of Hezekiah Fuller, 25, who collapsed while waiting to register for the draft Wednesday, was attributed by Coroner Roy M. Banks to cerebal hemhorrage which "very likely was the result of extreme fright." The youth died shortly after being taken to St. Agnes hospital.

Here Is What Committee Asked For

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
OCT 19 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17—The complete text of the memorandum given to President Roosevelt, Col. Knox of the Navy and Assistant Secretary of War Patterson, by Walter White, A. Philip Randolph and T. Arnold Hill reads:

"The following are important phases of the integration of the Negro into military aspects of the national defense program:

"1. The use of presently available Negro reserve officers in training recruits and other forms of active service. At the same time, a policy of training additional Negro officers in all branches of the services should be announced. Present facilities and those to be provided in the future should be made available for such training.

"2. Immediate designation of centers where Negroes may be trained for work in all branches of the aviation corps. It is not enough to train pilots alone, but in addition navigators, bombers, gunners, radio-men, and mechanics must be trained in order to facilitate full Negro participation in the air service.

"3. Existing units of the Army and units to be established should be required to accept and select officers and enlisted personnel without regard to race.

"4. Specialized personnel such as Negro physicians, dentists, pharmacists and officers of the chemical warfare, camouflage service and the like should be integrated into the services.

OCT 19 1940

"5. The appointment of Negroes as responsible members in the various national and local agencies engaged in the administration of the Selective Service and Training Act of 1940.

"6. The development of effective techniques for assuring the extension of the policy of integration to positions in the Navy other than the menial services to which Negroes are now restricted.

"7. The adoption of policies and the development of techly important problem of equitable participation of Negroes in employment incident to national defense, with particular reference to army arsenals, navy yards and industries having national defense contracts."

In addition, there is the equaniques to assure the participation of trained Negro women as Army and Navy nurses as well as in the Red Cross.

"One of the procedures which will facilitate the achievement of these objectives is the appointment of competent Negro civilians as assistants to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. To be effective, such assistants should be responsible directly to these Cabinet members and should be vested with authority to require the cooperation and assistance of technical and administrative personnel of those departments in the devising of effective and orderly procedures.

Humor Accompanies Tragedy In South Carolina Registration

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
OCT 26 1940

GREENVILLE, S. C., Oct. 21—(ANP)—Greenville along with hundreds of other southern cities are proud of their colored teachers. Called upon for the first time to act in an official capacity in the conduct of the draft registration the colored teachers have acquitted themselves splendidly. Previous to registration day colored citizens were somewhat doubtful as to the ability of the colored teachers to cope with the registration. This was because the estimated number of colored men to be registered in every South Carolina community nearly equaled that of the whites. The number of white teachers, however, outnumbered the colored teachers by a wide margin. The matter of illiteracy among the registrants was almost exclusively a problem for the colored teachers.

In spite of all this the teachers have come through with flying colors. By 2 o'clock several schools reported having registered over 500 men. As usual the quick wit of the Negro was evident. Overhead around the schools were the following: "I hope Uncle Sam calls me soon, I want to take up flying." "Boy, you have been flying for a long time, from work." "I don't reckon the Klan will stop this registration." The reference being to the hectic day during the summer of 1939 when the mass registration of colored voters was stopped by the Ku Klux Klan.

"If these school teachers are good enough to do this job for Uncle Sam. We men are going to do a good job too, if we are called."

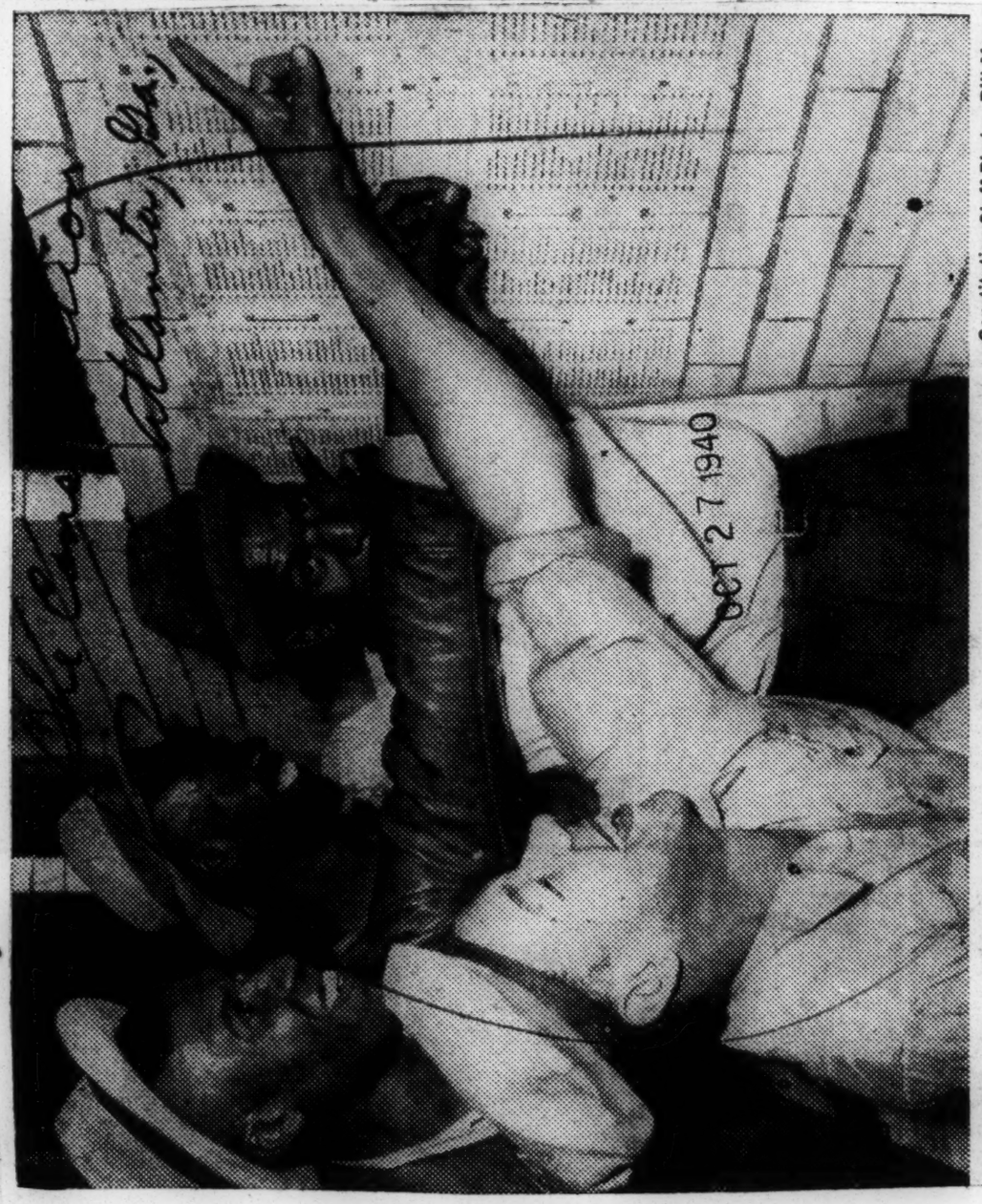
A white man viewing a Negro's card was heard to remark, "I did not know that colored teachers wrote such fine hands."

Some confusion was caused when a few registrants asked about the person who would always know their whereabouts gave the name of a woman and then when asked about the relationship replied, "That's my woman."

Anderson S. C., Independent Tril
October 18, 1940

NEWBERRY REPORTS 2,958 GET CARDS

NEWBERRY, Oct. 17 — Registration draft figures announced today show Newberry County registered a total of 2,958, which included 2,379 whites and 1,579 Negroes. There were 973 white men and 434 Negroes registering in the city.



Constitution Staff Photo—Bill Mason

"DERE I IS"—The draft fell alike upon black and white, rich and poor. Some folks may not like the idea of going off to train for a year but to these boys its all a big laugh. Who are they to fuss if the man wants to give them somep'n to eat and wear and $30 a month on top of that, just for totin' a little ole gun around two or three hours a day.

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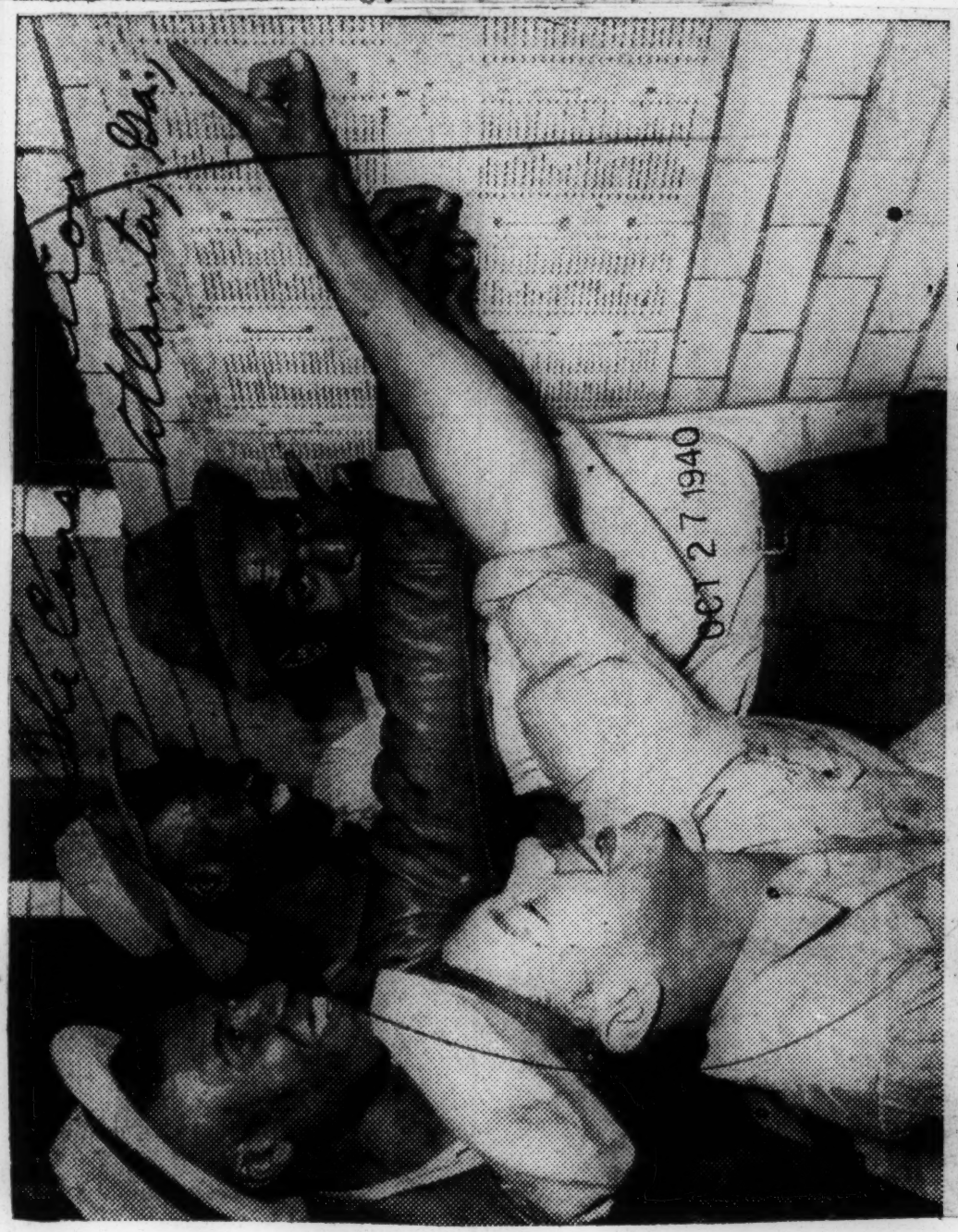

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NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE, 1940 CONSCRIPTION

Augusta, Ga. Herald
October 17, 1940

SQUARE DEAL FOR NEGROES IN DEFENSE PROGRAM

THE HERALD has from time to time urged that the Negro citizens of the country be given every possible consideration by those in charge of the nation's preparedness program

It has long been our observation that there is no more earnest patriot in the land than the Negro and he is ready and eager to serve his country in every capacity of which he is capable.

A Negro leader in Savannah complained some weeks ago that the people of his race were not being seriously considered in connection with the defense program and he stressed the fact that the colored man would insist that he be permitted to do his share in opposing the enemies of his country.

And so, with these thoughts in mind, we have noted with considerable interest, that the president of the United States has ordered the war department to put into effect immediately a policy providing that the services of Negroes will be utilized on "a fair and equitable basis" in the national defense program. The following statement of policy by the war department has the approval of Mr. Roosevelt:

"1. The strength of the Negro personnel of the army of the United States will be maintained on the general basis of proportion of the Negro population of the country.

"2. Negro organizations will be established in each major branch of the service, combatant as well as non-combatant.

"3. Negro reserve officers eligible for active duty will be assigned to Negro units officered by colored personnel.

"4. When officer candidate schools are established, opportunity will be given to Negroes to qualify for reserve commissions.

"5 Negroes are being given aviation training as pilots, mechanics, and technical specialists. This training will be accelerated. Negro aviation units will be formed as soon as the necessary personnel has been trained.

"6. At arsenals and army posts negro civilians are accorded equal opportunity for employment at work for which they are qualified by ability education and experience.

"7. The policy of the war department is not to intermingle colored and white enlisted personnel in the same regimental organizations."

The Negro, no less than the white man, does not question the fact that he lives in the best country in the world and he stands ready to fight for it.

By nature the colored man is intensely loyal to the person or the things he believes in. He is possessed of a rare enthusiasm and responds readily to fair and kind treatment.

As we recall there were more Negroes than Whites drafted in one southern state in the last World War and no one has ever questioned the fact that the colored man acquitted himself with credit and honor.

The South, more so than any other section, will be pleased to learn that the war department has given the Negro due recognition.

Greensboro, N. C., News
October 19, 1940

DEFENSE CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD TODAY

More Than 100 Negro Educators and Youth Advisors Expected to Attend.

A conference study of "Youth and National Defense", the first of its kind in the nation and possibly the forerunner of similar studies in other states, will be held Saturday morning and afternoon at Bennett college with more than 100 negro educators and youth advisors from North Carolina schools and colleges in attendance.

The morning session, opening in Henry Pfeiffer Science hall at 10 o'clock, will include addresses by two representatives from the staff of the National Defense council, Washington. Frances Williams, assistant to the chief of the civic groups section, will discuss "The Problems of Total Defense" while Dr. Gladys Baker, of the consumers division, will describe "Available Consumer Services Provided by the Government to Guilford County".

Dr. David Jones, president of Bennett and slated for the welcoming speech, says there will be a persistent effort to develop a practical plan for promoting better housing, health, balanced farming and general welfare for Guilford, a plan which it is hoped will be emulated in other counties.

Five General Themes.

Five general themes will be discussed: Attaining a high morale among the citizenship, distributing facts on government aid in consumer problems as related to national defense, developing practical techniques for youth advisors in cooperating with national defense, showing the part of youth as consumers and as producers of essential goods and showing the relations of youths and adults in common economic problems in a period of national crisis.

J. E. Grigsby, principal of Second Ward high school, Charlotte, will preside over the morning session. Objectives of the conference will be outlined by Dr. Alberta B. Turner, of the college faculty. Following the central addresses, a word will be heard from Adolph Atkinson, consultant of the federal department of agriculture.

Theme of the afternoon program will be "The Integration of Youth in Plans of Total Defense". It will open with music by the Bennett choir under direction of Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett. There will follow a panel discussion, with Dr. Rodney Higgins, head of the department of economics at A. and T. college, as chairman. Joining the visiting speakers in the discussion will be Rabbi F. I. Rypins, Greensboro; J. P. Bond, Jr., state director of National Youth administration for negroes; Dorothy Brown, of Bennett college, Capt. Robert L. Campbell, of A. and T. college, Vance H. Chavis, of Dudley high school, Greensboro, and Archie Hargraves, of A. and T. college.

Birmingham, Ala. News
October 20, 1940

One Out Of Every 25 In State Registered To See Service Soon

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(AP)—Approximately one out of every 25 Alabama men who registered for possible military service last Wednesday may be in uniform by July 1, 1941.

This was estimated by military authorities here Saturday as the War Department set Alabama's quota for the first call in the conscription program at 13,711.

Including around 23,000 men already affiliated with the army navy or other military forces by voluntary enlistment, and National Guardsmen called to active duty, the state should have approximately 36,000 men in the armed services next Summer, authorities said.

Up to late Saturday, reports had been received of the registration of 332,915 men between the ages of 21 and 33. Complete reports had not been received from Walker County, where on the basis of registration in other sections 5,000-odd were believed to have signed up.

Advices from Washington Saturday said the War Department had allocated Alabama a quota of 4,654 white men and 2,302 Negroes, to be supplied by March 1, others of the 13,711 to be drafted in later calls.

Quotas for Nov. 18 to July 1 set for other Southern states included Florida 10,370, Georgia 12,792, Mississippi 12,759, Tennessee 14,229.

Alabama's quota would be approximately one of every 25 who registered in this state Wednesday, or nearly 100 for each of the state's local draft boards.

DEFENSE ON THE MARCH

WASHINGTON— (AP) —National draft headquarters made known Saturday the number of men each state will be expected to contribute of the 800,000 to enter army training by next July 1.

Assignment of the state quotas was the last major step in the draft program before the national lottery which will determine the order in which men will be called. The date for the lottery has not yet been set, but it is expected to be within 10 days.

With the program moving along swiftly, Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, sent a message to the commanders of the four field armies, saying "the task now looming before us is the expeditious development of a unified, efficient fighting force of citizen-soldiers."

State quotas were announced, for the 800,000 trainees to be called by July 1, and also for the first 400,000 to be called by March 1.

Columbia, S. C. State
October 20, 1940

Draft May Get One of 60 in Ga. Register

Atlanta, Oct. 19—(AP)—Approximately one out of every 60 Georgians who registered last Wednesday for selective military service may be called into training within the next four and a half months.

Selective service officials, announcing tentative plans in Washington today for conscription 400,000 men between November 18 and March 1, said Georgia's share of these draftees to be called up for a year's training was 6,489.

Out of the 800,000 men expected to be called by July 1, Georgia's quota was tentatively fixed at 12,792. Final quotas, it was explained, will be forthcoming later after questionnaires have determined how many able-bodied men are available in each state.

State draft officials said the number of men between 21 and 36 years of age who registered in the state, with only Tattnall county missing, was 387,953, or about 60 times as many as will be inducted into the armed services in the first call.

Of the 6,489 in the first call, 4,336 will be white men and 2,153 will be Negroes.

States other than Georgia in the Fourth corps area and the number of conscripts they will be required to furnish before March 1 follows: Alabama, 4,654 whites and 2,303 Negroes; Florida, 3,563 whites and 1,697 Negroes; Louisiana, 4,994 whites and 2,665 Negroes; Mississippi, 3,387 whites and 3,131 Negroes; North Carolina, 5,779 whites and 2,120 Negroes; South Carolina 1,853 whites and 1,177 Negroes, and Tennessee, 5,836 whites and 1,338 Negroes.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Daily Times
October 17, 1940

ATLANTA ENROLLS 43,000 DRAFTEES

Chilly Weather Prevails in Georgia as Public School Teachers Record Data

ATLANTA, Oct. 16 (AP).—Some 43,000 men registered today for selective service in this southern city, where twenty-three years ago thousands of raw draftees poured in to train at hastily pitched Camp Gordon.

Chilly, damp weather prevailed here and throughout Georgia while 25,000 public school teachers recorded statistics on 435,000 registrants.

Among this city's highlights were:

Negroes awaiting their turn at some of the crowded Negro schools rolled dice, drank whisky and romped over campuses after footballs with such abandon that registrars had to call police.

German-born Wilhelm Hermann Berg, 33-year-old naturalized citizen, was the first to register at one school. Irish horse traders who bury their dead in annual mass funerals here each April, returned to register.

Emory university members of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, religious group opposed to war, registered in a body on the campus following a brief worship service in the theology building. A spokesman said they would later ask deferment as conscientious objectors.

Anniston, Ala. Star
October 20, 1940

Large Number Registered

Five hundred and thirteen men of draft age registered here for service in the Army October 16, according to information compiled by civic leaders who assisted.

Sixty-two of this number were registered at the Negro school. About a hundred were registered at the State Teachers College, and the remainder at the regular voting places.

Exchange President Visits

The Jacksonville Exchange Club had as its guest at the meeting this week Andrew J. Thomas, president of the state organization, of Birmingham. Mr. Thomas spoke to the members assembled at Daugette Hall for their regular semi-monthly session. He was introduced by Dr. C. E. Cayley, a member of the college faculty, and vice president of the state organization.

Mr. Thomas gave a resume of the work being done by Exchange throughout the state, listing the membership as 6,714. He urged a program of teaching of American citizenship and the cooperation and support of the defense program. He invited the members to Birmingham for the district meeting which will be held at the Thomas Jefferson Hotel Monday night.

The Rev. A. C. Summers offered prayer; LeRoy Sauls of Bowling Green, Fla., sang two bass solos, "Give a Man a Horse He Can Ride" and "Bells of the Sea," accompanied by Gerry Reagan of Gadsden.

Columbia S. C. State
November 14, 1940

Negro Defense Conference Outlined

Key speakers for the national two-day conference at Hampton institute on November 25 and 26, on the "Participation of the Negro in National Defense," were announced yesterday by the institute's board of trustees.

A. Newbold Morris, president of the council of New York City; Aubrey Williams, director of the national youth administration, and Dr. Rachel DuBois of Teachers college, Columbia university, will be featured speakers at the opening session Monday morning.

The inauguration of Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, nationally known educator, as Hampton's sixth president, will precede the conference at 10 o'clock that morning.

Other highlights of the conference will be the addresses of Dr. Channing H. Tobias, national secretary of the YMCA; Dr. Harold Benjamin, dean of the University of Maryland, and Dr. Chester B. Emerson, dean of Trinity cathedral, Cleveland.

Planning to thoroughly study the complete picture of the Negro and what he can do in the program of national defense, Hampton institute will play host to several hundred Negro and white authorities. They will discuss national defense and national unity in its relation to 11 fields of human activity. Point by point, their discussions will center on military and naval defense; industry and labor; home, family life and consumer education; youth and education; business; agriculture; housing; public health and recreation; religion; press; morale and mental hygiene.

The conference opens on Monday morning, November 25. Dr. John M. Gandy, president of Virginia State college; the Rev. J. W. Patterson of Hampton, and J. Henry Scattergood of Philadelphia will take part in the exercises for the inauguration of President MacLean.

Among First Called in Chicago

Below are pictures of some of the Chicagoans who held No. 158 in the draft. Their number was the first one drawn in the national lottery at Washington.

OCT 30 1940

M. E. Brower, 4827 Lake Park avenue. Joseph Relle, 2905 Seminary avenue. C. J. Schreiber, 1505 Morse avenue.

J. M. Rosar, 3342 N. Oakley avenue. J. L. Helwig, 2748 Mildred avenue. Eng Seong Hong, 18 N. Clark

A. Gergans, 4358 Congress street. Frank Vasa, 3642 Wallace street. E. J. Novak, 2221 West Cortland street.

D. H. Aliano, 511 W. 62d street. William Jones, 4114 Washington boulevard. Al. Stanberg, 2657 W. Division street.

Herman James, 5337 Indiana avenue. J. H. Sharp, 3027 Prairie avenue. T. Winchester, 3451 South Michigan av.

Rud. Petzold, 3621 N. Ashland avenue. E. D. Tallon, 4446 S. Greenwood avenue. E. R. Rather, 4735 Forestville avenue.

Charles Schuh, 6729 South Artesian street. F. W. Magerl, 5328 South Bishop street. A. G. Auguston, 341 West 76th street.

David Cohen, 345 South Kildare avenue. A. R. Ehmann, 1623 Belmont avenue. P. D. Riddle, 1022 North Central avenue.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
NOV 16 1940

FIFTY MEN STUDYING COURSES DESIGNED TO AID IN DEFENSE WORK

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14—Still far behind in such undertakings, the St. Louis Board of Education has established two National Defense Training Program courses for Negroes during the past few weeks. Similar courses for whites were offered all last summer.

About 30 men are enrolled in a supplementary training class in machine shop work held at Vashon high school every Tuesday and Thursday night with Curtis I. Gordon as teacher. Some 20 men are taking a course in sheet metal work at the Booker T. Washington Technical high school. Tuesday and Thursday evenings with William S. Avery as instructor.

All of the men enrolled in these classes are employed in the daytime and are taking the supplementary courses to improve their efficiency and make them eligible for better jobs, thus leaving their present jobs open to others.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE - 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Atlanta, Ga Journal
October 20, 1940

6,303 Credit Allowed for Volunteers

By PETE CRAIG

Georgia will have to supply 6,489 men for military training between November 18 and March 1 under tentative state quotas announced Saturday by the War Department almost simultaneously with official figures from the State Draft Board, showing that 389,737 men registered in this state last Wednesday under the selective service law.

Of the Georgians to be called for a year's military training and service, 4,336 will be white men and 2,153 will be Negroes.

Georgia's total quota of the 800,000 draftees to be under training by March 1 was set at 12,792 but this state was given credit for an estimated 6,303 men already in armed service as volunteers.

Hospital Near Atlanta

Plans for construction of a 2,000-bed general Army hospital near Atlanta and the call to colors of some 2,007 members of the Army Reserve Nurse Corps were announced Saturday by the surgeon general's office in Washington. Some 1,500 nurses will be stationed in the Fourth Corps Area. Construction of hospitals, from the small field stations to general hospitals near large cities, will cost approximately $11,000,000. Atlanta has been considered as a favorable site for one of the larger units for some time.

Nurses of the First Reserve, who come from the Red Cross registration, must be single and not over 35 years old. They rank as commissioned officers.

The total of 387,692 registrants for Georgia will fluctuate with exchange of draft cards covering registrants of other states who signed up in Georgia and Georgians who signed up in other states, Major H. Cliff Hatcher said.

50,784 From Fourth Corps

Only one county was not officially accounted for in the total. The Tattnall County school superintendent was late reporting, but figures for that county came from other sources.

The eight states in the Fourth Corps Area will be called upon to furnish 50,784 trainees by March 1, of whom 34,402 will be white. The area's total quota was 100,515 without credits for volunteers.

Of these Alabama must furnish 4,654 whites and 2,303 Negroes; Florida 3,563 whites and 1,696 Negroes; Louisiana 4,994 whites and 2,665 Negroes; Mississippi 3,387 whites and 3,131 Negroes; North Carolina 5,779 whites and 2,120 Negroes; South Carolina 1,853 whites and 1,177 Negroes, and Tennessee, 5,836 whites and 1,338 Negroes.

Column 3

Figure Will Fluctuate

Previously state draft officials and some Army officers had said that Georgia might not be called upon to send a single man in the first draft because of the large number of voluntary enlistments from this state.

The tentative quota announced Saturday will invariably fluctuate as a more definite check on the number of native sons in armed forces is made and as it becomes more apparent how many able men will be available in the various states.

National selective service officials emphasized Saturday that they had not issued any statement regarding possible quotas. Questioned as to why the Fourth Corps Area, which had furnished the heaviest proportion of volunteers, was assigned quotas proportionately as heavy as other areas, draft officials explained that the area was one of the most populous in the country.

In addition, they pointed out that while enlistments from the Fourth Corps Area were large compared with the Army's size a month or so ago, the proportion was much smaller when measured against the 1,200,000-man force which the Associated Press reports is now being organized.

Draft Probes Launched

Other important developments in national defense in this state included:

Investigation by the United States district attorney's office of complaints that five men were fired by one large company for taking time off last Wednesday to register. Assistant District Attorney Raymond Martin said he was also investigating complaints from various northeast Georgia towns that other firms refused to give time off. He said he wants to determine if intentional evasion of the draft was involved.

Mr. Martin declined to reveal the names of the alleged violators, but said that if intentional draft evasion was proved, they would be liable to fine of $10,000 or five years' imprisonment or both.

Adj. General Marion Williamson, director of the draft in Georgia, was scheduled to fly to Washington Saturday afternoon for a conference with national selective service offiicals, accompanied by Colonel John Stoddard, former adjutant general, and Lieut. Colonel James Skelton Jr. They planned to return next Friday.

2 Guard Units Mobilize

Two Georgia National Guard units were ordered mobilized and assigned to training stations in War Department orders Saturday. The Thirtieth Tank Company, of Forsyth, was ordered to Fort Benning during the period of January 3-19, and the newly converted 101st Coast Artillery Separate (antiaircraft) Battalion was ordered to the antiaircraft firing center near Savannah during the same period. Headquarters Battery and Battery A of this unit are stationed in Atlanta. The battalion was created recently by conversion of former Georgia Cavalry units. Other batteries are at Savannah, Hinesville and Bainbridge.

Local boards were being organized throughout the state to handle selection of the men who will be called into service. Several Fulton County boards met and organized Saturday before Governor Rivers made the personnel public. Most of the other Georgia counties will have only one such board. Each will have legal and medical advisors, and a person not satisfied with his classifica-

Kennesaw Maneuvers For 600 Guardsmen

MARIETTA, Ga., Oct. 19.—Soldiers will tread Kennesaw Battlefield again here Sunday when 600 Georgia guardsmen stage week-end maneuvers.

The Third Battalion of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Field Artillery under command of Lieut. Colonel W. B. Elliott will stage a practice march from Atlanta, then engage in reconnaisance and occupation of positions near the Kennesaw Mountain CCC camp.

The Monroe unit of the Two Hundred and Fourteenth Antiaircraft (CAC) Regiment is scheduled to make a practice march here and then move out to the fairgrounds for gun drill. The units are expected to arrive in Marietta around 9 a. m.

General Crane Assigned To Fort Bragg Brigade

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—(AP)—The War Department announced Saturday that Brig. General John A. Crane, foreign liaison officer in the general staff's military intelligence division, had been assigned to the Thirteenth Field Artillery Brigade with headquarters at Fort Bragg, N. C.

Crane, a native of St. Georges, Md., won the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action in the World War. He is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University and the Army War College.

Third Shift Will Work On Savannah Air Base

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 19.—Major Michael Grimaldi, construction quartermaster at the Savannah Air Base, expects a third shift to be at work there next week.

An estimated 1,000 men are now on the job. The number will be greatly augmented as the Army speeds up the work to an "around the clock" basis. Flood lights are being installed.

Major Grimaldi summed up the work: nine buildings framed out, foundations laid for 40 others, warehouses started and the railroad spur in operation.

An artesian well is on its way, he added, that will bring in 1,200 to 2,000 gallons of water a minute.

Atlanta, Ga Journal
October 21, 1940

Draft Boards Meet for Final Instructions

Officials to Get Training Before Shuffling Cards

By PETE CRAIG

Georgia's local draft boards went into training Monday to learn how to carry out their role in the national defense program. It will be up to them to quickly select more than 6,000 men who will be called into army service before March 1.

Draft officials from Fulton and nearby counties in District Two met with Governor Rivers and Major H. Cliff Hatcher, assistant draft director for the state, Monday morning and were given "skull practice" in the proper manner to handle selectrive service. Board members from District Four were to meet in Butler during the afternoon to hear the Governor, Major Hatcher and Major Charles Brockman explain details of the next step.

Six Appeal Districts

The state has been divided into six appeals districts, and local boards will meet by districts until all have been thoroughly schooled in draft matters, Major Hatcher said.

District One boards will meet Tuesday in Gainesville and District Three at Sparta; on Wednesday, District Six boards meet in Baxley and District Five in Albany.

Board members will be instructed to shuffle thoroughly the cards of the 387,953 Georgians between 21 and 36 years of age who registered last Wednesday. Each card will then be assigned a number from 1 to 45,000—or the total registered in the board's jurisdiction.

A national lottery will begin in Washington at noon, October 29, when key numbers will be selected. Those Georgians whose cards bear numbers cor-

responding to the national key will be first to receive the lengthy questionnaires. Their answers to the questionnaires will determine whether they will be among the first called for a year's military service, or deferred because of dependents, physical handicaps or employment.

Georgia will be asked to provide 6,489 men of the 800,000 to be called in the nation for military service through the draft by March 1. Of these, 4,336 will be whites and 2,153 will be Negroes.

There will be 188 local draft boards composed of three members, a medical advisor and a legal advisor. Many of the boards already have organized by naming a chairman, secretary and clerk, and are making arrangements for permanent headquarters.

New System Adopted In Civil Service Rush

The United States Civil Service Commission announces a new system of examinations for positions for which the number of applications is expected to be so large that to examine them all will delay the recruiting of civilian personnel essential to national defense.

For classified laborer, for instance, any person who wishes to be examined may file a written request with the Manager, Fifth District U. S. Civil Service District, Atlanta. Periodically, sufficient numbers of these requests will be answered to bring about examinations of an ample supply of qualified persons.

DIXIE Highlights

NOV 3 1940

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE

I HAD BEEN WONDERING what a governor of one of the Southern states would give for an answer should a colored brother ask him why Negroes were not appointed to draft boards.

Fact is, I had been expecting the managing editor to say to me:

"Ratcliffe, hop over to the Governor's office and find out how come he didn't appoint any colored persons to draft boards."

But, I guess the m.e. was smart by not sending me. He probably knew I wouldn't have gotten any farther than the Governor's secretary.

Daily World

And, perhaps, the m.e. thought the presidents of the civic league and NAACP and other organizations should go down in a body and ask the question. They are the fellows who do all of the loud talking at closed meetings.

According to Friday's issue of the Memphis World, a group of colored citizens called upon Gov nesse, before the draft boards were announced, and asked him to appoint colored persons to some of the boards.

Atlanta, Ga.

And after reading the account of that little conference, I know now what one Southern governor thinks about the Negro-Draft Board question.

Governor Cooper did not waste any time giving his answer. In part, he said:

"This is a white man's country. America was settled by English, Scotch and Irish settlers who came here and shed their blood for it. White men cut down the trees, plowed the fields and developed America. The Negro had nothing to do with the settling of America. Of course, Negroes worked some, but they came to the scene later, after New England was settled. You fellows ought to feel proud you are in a great country like America."

The Governor was very frank, but I think he should have given the Indians some credit.

The line about "This is a white man's country" sounds like lots of baloney to the college boys and girls who are called "Mr." and "Miss" by their white professors.

Most of the colored educators think this is anybody's country too. They live in a sort of a make-believe world. In most cases, they meet the nicer white people. They don't have to live in slums; they don't have to go to the police station and the county courthouse.

Which is to say it is the Negro of the street who is constantly reminded that "This is a white man's country."

NOV 3 1940

The colored man on the street has been called "boy" on so many occasions, he is able to take it with a smile. He pays taxes and salutes the American flag, but there is always a big black question mark in his mind.

The college graduate will scoff at Governor Cooper's statement. He is not making much noise, but he is thinking and figuring.

Army Better Than Jail Decides N. C. No. 158

NOV 9 1940

RALEIGH, N. C. — Raleigh's prospective No. 1 draftee, James Watkins, 30, a butler and holder of 158, was sitting quietly in his cell at city jail Tuesday, with no thoughts of the army when the selective service lottery got under way.

Told that his was the first number drawn, Watkins could say only: "Well, I declare."

As soon as the newspapers found out about it, they sent reporters and photographers and a radio station set up a portable transmitter outside the jail. Watkins, a bit perplexed, was carried to the sidewalk outside, photographed and interviewed.

Raleigh, N. C.

NO CHILDREN

He said he was in jail for "ramblin around," which was later found to be trespassing. Married nine years, he has no children; once he served 30 days for "bein' out late," and wasn't certain whether he'd have a job when he got out of the calaboose this time.

But he wouldn't mind going to an army camp, he declared. Told that married men might be deferred, he said, "I certainly am sorry." He revealed he had no objections to serving because, "I'm supposed to go and sort of look after our country."

IN THE WRONG PLACE

When an interviewer said, "You are getting a lot of attention. How do you like that?" Watkins looked up at the barred windows of the jail and answered, "all right, but I'm getting it in the wrong place."

The other local holder of 158 was a white WPA worker who has a wife, two children and a broken neck sustained in an automobile accident six years ago from which he has not fully recovered. He expects to be deferred.

Judge Hastie's Appointment

NOV 9 1940

The appointment of Judge Hastie as aide to the Secretary of War places him in position to be of material help in integrating colored men into the Army on as fair a basis as the continuing undemocratic set-up will permit. Color separation has been the Army rule ever since the Civil War. There have been colored regiments and colored officers in every war since then, the actual number in active service increasing with every conflict. In the present crisis it can safely be predicted that the number of colored trainees and colored officers will be proportionately large.

Atlanta, Ga.

Nevertheless the separation of the army into colored and white units is wrong and retards the evolution of the democratic principle. It sets a mark of suspicion, of untouchableness upon persons of color since no other population element is so segregated by race or previous nationality. Even though the segregation is administered with an admixture of social decency and "fairness" it is essentially intolerance beneath the outward gloss.

"I have always been consistently opposed to any policy of discrimination and segregation in the armed forces of this country," says Judge Hastie. "I am assuming this post in the hope that I will be able to work effectively toward the integration of Colored men into the Army and to facilitate their placement, training and promotion." But as a member of the NAACP board of directors Hastie must realize the disagreeable limitations of his task.

—BOSTON GUARDIAN.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE- 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
October 9, 1940

Instruction Meetings for Teachers Slated as Draft Preparations Are Pushed

Plans for the Registration o Absentees, Sick and CCC Enrollees Announced

Separate "instruction" meetings for white and negro school teachers of the county in the parts they are to play in the registration of Spartanburg's young manpower next Wednesday in the nation-wide registration for prospective army service were scheduled yesterday as plans for the draft in Spartanburg progressed.

At the same time, plans for the registration of absentees, CCC enrollees and sick persons were announced.

The meeting for white teachers will be held in the Converse college auditorium Friday night at 7:30 o'clock.

Colored teachers will meet in the main courtroom at the county courthouse Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

Arrangements Made

Arrangements for both meetings were announced by James F. Brooks, county superintendent of education, and Ernest W. Miller, clerk of court, who are cooperating with draft boards and other officials in the registration.

"It is urgently requested that every white teacher in the county attend the Converse college meeting and that every colored teacher in the county attend the courthouse meeting," Mr. Brooks said.

Monday night Major Luther K. Brice, legal advisor to the South Carolina selective service board, who was called to active army duty in Columbia several weeks ago, met at the courthouse with members of the five Spartanburg county boards. Provisions of the selective service or draft law and duties of the boards were explained.

Schools Designated

The following other action was taken:

1.—Many Spartanburg schoolhouses were designated as the registration places, and were listed.

2.—All men 21 to 35 years of age were instructed to register at the schoolhouse for their respective areas between the hours of 7 a. m and 9 p. m. next Wednesday.

3.—Teachers were requested to serve as registrars, working as volunteers in cooperation with and under supervision of the county draft boards. American Legion members likewise were requested to report to schools nearest to their homes to assist in the task.

Absentee Ruling

Of special interest is the selective service or draft regulations covering absentees, quoted as follows:

"Any man, subject to registration who is absent from his home precinct on registration day shall be permitted, for his own convenience, to register at any place of registration, and he shall there be given a registration certificate. Cards of such registrants shall be tied into the same package with other registration cards for delivery to the county clerk, and delivered with them to the chairman of the local board having jurisdiction over the registration precinct. The local board shall then dispose of any absentee cards it receives as provided."

The regulation covering registration of sick p[illegible] follows:

Regulations on Sick and Students

"The county clerk shall appoi[illegible] special regis[illegible]rs to register the sick in hospitals. The registrars so appointed shall perform the same duties as the regular registration boards, and shall dispose of the registration cards as directed by the county clerk, obtaining receipts for all such cards disposed of."

For training camps, schools and colleges, the regulations provide:

"Men distant from their homes attending training camps, schools, colleges, etc., are absentees under the provisions . . . As a convenience, the county clerk may appoint, at any such institution where it is desirable, a special registration board for absentees. Any such board shall register only men who cannot conveniently appear at their home precinct. The county clerk shall mail the cards of such absentees to the governors of the registrants' home states, including with each shipment a receipt for the cards, which shall be executed and returned to him. He may arrange for the educational institution to handle the actual mailing, provided all cards are carefully accounted for by him."

CCC Provisions

Young men in CCC camps are not exempted, if within the age limit. The regulation covering their registration follows:

"The director, civilian conservation corps, shall have functions corresponding generally to those of a governor. Members of the civilian conservation corps subject to registration shall be registered under his direction, as arranged between him and the director of selective service. Each civilian conservation corps district commander shall perform the duties . . . prescribed for a county clerk. The company commander in each company shall perform the duties of chief registrar, and is authorized to deputize and swear other competent members of the company as registrars, if necessary.

"Down the left-hand margin of the front of the card the commander shall print CCC in letters about one-quarter inch wide.

"Each company commander shall send the registration cards to his district commander, who shall mail the completed cards to the governors of the registrants' home states for delivery to the proper local boards."

Further concerning sick persons, a regulation states: "Any man who is quarantined or who is too sick to be registered on registration day shall present himself before a local board, or notify the board, as soon as he can be registered. A physician's certificate or other competent evidence shall be necessary to prove valid cause for failure to register on the proper day."

Penalties are provided for making false statements in registering, failing to register and other violations of the law.

No classes will be held in any Spartanburg school next Wednesday in order that classroom work will not interfere in any way with registration of Spartanburg county's manpower.

Every man in the county who will have reached the 21st anniversary of his birthdate by October 16 and who will not have attained the 36th anniversary of his birthdate will be required to register under terms of the national selective service bill.

Sumter, S. C., Daily Item
October 11, 1940

Negroes To Take Part In Defense

Washington, Oct. 11.—(AP)—President Roosevelt ordered the war department this week to put into effect immediately a policy providing that the services of negroes will be utilized on "a fair and equitable basis" in the national defense program.

Announcing the president's action, Stephen Early, his press secretary, said that it followed a conference Mr. Roosevelt had on September 27 with negro leaders and Frank Knox, secretary of the navy, and Robert Patterson, assistant secretary of war.

Early said Patterson thereafter submitted a statement of policy which the president approved.

The statement as given out at the White House:

"It is the policy of the war department that the services of the negroes will be utilized on a fair and equitable basis. In line with this policy provision will be made as follows:

"1. The strength of the negro personnel of the army of the United States will be maintained on the general basis of proportion of the negro population of the country.

"2. Negro organizations will be established in each major branch of the service, combatant as well as non-combatant.

"3. Negro reserve officers eligible for active duty will be assigned to negro units officered by colored personnel.

"4. When officer candidate schools are established, opportunity will be given to negroes to qualify for reserve commissions.

"5. Negroes are being given aviation training as pilots, mechanics, and technical specialists. This training will be accelerated. Negro aviation units will be formed as soon as the necessary personnel has been trained.

"6. At arsenals and army posts negro civilians are accorded equal opportunity for employment at work for which they are qualified by ability, education and experience.

"7. The policy of the war department is not to intermingle colored and white enlisted personnel in the same regimental organizations. This policy has been proven satisfactory over a long period of years and to make changes would produce situations destructive to morale and detrimental to the preparations for national defense. For similar reasons the department does not contemplate assigning colored reserve officers other than those of the medical corps and chaplains to existing negro combat units of the regular army. These regular units are going concerns, accustomed through many years to the present system. Their morale is splendid, their rate of re-enlistment is exceptionally high, and their field training is well advanced. It is the opinion of the war department that no experiments should be tried with the organizational set-up of these units at this critical time."

Greensboro, N. C., Record
October 11, 1940

Negroes Represented

Those who are charged with the responsibility of setting up the machinery for the selective draft system, and those who will execute its difficult provisions, should receive the whole-hearted co-operation and support of every citizen. Their tasks will be hard at best. The effectiveness of the draft act will depend upon the public attitude.

Already there has been some criticism of those called upon to recommend to the Governor men to serve on the three draft boards for the Greensboro area, according to Chairman D. E. Hudgins, of the Guilford county board of elections, one of those who made the recommendations. This criticism, it is said, centers around the selection of a negro for one of the boards. Mr. Hudgins has properly explained that the negro race is entitled to representation because negroes will be drafted for military service the same as white persons. It is, therefore, but right, fair and proper that negroes be represented on the board.

The American system is facing a real test in the world crisis and the fate of democracy rests largely with the individual citizen of this and every community of the United States. War and preparation for war know no barriers of racial and partisan alignment, provided, of course, the emergency is successfully met. It is real democracy when the men named to select those for military service are drawn from both major political parties and from both the white and negro races. That has been done here.

Negro Consumers Urged To Join In Malnutrition Fight

OCT 30 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(S N S) —Negro consumers were urged this week to join with other consumer groups in a concerted effort to strengthen America by wiping out malnutrition and undernourishment.

Daily World

The appeal was made by Miss Harriet Elliott, Consumer Commissioner on the National Defense Advisory Commission, in a special statement directed to Negro groups participating in the program of total national defense.

"Defense is not solely a matter of planes and guns." Miss Elliott said, "It is also building the health, physical fitness and social welfare of all of our people." Hungry people, undernourished people, ill people do not make for strong defense.

Health Termed Important As Planes, Guns

BELOW SAFETY LINE

"Forty-five million of us are living below the safety line right now because we are not getting the kinds and amounts of food necessary for strength and health. We have the farms, machines and hands to produce and move and market all the food we need to assure everyone adequate and safe diet. Let's all get to work to see that everyone, and the 'everyone' is important, gets at least that. Especially is this necessary for certain types of consumers most in need of protection—farmers, Negroes, labor and immigrant groups."

The Consumers' Division of the National Defense Advisory Commission was established for the purpose of providing protection to American consumers against possible hardships and maladjustments caused by the impact of the defense program, and to strengthen the country human defenses by maintaining standards of health, nutrition, physical fitness and social well-being necessary for adequate defense.

At present twenty-eight national Negro organizations are cooperating with the Division in its work of aiding and protecting the civilian population in the drive for national defense. Miss Frances Williams, assistant to the Chief of the Civic Groups Section of the Consumers' Division is working with these and other organizations. Miss Williams is on leave from her post as interracial secretary of the national Young Women's Christian Association.

OCT 30 1940

In her call for concerted action in the drive against undernourishment and malnutrition, Miss Elliott suggested the following 8-point program:

(1) "Get a municipal radio market news service started so household buyers will know what foods are good buys and cheap each day;

Daily World

(2) "Start a school lunch program and see that every school child has at least one well-balanced and adequate meal each day;

(3) "Work for low-cost ways of selling milk and fruits and vegetables so that low income families can buy greater abundance of these protective foods;

(4) "Set up diet clinics where families can bring their food-buying problems and talk them over with experts in nutrition and consumer buying:

(5) "Support the Food Stamp Plan now operating in 150 cities;

(6) "Learn, if you have the land, how to grow the foods you cannot buy, preserve the foods you cannot immediately use, and plan for balanced meals throughout the year;

Atlanta Ga.

(7) "Urge merchants to sell government-graded foods, and urge consumers to buy by grade so they will get the quality they want for the money they have to spend;

(8) "Know what your local, State and National governments are doing to help get safe meals to more people."

Tennessee Governor Asserts Negroes Did Nothing For U.S.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(SNS) —Negroes have done nothing to aid or build up the United States of America, according to Governor Prentice Cooper, and they are lucky to be able to live in this country.

OCT 29 1940

A committee of colored citizens that called upon the governor to ask him to appoint some Negroes to draft boards was told by him, "This is a white man's country."

Daily World

Last June Negro citizens in Brownsville, Tenn., tried to register to vote in November's election and one man was lynched for his efforts. Others were driven out of town by mobs. Governor Cooper did nothing to aid them or to try to catch the lynchers. But he told the committee of colored citizens they don't they will be arrested and fined $10,000 or put in prison until they work it out. I have a job to do as Governor of Tennessee and that is to see that all men of draft age register, white and colored, and I don't intend to have any trouble or confusion doing it."

Tells Group "This Is a White Man's Country"

recently that Negroes had better register for the draft or they would be subject to a $10,000 fine or prison.

Atlanta Ga.

Governor Cooper's complete remarks as reported to the NAACP committee:

"This is a white man's country. America was settled by English, Scoach and Irish settlers who came here and shed their blood for it. White men cut down th trees, plowed the fields and developed America. The Negro had nothing to do with the settling of Amerca. Of course Negroes worked some, but they came to the scene later, after New England was settled. You fellows ought to feel proud that you are in a great country like America. It is the best place for you and your people. Now one important thing you preachers ought to tell your boys is to go to the stations and register for military service, because if

DRAFT LEGALITY FACES TEST OVER LOST NUMBERS

Chicago Tribune

Chicago Ill.

OCT 31 1940

Six Missing; 2d Lottery Quickly Held.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 30 (AP).—Facing a possible legal test because the great draft lottery ended with six missing numbers, selective service officials pressed forward today with plans for getting the first contingent of conscripts into camp.

It is to consist of some 30,000 young men drawn from regions where camp facilities are available. Officials intimated that voluntary enlistments might cover that entire number, but beyond that point, plans were to have 400,000 in uniform by Feb. 28, and 800,000 by June 15.

Estimates were that this would involve an average of about 130 men from each draft area and about one out of each 20 registrants.

Six Capsules Lost.

When, after 17 hours and 31 minutes, the drawing of the blue capsules from the famous goldfish bowl was completed early today it was discovered that six capsules and their numbered slips had been lost. The last draw was the 8,994th. It should have been the 9,000th.

Rejecting the theory that souvenir seekers among the many whose hands were thrust into the bowl during the drawing might have made away with the tiny cylinders, officials began an immediate recheck of their records to determine just which numbers were missing. The records indicated that eight were absent. They were: 6,542, 7,192, 7,635 1,033, 5,108, 6,771, 1,835, and 7,839.

Numbers Are Drawn.

A "little lottery" was organized immediately. The numbers were inserted in capsules, drawn and given order numbers running from 8,995 to 9,002 inclusive. Then another discovery was made. Two of the numbers in the supplemental lottery—1,033 and 6,771—had actually been drawn earlier, it was ascertained. So they were canceled out of the little lottery and reverted to their previous place in the draw.

Later in the day, Clarence A. Dykstra, the director of selective service, said he had been informed that on the basis of these developments, a Detroit youth who held serial number 158, the first drawn, was contemplating court proceeding to contest the legality of the drawing. It was assumed, altho not known definitely, Dykstra said, that the youth lacked any ground for deferment, such as physical disabilities or family dependents.

Insists It Was Fair.

Dykstra was emphatic in defending the fairness and accuracy of the lottery.

"After all," he said, "this was a lottery and even the position of the last six numbers was as much pure chance as any of the others."

The next process in the operation of the draft was the accurate checking and printing of a master list of the "order numbers" determined by the lottery. The completed master list will be dispatched as soon as possible to all local draft boards. It consists of the serial numbers and the order in which those numbers were drawn.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE- 1940
CONSCRIPTION

THAT WAGNER AMENDMENT

Negroes have such a hard time getting even the smallest measure of justice and fairplay that they are wont to become unduly enthusiastic about even the most minor gains.

A case in point is the amendment to the Selective Service Bill offered by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, New Deal wheel horse, and adopted by the Senate after acrimonious debate in which the usual red herring of social equality was drawn across the trail by such unworthies as Connally of Texas, Hill of Alabama and Overton and Ellender of Louisiana.

This amendment, adopted by a vote of 53 to 21, provides that

> any person between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five regardless of race or color shall be afforded an opportunity to voluntarily enlist and be inducted into the land or naval forces (including aviation units) of the United States for the training and service prescribed in sub-section (B), IF HE IS ACCEPTABLE TO THE LAND OR NAVAL FORCES FOR SUCH TRAINING AND SERVICE.

We submit that this amendment over which some naive Negroes are unduly enthusiastic means next to nothing, and the alacrity with which the Senate passed it indicates that the Senators know it.

IN THE OLD TRADITION

The amendment, indeed, merely follows the old tradition, for what it provides has ALWAYS been provided; and consequently it is just a joker in the bill designed to appease Negroes and prevent them from "annoying" Washington with more appeals for a square deal.

Persons between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five have ALWAYS been able to voluntarily enlist, regardless of color, in the army and navy, "IF ACCEPTABLE TO THE LAND AND NAVAL FORCES FOR SUCH TRAINING AND SERVICE."

The point is that persons of color have NOT been acceptable for training and service in the more skilled services such as the signal corps, engineer corps, field artillery, coast artillery, tank corps, chemical warfare service and air corps, nor in any naval service except the mess department, because of the race prejudice of the army-navy officer clique.

This "amendment" still leaves the decision up to the same old clique, and IT DOES NOT APPLY TO THOSE NEGROES WHO ARE CONSCRIPTED, since it specifically applies to those who VOLUNTARILY ENLIST.

Because the conscription act calls all men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one, the amendment then applies chiefly to those between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one and the ages of thirty-one and thirty-five. Few will enlist before or after being conscripted.

In the debate Senator Wagner said, "I am only talking about ENLISTMENTS."

At another point in the debate the following exchange took place:

MR ELLENDER. Mr. President, does the Senator from New York feel that there should be mixed units in the Army?

MR. WAGNER. No.

AMENDMENT A FRAUD

The amendment, then, is obviously a great deal of a fraud, because the contention of military officials and Southern Senators has been that Negroes have been excluded from certain services because there were no Negro units in those services.

Thus, the discrimination will always exist as long as the military authorities refrain from establishing Negro units in those services; and both the military authorities and the Senate agree that there shall be no integration, NO MIXED UNITS, no "social equality," as Senator Connally and other Southern solons insisted there must not be.

Without mixed units, Negroes must wait until the Army and Navy authorities get ready to establish segregated units before they may serve in the branches which they clamor to enter.

As Administration spokesman and as a supposed friend of the Negro, Senator Wagner's arguments were extremely weak and lacked basic information or honest intention, or both, as in the anti-lynching debates.

It was Senators like Barbour, Schwartz and Vandenberg who discussed the issue with the most intelligence and knowledge.

90,000 DRAFTEES—WHAT OF THEM?

As passed by the Senate, the Selective Service Bill calls for a maximum of 900,000 men to be selected yearly for service, and around 90,000 of them will be Negroes IF the act is fairly administered and no effort made to select 900,000 white men and few or no Negroes.

There is nothing whatever in the bill as it now stands to guarantee that Negro draftees will be assigned to ALL military and naval services, even assuming that a sufficient number is called to warrant the formation of an entire army corps or completely man warships.

Nor is anything said about increasing facilities for the training of Negro commissioned officers to command such units if and when they are formed.

These are matters of extreme importance (1) because every draftee will get $30 or more per month and our young men need jobs worse than white youth, because (2) we want our young men to serve in ALL branches, and (3) because we want a proportionate number of Negro officers, which present facilities do not come anywhere near providing.

GET TO WORK ON THE HOUSE

The Selective Service Bill has passed the Senate, but it has NOT passed the House of Representatives, yet.

Every interested Negro organization, institution and individual must write to respective Congressmen insisting that they offer or support amendments to the bill which will (a) specifically state that at least one army corps be composed of Negroes and embrace all arms of the service; (b) that Negroes called for naval service be permitted to serve in ALL naval departments; (c) that no draftees be rejected solely because of race or color; (d) that the President be empowered to select at least 100 Negro applicants annually for the U. S. Military Academy and at least 25 Negro applicants annually for the U. S. Naval Academy; that (e) a Negro assistant to the director of selective service be appointed at an annual salary of $5,000; that (f) Negro assistants to the Secretaries of War and Navy be appointed at salaries of $5,000 annually to look after the interests of Negro conscripts and to insure the equitable administration of the Selective Service Act.

We must act AT ONCE because the House will vote on the Bill this week!

SPANISH PAPER RAPS DRAFT OF NEGROES IN U. S.

SEP 19 1940

MADRID, Sept. 18 (AP).—The evening newspaper Informaciones sarcastically assailed the United States today for what it described as "ordering Negroes to be the first to enter the future army."

This, it said, was undoubtedly done so "no one will doubt that all citizens of the union are equal before the law, with no exceptions, except race, money, influence and ability to evade the law."

[The White House on Monday said that, on a basis of proportion to population, 36,000 of the first 400,000 men drafted under the conscription bill will be Negroes.]

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Aid to 5th Columnists

SEP 17 1940

America addresses herself to the task of national defense. The plea for national unity falls eloquently from the lips of the President. Men of all ranks take up the cry. The psychology of a unified nation is expected to have its influence upon Herr Hitler. So Congress enacts conscription and removes the bars of race prejudice which have restricted the services of the colored soldier. Throughout the nation local government is perfecting the details of the machinery which will make the military draft effective.

Daily papers announced Sunday the procedure for registration in the District with the statement that approval by the commissioners was expected at their meeting, Tuesday.

Based on an outline prepared by the Army, the selective service plan for the District was prepared by Brig. Gen. Albert L. Cox, commanding general of the District National Guard; Col. C. A. Drake, adjutant general, District National Guard, and Maj. Snow.

The plan would establish nineteen registration areas with two draft centers in each: one for white registrants and one for colored. The proposal strikes a violently discordant note for a nation which wishes to present a united front to the European dictators. It even appears that the three gentlemen have taken a few leaves on racial hatred and intolerance from Hitler's notebook. Certainly their ears have not been attuned to the plea for national unity. Maybe they doubt the wisdom or strategy of such unity. Their vivid imagination may create the figment of Hitler staying an attack or engagement until he can determine the complexion of those upon whom he is to make war. Or perhaps they foresee German troops delaying battle as they choose carefully between the ammunition designed for use against white Americans or that intended for colored Americans. The proposed plan for the District draft machine is just about as logical.

In modern mechanized warfare which permits the invaders to drop troops behind the lines from parachutes, national unity is as essential to the program of national defense as men and the implements of war.

The commissioners did not approve the registration plan on Tuesday as an announcement predicted. They will do well to ponder the protests which have been filed.

Brigadier General Albert L. Cox may not be cognizant of the danger of his plan, but the Fifth Columnists may see in it a rally point for spreading their influence if not for swelling their ranks.

Roundup

CONSCRIPTION: "Negroes cannot expect any fair human treatment" under the Burke-Wadsworth bill, declares the Brooklyn, N. Y., Council of the National Negro Congress. Passage of the bill would aggravate lynching, poll tax discrimination, and other problems especially affecting Negroes. Besides the Army and Navy departments, by their Jim Crow policies, "have already demonstrated for what they think Negro Americans are suited." . . . A delegation of one hundred lawyers from all over the nation has handed Senator Wheeler of Montana a brief proving that the Burke-Wadsworth bill is unconstitutional: the US Constitution does not give Congress power to conscript manpower in time of peace. The brief was prepared under the auspices of the Lawyers Committee to Keep the United States Out of War.

INVESTIGATION WANTED: Rep. John Coffee of Washington—and a lot of other people—want to know just who put pressure on the Department of Justice to drop an anti-trust suit against big oil companies for the sake of "defense." Mr. Coffee is calling for a congressional inquiry. "I fail to see anything in national defense," he says, "which would seem to necessitate or require the dropping of civil actions against the oil monopoly or any other industrial monopoly."

LABOR: Increasing speedup in Buick results in protest meetings by the United Automobile Workers, whose members are told by plant foremen that it is their "patriotic duty" to work harder. Buick is part of Knudsen's General Motors. . . . The Wright Aeronautical Corp., battening on government orders for planes, underpays its employees, works them overtime, and fingerprints and photographs them. . . . Strike: twelve thousand members of District Council No. 9, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers (AFL) have tied up the painting and decorating industry of Manhattan.

STRANGE IDEAS OF "DEMOCRACY": Beware a Council of National Defense that comes bearing "propaganda for democracy." This fine "educational campaign" by the council has the eager cooperation of J. Edgar Hoover and his FBI. Do we need to define the "democracy" or the kind of "education" the council has in mind? Remember George Creel?

Bronx, and Richmond borougns because employers refused to discuss union demands for better pay, lower hours. The strike is spreading, with the participation of allied unions and union locals in other states where New York contractors have jobs. . . . David Lasser, who deserted and then betrayed the Workers Alliance which he had headed, gets a caress from FDR for forming a "100 percent American" unemployed group out of a handful of Lasser followers. The President's letter to Lasser may turn out to be a kiss of death, so frankly does it welcome the new groups as part of the administration's war machine.

CHINA: The Eighth Route Army made a sudden and dramatic appearance, cutting the railroad to Peiping and, it is reported, nearing the very gate of the capital of Manchukuo.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
October 6, 1940

Rivers Makes 'Registration Day' a Holiday

October 16 Proclaimed State-Wide Occasion for Draft Sign-Up.

Governor Rivers yesterday proclaimed Wednesday, October 16, as "Registration Day" and an official holiday throughout Georgia to permit young men between the ages of 21 and 36 to register for compulsory military training.

School houses were designated as registration places and the chief executive called upon school teachers in the cities, towns and school districts of the various counties to serve as registration boards. The teachers will report to their respective schools at 7 o'clock on the day of registration. The superintendent or principal of each school will act as chief registrar.

The Governor also appointed the county school superintendents as managers of the county registration boards and ordered that they "do and perform all acts and services necessary to accomplish effective and complete registration."

Co-operation Urged.

The chief executive asked that city, county and state officials and members of patriotic organizations assist the boards in facilitating the registration.

He further urged employers and government agencies of all kinds to give their employes sufficient time off in which to register. He empasized that every male person who is over 21 or under 36 years of age should appear before the registration board promptly on October 16 so that the work might be completed without undue delay.

Meanwhile, M. E. Thompson, assistant state superintendent of schools, said county superintendents were arranging to keep open as many schools as necessary on the day of registration, and John Wesley Dobbs, vice chairman of the State Central Planning Commission for Negroes, proposed Negro representatives on all draft boards.

Opportunity for Negro.

"We feel that in the selection of our people who are to train for front line defense, Negroes themselves should be given full opportunity to serve on all boards where Negroes are concerned," Dobbs said.

He estimated that about 36,000 Negroes, or about 9 per cent of the conscriptees, would be drafted and pointed out that Georgia has one of the largest Negro populations in the nation.

DISTRICT ASSOCIATION CHANGES RALLY DATE

Ralph L. Ramsey, secretary of the Georgia District Association, announced yesterday the draft had forced a change in plans for the third district convention at Americus.

The convention, originally scheduled for October 16, day for registration under the conscription measure, will be held October 17 instead, at the Georgia Southwestern College.

Ramsey said superintendents were urged to co-operate by giving teachers a holiday to permit them to attend the district convention. Dates of the second district meeting, October 14, at Albany, and the fourth, October 18, at LaGrange, were unchanged.

Albany Decatur, Ala. Daily
September 16, 1940

NEGROES WILL BE CALLED TO COLORS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—(AP)—The White House announced today that 36,000 of the first 400,000 men drafted for military service would be negroes.

A statement issued by Stephen Early, press secretary, said also that the Civil Aeronautics Authority, in cooperation with the army, was making "a start in the development of colored personnel for the aviation service."

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE- 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Set October Sixteenth For Registration In The National Defense Program

Status Of Negroes Is Clarified For Enlistment

The Pittsburgh Courier

BY AL WHITE

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Status of the Negro in the present national emergency was clarified here on Monday when Stephen Early, secretary to the President, issued the following statement:

"With the enactment of the Selective service act the war department plans to organize several new colored regiments for the army and to expand existing organizations to full war strength. The expansion will affect both combat and service organizations of the regular army and the national guard, such as infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers and quartermasters corps.

"Colored citizens constitute approximately nine percent of the total population of the United States and the men selected for military service will be in about the same ratio. Of the first increment of 400,000 men to be called into the service about 36,000 will be colored.

"Until recently the following were the colored organizations in the regular army.

"24th Infantry, Fort Benning, Ga.
25th Infantry, Fort Huachua, Ariz.
9th Cavalry, Fort Riley, Kans.
10th Cavalry, Fort Leavenworth Kans
10th Cavalry, Fort Myer, Va.
10th Cavalry, West Point, N. Y.
School Detachment, Army War College, Washington, D. C.
School Detachment, Fort Belvoir, Va
48th Quartermaster Regiment, Fort Brag, N. C.
48th Quartermaster Regiment, Fort Benning, Ga.

SEP 27 1940

48th Quartermaster Regiment, Fort Knox, Ky.
48th Quartermaster Regiment, Fort Sheridan, Ill.
47th Quartermaster Regiment, Fort Lewis, Wash.
47th Quartermaster Regiment, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

"Recently the following new colored combat units were organized in the regular army:

349th Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla
76th Antiaircraft Batallion, Fort Bragg, N. C.
77th Antiaircraft Battalion, Fort Bragg, N. C.
Both 76th and 77th to be expanded into full regiments.)
41st Engineers, Fort Bragg, N. C.
12 Truck Companies at various stations.
1 Chemical Company, Fort Eustis, Va.

"As soon as the first selected men are brought into the service, it is planned to expand all these units to full war strength.

To Be Called

"The following colored national guard organizations will soon be called into federal service for one year's active duty training, and recruited to full war strength.

369th Coast Artillery (antiaircraft) New York.
184th Field Artillery, Illinois.
372nd Infantry, District of Columbia, Marvland, New Jersey, Ohio and Mass.

"The Civil Aeronautics authority, in cooperation with the army, is making a start in the development of colored personnel for the aviation service. Pilots, mechanics and other specialists must first be trained as a nucleus for the formation of colored aviation units.

Released late Monday afternoon, the statement fully clarified the position of the Negro in the new military service the country is planning and the present alignment has the approval of both the Secretary of War Stimson and the chief of staff, General Marshall.

Set Registration Day

October 16 has been set as the day for the general registration for the new selective service and it is expected that the new recruits will be sent to camp as soon as possible after the selections have been made.

Camp Dix in New Jersey and the old camp at Yephank, Long Island, it is reported, are being readied to take care of the newcomers.

Local officers of the Reserve corps have been asked just how soon they could report for duty and whether or not they would prefer being placed temporarily on the deferred list.

Rumors are thick in the city that the local national guard will be called out in October to go to camp—however, it is believed that November will see the general massing of the Negro national guard units in the designated places, none of which is yet certain.

In the National Defense program Negroes are to be given every possi- Robert Weaver, who has been in constant conferences with the authorities concerning the treatment of the Negro. Several interesting features have been worked out whereby the Negro is to receive the same treatment as the whites involved in the same program.

Roosevelt Calls Conference !

The Union Cincinnati O Ohio

HILL, RANDOLPH, AND WHITE PRESENT !

OCT 3 1940

Washington, D. C.—A brief conference was held here Friday morning, September 27, in the White House at the invitation of President Franklin D. Roosevelt at which the position of the Negro in the armed forces of the nation and the employment of colored workers in industrial plants engaged in filling huge defense orders were topics under discussion.

Those present were the President, Colonel Frank Knox, secretary of the Navy; Assistant Secretary of War Patterson; T. Arnold Hill, formerly of the National Urban League and now an NYA official; A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; and Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Albany Decatur Ala Daily
October 5, 1940

NEGROES ASK SPOT IN DRAFT SET-UP

ATLANTA, Oct. 5 — Negroes representation on all draft boards where conscription of negroes is involved was proposed today by John Wesley Dobbs, vice chairman of the state central planning commission for negroes, and grand master of the Prince Hall Masons of Georgia.

Urge Southern Health Officers to Train Negroes

Chicago Defender Chicago Ill

OCT 1 3 1940

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—(ANP)—Medical circles are watching with interest, developments in public health in the southern states, hopeful that additional barriers may be broken down as a result of a resolution fostered by Dr. M. O. Bousfield of Chicago at a recent meeting held here. Dr. Bousfield was one of the invited guests at the meeting of State and Territorial Health Officers which convened at the U. S. Public Health Building.

When the subject of national defense was broached, Director Baker of Alabama introduced a resolution suggested by Dr. Bousfield, urging southern state health officers to provide ways and means of training additional Negro doctors within their states in public health. The resolution carried. Dr. Thomas Parran, U. S. Surgeon General, presided at the meeting.

LUDLOW OFFERS AMENDMENT TO CURB JIM CROW

OCT 6 1940

Youth in Defense Plan to Benefit

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—(ANP)—Last week in the house of representatives, Louis Ludlow of Indiana took the floor to offer an amendment proposed and initiated by the Federal Security Agency, with the approval of the Council of National Defense and of the Budget bureau, particularly interesting to Negro youths with regard to the proposed training program.

Chicago Bee

"No trainee under the foregoing appropriations shall be discriminated against because of sex, race, or color and where separate schools are required by law for separate population groups, to the extent needed for trainees of each such group, equitable provisions shall be made for facilities and training of like quality," his amendment reads.

In defending his amendment, Mr. Ludlow said: "If this provision is not inserted in the present law you will have one provision with reference to the draftees under the conscription law and a lack of the same provision under this act.

FSA Supports Amendment

"I think the proposed amendment speaks for itself. As I say, it has the backing of the Federal Security administration, and it also has the support and approval of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, which finds it to be in harmony with its labor policy; and of the Budget bureau, which finds it to be in harmony with the program of the President. It injects no new policies into the administration of our laws but merely makes this act in respect of training conform to the policy already determined upon by Congress in respect to conscriptees under the new Conscription act. I respectfully ask the committee to adopt the amendment.

"I am happy to offer this amendment because it offers to the colored people of our country an assurance that there will be no discrimination against them in training for national defense. In every war, in which our country has engaged, Negroes have responded to the call of our country and have demonstrated their loyalty and devotion in every way. Now that our beloved country is face to face with another emergency, they are manifesting the same spirit of patriotism that has guided them in former crises of our national history and the amendment I have offered would remove racial barriers and guarantee their right to serve."

Chicago Defender

Anderson, S. C., Independent-Trib.
September 17, 1940

250,000 MUST BE REGISTERED

Schools Be Used; No Politics, Says Governor Maybank

COLUMBIA, Sept. 16—(AP)—Registration of an estimated 250,000 South Carolinians under the peace time draft bill signed today by President Roosevelt will be held in the various school houses in this state, with school teachers being asked to help the registrants fill out a rather "detailed questionaire" Gov. Burnet Maybank announced tonight.

Gov. Maybank, returning tonight after a week-end at Flat Rock, N. C., announced at the executive mansion plans for this state's handling the registration and drafting for army training eligible men between the ages of 21 and 35.

"It will be a tremendous job," the governor said. "I want it done right, without any politics and without any nonsense, to the best interest of the two million people in South Carolina."

Registration day will be a state holiday, he said.

He said he was calling on South Carolina's 15,000 school teachers to give aid in filling out the blanks, saying, "this is a national emergency, the teachers are patriotic and they have the ability to aid in filling out the blanks."

He termed the questionaires "complicated and lengthy."

With regard to registration boards, the governor said, there will be 83 in South Carolina. Some counties, he said, will have but one, many will have more than one, population being the ruling factor.

"For instance," he added, "in Aiken County there will be two registration districts; in Anderson, three; in Spartanburg, Five; in Greenville, four; in Darlington, two, Orangeburg, three.

Of those South Carolinians called upon to register, the governor estimated 140,000 will be white men, and 110,000 Negroes.

Each registration board will be composed of three members and a medical examiner. Announcement of three board members will be made Thursday.

Contracts for the printing of the registration cards and the questionaires have already been awarded, Gov. Maybank said.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
September 29, 1940

TEACHERS IN GEORGIA SERVE AS REGISTRARS

ATLANTA, Sept. 28 (AP).—eGorgia's 5,000 white and Negro schools are to be used Oct, 16 as registration places for an estimated 500,000 men eligible for the army's selective service draft.

Gov. E. D. Rivers, announcing abandonment of previous tentative plans for using polling places and election officials, called upon the state's 23,000 schoolteachers to conduct registration Oct. 16 of those men between the ages of 21 and 35 who come under the provisions of the draft law.

The governor said, however, that he had not appointed the local draft board for Georgia and did not expect to do so for ten days or two weeks.

Under the new plan for registration, Adjt.-Gen. John E. Stoddard explained that each person would go to his district school to file his name and other information required by the government. The teachers, however, would in no way handle duties assigned the regular draft boards.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
September 29, 1940

Registration In State To Be Held in Schools

Rivers Calls on Georgia's 23,000 Teachers To Aid Draft Work.

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Governor Rivers previously proclaimed a state-wide holiday for October 16, and school officials said this would extend to students, thus leaving the schools and teachers free to handle registrations.

The new plan would speed registrations nearly three-fold. There are approximately 3,000 schools for whites and 2,000 for Negroes, while election precincts number only 1,720.

In a letter to school superintendents, the Governor said:

"The President has set aside October 16 for registration day, launching the selective service part of the national defense program. He is calling upon the Governors and the people of the various states to carry out the complete registration of all male citizens between the ages of 21 and 35 on that date.

"This involves making accessible to the estimated half-million men in Georgia between these ages adequate facilities so that all may register on that date.

"We have decided that the school houses and school teachers offer the most convenient and satisfactory facilities for handling this work.

"In order to acquaint you with the details of handling this registration in this manner, and to enable you to co-operate with the government and the President in this defense program, we request that you come to Atlanta on Thursday afternoon, October 3, at 5 p. m. (Atlanta time) for a meeting in the hall of the house of representatives at the state capitol."

Besides the Governor, the letter was signed by M. D. Collins, state school superintendent; L. D. Haskew, president of the Georgia Association of School Administrators, and John I. Allman, president of the Georgia Education Association.

Meanwhile, the state military department announced that bids will be opened Monday for the printing of 700,000 draft registration blanks; 700,000 registration certificates; 50,000 registrar lists; 8,000 registration placards and 600,000 eight-page information booklets.

Registration Day

OCT 1 3 1940

NEXT Wednesday millions of men between the ages of 21 and 35 will go to the 125,000 places of registration and leave their names for the purpose of being called to train in preparation for the defense of our country and the principles for which it stands. In this unprecedented peace-time draft every home will feel its effects. Those homes that have no men within the age limits will have relatives and loved ones who will register.

Besides registration and the subsequent call for training there will be other burdens to be borne by every citizen in the form of high taxes.

Chicago Bee

Negroes are glad to throw their lot in with the rest of the nation's citizenry in preventing the spread of totalitarianism and in attempting to make democracy work in the United States. But we would like to feel that if and when we fight we will be the beneficiaries of whatever fruits may be derived for this nation. We would like to feel that when our men are called to the colors they will be treated with the respect consistent with their status. We would like to feel that in promotions our soldiers will not be overlooked.

We should like to know that there will be no racial group that will be confined to the labor battalions or which otherwise will be systematically discriminated against in any respect. We should like to feel that of the 160,000 pilots that are to be trained at the Flying school during the next year in Kelly Field, Texas, that a certain number will be colored. We should like to be assured that Negro sailors will not be confined to menial tasks in the Navy and that they will have the same chance for promotion as any other person.

Chicago Defender

In other words, since the Negroes are going to fight for democracy, it is fitting and proper that they be given a bit of that democracy while they are in the process of making preparation for fighting for it.

The spirit that has been manifested by various Congressmen indicates that the Negro draftees will be accorded the same treatment as conscripts of other races. The Congress has even made laws to prevent discrimination in the training of soldiers. We only hope that those laws will be strictly enforced.

We are encouraged by the fact that one of the six men appointed to advise and assist in the coordination of plans for the drafting of manpower under the Selective Training Act is Dr. Channing H. Tobias. The fact that a Negro is on the six-man committee assures us that colored draftees will have a voice to represent them and see that they are given fair treatment in training for the nation's defense.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE - 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Just How Courageous Is Mr. Roosevelt?

Will He Defy Intolerance Abroad— and Condone Intolerance at Home?

DEAR MR. ROOSEVELT:

In the interest of national defense, you, in one bold stroke, acquired possession of certain island bases in the Atlantic, treading dangerously along the precipice of American neutrality, in the precedent-breaking exchange of over-age destroyers to a belligerent nation and almost in defiance of the Congress to whom you presented your action as a fait accompli.

We admire you for your courage and commend you for both your foresight and ability to drive a good bargain.

For failure to consult the Congress of the United States, we praise instead of censure you because we as a race have learned the futility of attempting to get things done in a deliberative body composed of small men whose emotions, sectional hatreds, and personal political fortunes have long proved stumbling blocks in our march toward true democracy. We need not cite the antilynch bill as a horrible example.

One wit has aptly said that Hitler need spend no money maintaining spies in America to know about our defense preparations; he need only to subscribe to the Congressional Record which records the ignorant mouthings of peanut politicians.

Acquiring naval and air bases was a master stroke, and in so doing you proved your fitness as President of the United States to be commander-in-chief of the armed forces of our nation.

But you have gone only half way. The inhabitants of most of the islands having these bases are black people. Upon their co-operation and goodwill depends the success or failure of those bases as real ramparts.

Their ill will can easily turn them into breeding nests for fifth columnists and saboteurs, which as defense media will render them worse than useless.

A lily-white navy and air force, which tells those people in effect that a black skin is not good enough to serve in the defense of this nation, is a poor propagandizing agency to win their loyalty and support which we so vitally need.

We now dare you to again defy tradition and with another bold stroke wipe out once and for all the barriers which prevent colored men and boys from enlisting in all branches of the armed forces of this nation.

To do less than that would indicate that, while you have the courage to defy the intolerance of nazism abroad, you lack the courage to defy the intolerance of crackerism at home.

In preparing for the total defense of this nation, physical rearmament is only half of the battle. There must be moral rearmament as well. And moral rearmament can never be accomplished as long as a portion of the citizenry are denied the right to participate in that defense because of accident of birth. We dare you, Mr. Roosevelt, to make yourself the President of all the people.

AMONG THE FOES OF CONSCRIPTION

IN THE CURRENT issue of the pictorial magazine "Friday," Paul Robeson has an interesting article headed by the provocative question, "In What Direction Are We Going?" Mr. Robeson points out that we are in danger of losing many of the civil rights we now enjoy should the Conscription Bill become a law, and points out in no uncertain terms that he is opposed to this law.

Mr. Robeson is unquestionably a great singer actor and a "liberal" in his political views but this does not make him an expert on all questions. Most of the opposition to universal military training in this country comes from the so-called "liberal" element. They make the mistake of failing to give the public a counter suggestion as to how we can attain adequate military defense.

There can be no question but that the threat of war is ever present so long as the dictators continue to triumph, and that this country is not prepared for war. A campaign for voluntary enlistment in the Army and Navy has been going forward for some months now but at the present rate of enrollment it would take five years to bring the Army up to maximum strength. Since military life is not attractive enough to attract enough young men by the voluntary method, the only alternative, it seems to us, is through compulsory miltary training.

If the "liberals" have a better method to achieve adequate national defense, let them present it.

Draft Is for War, Not Defense--Marcantonio Hits Destroyer Deal

Paul Robeson Leads Peace Delegation to House As New York Laborite Blasts Burke-Wadsworth Conscription Bill

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—Rep. Vito Marcantonio of New York told the House this afternoon that the millions of young men conscripted under the Burke-Wadsworth bill "will be used not for defense but for participation in an imperialist war."

Marcantonio's hard-hitting attack on the real purpose behind the bill was greeted with repeated outbursts of applause from House opponents of the measure and from hundreds of members of the Emergency Peace Mobilization's mass anti-conscription lobby in the galleries.

The fighting New York Laborite followed Rep. James W. Wadsworth, R., of New York, to the well of the House, and his answer to the leader of the conscription forces marked on the most dramatic moments in the entire debate which approached its conclusion tonight.

After a few more speeches late this evening, Democratic and Republican leaders are prepared to shut off general debate, begin discussion of amendments, and press for passage on Friday.

On the other side of the fence, opponents of the bill girded for a final, determined effort to halt the bi-partisan steam roller behind the fascist measure.

ROBESON HEADS DELEGATION

Paul Robeson, noted Negro singer, led a delegation from the 2,000 anti-conscription lobbyists to the White House to protest against the Burke-Wadsworth bill.

On behalf of the Peace Mobilization, Robeson presented Marvin McIntyre, Presidential secretary with the following statement:

"We have come from the American Peace Mobilization in Chicago where 5,400 accredited representatives of approximately 12,000,000 American citizens, from every state in the union, gather to urge the defeat of the conscription bill, and to urge non-intervention in the present European conflict.

"The delegation, speaking for labor, farm, professional, church, and youth organizations records itself as being unalterably opposed to war, and dedicates itself to fighting the steps leading to war.

"We know that the consequences of conscription will be such as to be thoroughly detrimental to the working people of this country, and will have the effect of lowering their living standards in addition to the disintegration of their families and the disruption which will inevitably result in their lives.

"We believe that the way to defend our country is not the way of conscription and war. We believe that our best defense is to end unemployment, to give jobs to youth, security to old age, to maintain the right of all our people to organize and to speak out on matters that concern them.

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"We are not moved by the hysteria that has been manufactured in Congress and in the press, because we know that hysteria has been manufactured for a skillfully planned purpose — the purpose of destroying our liberties and all the fruits of our struggle for a decent life for ourselves and our families.

"We urge, you, Mr. President, to listen to the voice of the American people raised in unanimous opposition to this un-American measure. We urge you to take count of the millions who want no war nor any part of war.

"We remind you that the people are united against this bill. We have come a long way to give you this message. We have a long way to go back. We have many millions of people to report to on the results of our coming here. They will know your answer and the answer of their elected representatives in Congress in the vote and in the disposition of this bill."

Throughout the day, Peace Mobilization delegates from every section of the country thronged the galleries to watch the debate which for the most part desultory and poorly attended.

MASS MEETING

The peace lobbyists stood in the corridors of the Capitol and called Congressmen off the floor and warned that a vote for the Burke bill meant defeat at the polls. They also visited many Congressmen in their offices.

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"That makes for war and none of these acts, I submit, were done for the defense of our shores or for the defense of the best interests of the American people. They were done so only to continue the movement in the direction of war."

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"Let us be honest with ourselves," he continued. "There is not a person in this House who does not know deep down in his own heart that you cannot have a war budget which in less than two years will amount to $19,000,000,000, and keep out of war.

"You cannot have besides that war budget an army based on conscription and still keep out of war. What are we arming for? Does any man seriously believe that we are arming for defense against invasion?

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"You are not fooling the American people. The man out on the farm, out in the street, and on the side-walks of New York, knows that you are arming for a repetition of 1917."

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"American boys are ready to fight for America," he said, "but American boys do not want any part of any imperialist war. The memory of 1917 is still too vivid in the minds of the American people, hence, draft, compulsion, conscription."

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NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFESNE, 1940
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Governor Phillips Has Not Answered

OCT 12 1940

Last Saturday this writer wrote Governor Phillips a letter dealing with vital problems connected with the selective draft law. The letter asked for an immediate answer because an emergency existed. We had not planned to make this letter public because we considered the content of our communication and the presentation of our subject would be sufficient to cause Governor Phillips to grant the suggested conference.

Black Dispatch

We are printing in this column the letter so that the Negro citizens of Oklahoma may know of our stewardship. The morning papers are full of news stories telling that all arrangements have been made for the draft. Two of the members of the committee named by the Oklahoma City Negro Chamber of Commerce are members of James Europe Post American Legion. It might be interesting to our readers to know that the Negro Legion members had not up to last night been given any consideration by authority either gubernatorial or otherwise.

The Black Dispatch believes that proper application of the democratic process would suggest conference in moments of peril. We do not know the reason why Governor Phillips has not permitted Negroes to confer with him regarding the draft and we are hoping that he will yet grant such a conference. Read the letter we wrote to Governor Phillips to determine whether Negroes do not have the right to demand the privilege of assisting in formulating the policies and administering draft regulations.

October 5, 1940

Governor Leon C. Phllips,
State Capitol Building,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Oklahoma City Okla.

Esteemed Sir:

I am writing you this letter because of serious issues projecting out of the conscription of thousands of youth in this state and the relationship Negro youth sustain to the regimentation of such a large number of citizens.

My experience in the last war, as a member of the Oklahoma County Council of Defense and a newspaper man, causes me to know that in the selection of precinct draft officials and in the naming of local and state draft boards which will formulate and administer the policies of the selective service Negroes should be included.

In the first draft here in Oklahoma City twenty years ago, Negroes were not permitted to register the draftees. I personally walked the streets for days following my elevation to the Council of Defense hunting Negroes technically recorded as evading miiltary service, when as a matter of fact some careless white registrar had failed to properly and accurately record the name and address of the draftee.

In the second draft, following insistent protest, Negroes were allowed to register Negroes. Resulting from this arrangement the records, if still extant, will show that at the fire station on Walnut a record was made by Negro registrars which merited and secured the written commendation of the draft board.

I want to commend you for the arrangement whereby election officials will be charged with the responsibility of registering, but in many sections of Oklahoma Negroes do not serve on electon boards in any capacity.

This makes it imperative that Negroes be given appointment on local and state boards boards formulating the policies to be followed.

Let me give you a case which aptly illustrates what happened before Negroes were named to the County Council of Defense in Oklahoma County during the first World War.

Then as now, Oklahoma City was selected a central point through which the conscripts passed on their way to camp. Right here in Oklahoma City, although we had at that time three excellent Negro cafes on California Street superior in appointment to a Greek restaurant operated in the same block, the draft officials designated the Greek cafe as the place where Negroes, leaving their homes perhaps never to return, were forced to eat in the rear of the cafe and on the ground. This happened in Oklahoma City during the last draft.

At Chickasha, Negro draftees brought up from Camp Travis and detrained there for hospitalization were placed in an out-house and given outrageous treatment until I, phoned the War Department in Washington and had these helpless Negro youths taken to Fort Sill for treatment.

At the present time, Negroes who volunteer to serve in the army are forced by a contract military officials have with the Capitol Cafe, 525 North Broadway, Oklahoma City, to go to the back door and eat in the kitehen of that establishment. This ought not to be. There are at least a half dozen first class Negro cafes in Oklahoma City where these Negro youths, preparing to fight for this country, can be given proper treatment and made to feel welcome. Just last night I was advised by a very responsible citizen that a Negro volunteer, not knowing the rules at this cafe entered the front door. My informant says this Negro volunteer was greeted with this salutation: "Take off your hat nigger and go around to the rear!"

All of this insult and injury to patriotic black men can be obviated and done away with if you will place the responsibility for handling this type of problem in the hands of Negroes in various sections of the state and especially in Oklahoma City, if this is to be the central point from which the draftees will entrain.

I might go on to recite a score of unfortunate incidents which could not have happened had Negroes occupied positions on the administrative and policy making draft boards.

One of the serious handicaps that will develop by reason of the selective draft, unless careful consideration is given to same, will be the disruption of Negro business. During the last draft I was personally classified as C-D and the draft board wrote a letter stating that my business was essential to the intelligence agencies of the Government and that I would not be called.

But that same draft board took from my establishment a skilled employee whom I could not replace. It was Shakespeare who said "You take my house when you do take the prop that doth sustain my house".

Because of the few technical schools training Negro youth, most Negro businesses have had to use their establishments as kindergartens for those who work for them. When they are gone the business is gone. Great care should be taken not to disrupt Negro life in this way during a period of national and world wide depression.

I suggest that a conference be called by you of prominent Negroes from over the state so that you may have a cross section of their reaction to what I have said. I think much illumination can be given to the subject in this manner. In such a conference orientation could be given to the type of participation adequate to serve the need and such a committee might indicate the person or persons who would be charged with this grave responsibility.

In a meeting last Thursday evening the Oklahoma City Negro Chamber of Commerce appointed me the chairman of a committee to inquire into this matter and present you the viewpoint expressed in this letter. The other members of the committee are: Attorney H. McKinley Rowan, Conrad Caldwell and George R. Ragland. It is our opinion that if you agree to hear expressions from Negroes over the state and would indicate your desire immediately upon receipt of this letter we could have them in Oklahoma City by Monday to present our views prior to the final instructions you will give to your draft co-ordinator, Mr. Don Welch.

Now is the time when in my judgement there should be an even and exact spread of the democratic process. To follow such a plan as I propose would cause the black boys conscripted for army service to know that some of their friends and relatives back home were helping to make the rules and regulations governing their lives, liberty and happiness. It is right and just and I think you as the governor of this state ought to give Negroes representation in fixing the policies and admnistering the selective draft.

Trusting that the suggestions herein made will meet with your approval and that you will see fit to call this conference prior to your final instructions to Mr. Welch, I remain.

Very truly yours,
Roscoe Dunjee, editor,
BLACK DISPATCH.

OCT 4 1940

GOING EASY ON HUSBANDS

According to The Washington Post selective service officials in Washington believe the provisions of the conscription act dealing with deferment of men with dependents are "entirely too strict" and predict that hardships wrought by it will bring a public demand for a change.

Lieut. Col. Victor J. O'Kelliher, member of the draft committee and its legal chief, says that to alleviate the situation as far as possible, conscription regulations soon to be issued will "strain the dependency clause as far as possible without going contrary to the law" and that local boards will be urged to be as liberal as they can in deterring married men.

Advertiser

The law defines a dependent as "only an individual (1) who is dependent in fact on such person for support in a reasonable manner, and (2) whose support in such a manner depends on income earned by such person in a business, occupation or employment."

Montgomery

Col. O'Kelliher says that a rigid interpretation of the law by local boards might result in the drafting of men whose wives or children are partially but not entirely dependent upon them. Such action in peacetime with the large pool of men available would work unnecessary hardships, the draft committee feels.

Alabama

Local boards should and no doubt will be sensible when they come to consider these matters. It is not necessary to clutter the armed services with men who have dependents. For the present our quotas can be filled with young men without dependents. To be sure local boards everywhere must and should be on the alert for young men who are believed to have deliberately married in recent months in the hope that "family responsibilities" might enable them to dodge the draft. No draft-dodger should be permitted to hide behind a woman's apron! However this problem was handled very well in the first World War. No doubt it will be handled sensibly now.

Get on Your Draft Board

Governor Herbert O'Conor of Maryland and Governor James H. Price of Virginia have indicated that they will name colored persons to registration and draft boards this month.

Governor O'Conor has gone further and given his approval to appointment of colored physicians to examine the new citizens' army.

All these services are voluntary and those who perform them will receive no pay. They are none the less important activities and in every State there should be citizens' committees vigilant to see that the new citizens' army is enrolled and given physical examinations by their own people who know them best.

Once these boards are appointed and functioning, it will be too late. While there is yet time, every colored community should see to it that its citizens are placed on these boards.

It is not enough to write to your Governor. Do this. Send him a list of names of colored citizens qualified for this service and, if necessary, send a delegation to the State House for a personal conference.

President Roosevelt has set the example by naming Dr. Channing H. Tobias, New York senior secretary in charge of colored work, as a member of his six-man advisory committee on selective service.

Individual States should be urged to fall in line, and if the matter is properly presented to them, they will.

N.A.A.C.P. COMMITTEE ASKS COMMISSIONERS FOR NEGRO ON DRAFT BOARD

Promise Is Made to "Do All We Can;" Commander of Argonne Post No. 217, Also Makes Request in Letter

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — (Special) —A promise to "do all we can to comply with your request," was made Thursday morning by the Wyandotte County board of commissioners to a committee representing the Kansas City, Kansas, branch of the N.A.A.C.P. relative to a request that a Negro or Negroes be named to the conscription draft boards which the federal government will authorize to be appointed by the board of county commissioners.

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Bishop C. Arthur Hamlett, of the C.M.E. church, acted as spokesman for the committee. The purpose of the committee, the churchman told the commissioners, was to present a pledge, make a request and seek some information to carry back to the persons whom the committee represented.

The pledge was one of loyalty and allegiance of the Negroes of the community in co-operating with the whites in any program of civic or patriotic improvement in compliance with American principles of democracy.

The request whch he made was that a Negro be named to take in the drafting set-up in accordance with the relative population status of the Negro in Kansas City, Kansas. In concluding his statement to the commissioners Bishop Hamlett asked that they inform him of what consideration the request would be given.

According to Frank A. Holcomb who spoke for the commissioners no instructions had been received by the board relative to the appointment of a draft board. He said, however, that the county commissioners would appoint "at least one" of the several boards to be set up in connection with the national conscription program.

Bishop Hamlett made clear to the board that the N.A.A.C.P. committee did not want to recommend anyone for a position on a draft board, but wanted only to apprise the commissioners of its desires at an early date in order that procrastination and "buck-passing" might be avoided at a later date.

The Rev. James A. Moore, pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist Temple and moderator of the Kaw valley district Baptist association added the request that a Negro medical officer be named to the staff of medical examiners when such a staff is set up.

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Other members of the committee, all of whom were appointed by R. B. Brown, president of the local N. A.A.C.P. branch, were: The Rev. W. D. Wilkins, pastor of the First A.M. E. church; Dr. A. Porter Davis, veteran and reserve medical officer, and Miss Thelma Rea Thurston, of the Kansas side office of The Call.

Members of the board of county commissioners are: Frank R. Brown, Frank A. Holcomb and Walter Price.

The Call — Kansas City

A letter requesting that a Negro be named on the county board to supervise conscription and recommending three veterans as persons eligible for appointment to such a board was received by the board of county commissioners from Mack C. Spears, commander of Argonne post No. 217, of the American Legion.

Virginia Governor Asks Negroes On State Draft Board

OCT 12 1940

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Following the lead of the President in naming a colored man to the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service commission, Gov. Price of Virginia, in a statement issued at Richmond declared:

The Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City, Okla.

"The membership of these boards must be chosen without regard to political, religious or other affiliation of factional group. It is essential to the success of the selective service system that these men command the confidence of their neighbors by their fairness and impartiality. . . . In districts in which there is a large Negro population, it is suggested that one member of the local board for that district might properly be an outstanding member of this race."

This unprecedented action on the part of the governor in urging mayors of his state to appoint outstanding Negroes to selective service boards indicates a turn in the treatment of Negroes in the Old Dominion state.

Negro Army Units Listed and Clarified

Kansas City Independent

(By Al White)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (ANP)—Status of the Negro in the present national emergency far as the military is concerned was clarified here on Monday when Stephen Early, secretary to the President, issued the following statement:

Wash. D.C. SEP 27 1940

"With the enactment of the Selective Service act the war department plans to organize several new colored regiments for the army and to expand existing organizations to full war strength. The expansion will affect both combat and service organizations of the regular army and the national guard, such as infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, and quartermaster corps.

"Colored citizens constitute approximately nine per cent of the total population of the United States and the men selected for military service will be in about the same ration. Of the first increment of 400,000 men to be called into the service about 36,000 will be colored.

"Until recently the following were the colored organizations in the regular army:

"24th Infantry, Fort Benning, Ga.
25th Infantry, Fort Huachua, Ariz.
9th Cavalry, Fort Riley, Kans.
10th Cavalry, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
10th Cavalry, Fort Myer, Va.
10th Cavalry, West Point, N. Y.
School Detachment, Fort Sill, Okla.
School Detachment, Army War College, Washington, D. C.
School Detachment, Fort Belvoir Va.
48th Quartermaster Regiment, Fort Bragg, N. C.
48th Quartermaster Regiment, Fort Benning, Ga.
48th Quartermaster Regiment, Fort Knox, Ky.
48th Quartermaster Regiment, Fort Sheridan, Ill.
47th Quartermaster Regiment, Fort Lewis, Wash.
47th Quartermaster Regiment, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

"Recently the following new colored combat units were organized in the regluar army:

349th Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla.
76th Antiaircraft Batallion, Fort Bragg, N. C.
77th Antiaircraft Batallion, Fort Bragg, N. C.
(Both 76th and 77th to be expanded into full regiments).
41st Engineers, Fort Bragg, N. C.
12 Truck Companies at various stations.
1 Chemical Company, Fort Eustis, Va.

"As soon as the first selected men are brought into the service, it is planned to expand all these units to full war strength.

"The following colored national guard organizations will soon be called into federal service for one year's active duty training, and recruited to full war strength.

369th Coast Artillery (antiaircraft) New York.
184th Field Artillery, Illinois
372nd Infantry, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio and Mass.

"The Civil Aeronautics authority, in cooperation with the army, is making a start in the development of colored personnel for the aviation service. Pilots, mechanics, and other specialists must first be trained as a nucleus for the formation of colored aviation units."

Released late Monday afternoon, the statement fully clarified the position of the Negro in the new military service the country is planning, and the present alignment has the approval of both Secretary of War Stimson and the chief of staff, General Marshall.

Oct. 16 has been set as the day for the general registration for the new selective service and it is expected that the new recruits will be sent to camp ____ as soon as possible after the selections have been made.

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Camp Dix in New Jersey and the old camp at Yaphank, Long Island, it is reported, are being readied to take care of the newcomers.

TO DRAFT BOARD

Iowa Bystander

Washington, (ANP) — The first Negro to be appointed to a state draft registration board is S. E. Hall prominent business man of St. Paul, Minnesota, and a nephew of Charles Hall, former statistician in the department of census.

Des Moines Iowa

SEP 26 1940

Mr. Hall's appointment came through Governor Harold E. Stassen, youthful and progressive Republican governor of Minnesota. According to information, there are about 2,000 colored men in the state who will be required to register and of this number only 9% will be chosen for service in the first draft group.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE- 1940
CONSCRIPTION

What Will U. S. Army Do With Negro Conscripts? To Have Lottery Drawings

Chicago Defender
Oklahoma City
Oklahoma

Fear That They Will Be Segregated After Being Put Into The Ranks

SEP 28 1940

Negroes Will Be Forced To Enroll

WASHINGTON.—(By A. E. White for ANP)—With the conscription bill passed, army and war department officials are confronted with their biggest headache, which naturally follows as a result of the uncertainty of lottery operation.

According to present plans, draft boards set up in cities will operate much in the manner of the last war. Every registrant will be given a number when he fills out his blank. And upon the completion of the registration, a drawing will be held in Washington. This means that every number, from one to 1,000,000 perhaps, will be written and placed in an individual capsule (the same as druggist use in filling their prescriptions) with the number hidden or wrapped inside to prevent it being seen by those drawing it.

The capsules will then be placed in a big bowl, stirred around several times to insure a careful mixing and then a hand will plunge down in the bowl, draw out one of the capsules, it will be opened and that number will be repeated in every city, in every hamlet and the holder of that number will then be honored as the first man drafted in his or her community.

If, as in the last war, 258 is the first number out, in every city, the holder of 258 will be called to the colors. And in the last war, 258 had several colored holders.

The same proceedure this time will certainly call a number of Negroes to the colors, and concerning them, the War Department will have to take some action. If under the present scheme, there are no provisions for the Negro troops, what will be their status under the draft?

Black

The law of averages will see to it that many Negroes are called and they will have to respond to the call, under the penalty of the law. But what will happen to them?

Dispatch

Special preparations are being made for camps for the draftees, who are expected to be in camp by November at the latest, and with 900,000 in the first quota, it is reasonably possible that nearly 100,000 of these will be colored draftees.

SEP 28 1940

The army's problem then becomes, what to do with these Negroes and how to train them? Unless the army has been carefully concealing its plans, these Negroes are to be trained just as the other troops in the modern methods of warfare with mechanized units being the chief center of interest.

Or will they be given only the basic fundamentals of military training, including drill and discipline, and then be discharged from their year's tour of duty, subject to recall to serve in the ports of embarkation as stevedores and labor units?

Oklahoma

So once again, the Negro, trying to serve his country as do other citizens becomes the center of interest as to what to do with him and how to place him—although the situation is trying.

City

The fairness of the lottery system used in calling men to the colors will be unquestioned, but the treatment of the colored men who naturally will come as a result of being drafted in this lottery, is another problem.

Okla.

Already, reserve officers in the District have been sent letters asking how soon could they join up to complete their round of service? Young men have been asked how long would it take them to adjust their affairs in order to comply with the demands of the war department.

Plans have been formulated for the encampments, however, which show that the war department does not mean that it will be all war and no play for the new draftees. Athletics, movies, libraries and hosts and hostesses will all be a part of the big encampments planned.

Subject to policies laid down by the general staff, the detailed plans for recreational activities are now being worked out by the newly established morale division of the adjutant general's office. In shaping the program, the division will have the benefit of the lessons learned during the World war.

Under the present plans, the morale division will have entire charge of welfare work on military reservations. Other organizations will be free to establish recreational facilities for the benefit of soldiers outside the military reservation.

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As in the World war, the army hostesses will be a familiar figure. Each of the larger camps will have a head hostess and two assistants. Selection of hostesses will be made by the morale division of the commanding officers of corps areas. Hostesses will chaperone mothers, sisters and soldiers' sweethearts, arrange dances and other social events and arrange parties for enlisted men.

Theatricals and mass singing will also be a part of the general program for the easing of the strain on the draftees and for those who wish to read, there will be plenty of books—for spare time activities.

And so the draft goes on full speed ahead with colored Americans waiting to see what the fickle lottery will do to a fickle War Department.

Roosevelt Hears Views On Negro And Defense At White House Session

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia Pa.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A brief conference was held here last Friday morning, in the White House at the invitation of President Franklin D. Roosevelt at which the position of the Negro in the armed forces of the nation and the employment of colored workers in industrial plants engaged in filling huge defense orders were topics under discussion.

OCT 3 1940

Those present were the President; Colonel Frank Knox, secretary of the Navy; Assistant Secretary of War Patterson; T. Arnold Hill, formerly of the National Urban League and now an NYA official; A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; and Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. No one would intimate what took place at the conference.

Confab Called On Draft Work

OCT 8 1940

County Election Officials Will Meet At Courthouse To Get Registration Instructions

Letters were being mailed out Tuesday to some 247 county returning officers summoning them to attend a meeting Friday at which they will receive final instructions and registration paraphernalia preparatory to the listing of the county's draft-age youth next Wednesday, Oct. 16.

Birmingham News

The announcement was made Tuesday morning by Probate Judge Eugene H. Hawkins, of the election commission, who explained the meeting will be held in three sessions at the Birmingham Courthouse starting at 9 a.m., 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., in order to avoid confusion.

Returning officers, who will have the official title of "chief registrars," are urged to make plans to attend one of the sessions at an official order under the registration instructions.

Birmingham Ala.

The advisory board for the registrants, nominated by circuit judges and appointed by the governor for Jefferson County were announced Monday by the governor's office. They were:

Fred Ross, Bessemer; Lee Bains, Bessemer; Percy Benton, Fairfield, and Frederick V. Wells, Harvey Emerson, William B. McCullough, Douglas Wingo, A. F. Lindbergh, Frank Wilkinson, H. M. Abercrombie, J. H. Bradford, O. D. Comstock, Harris Burns, Roger Bite, S. L. Erwin, Hiram Dodd, Jerome Phillips and G. C. Boner, all of Birmingham.

In announcing the completion of the first draft setup in Alabama, Gov. Dixon praised the "patriotic response" of this state.

"The response has been excellent and not a bit more than I expected from our people," the governor declared. "If any further proof of patriotism were needed, other than the

Minnesotan Appointed to Draft Board

St. Paul City
SEP 21 1940
Mo.

WASHINGTON. (ANP).—The first Negro to be appointed to a state draft registration board is S. E. Hall, prominent businessman of St. Paul, Minn., and nephew of Charles Hall, former statistician in the department of census.

Mr. Hall's appointment came through Gov. Harold E. Stassen, youthful and progressive Republican governor of Minnesota. According to information there are about 2,000 colored men in the state who will be required to register and of this number only 9 per cent will be chosen for service in the first draft group.

Training Important Part Of Defense

By. Dr. B. E. Mays

College and university presidents have just received a letter from Mr. John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education, suggesting that college presidents may want to send statements to the press of the nation emphasizing to the youth of the country that education is an important factor in any program of national defense.

Mr. Studebaker's letter was meant to impress upon the minds of young men in college the necessity of completing their collegiate training and remaining in college certainly until they have been called by their government.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT

This is an important statement and it is released at an opportune time especially since so many young people are likely to feel that it is their patriotic duty t drop out of college and rally to the support of their country. Since there are something like 12,000,000 available men between 21 and 36, it is altogether likely that juniors and seniors in college would not be called before the completion of their college work.

Then, too, 12,000,000 cannot be used at once and the government is likely to call them up in groups of 300,000 or 400,000 at a time. It seems clear, then that the best thing that a college student can do for his country is to complete his education so that when his country calls, he will be better qualified to serve in some technical capacity.

Mr. Studebaker sent in his letter to college presidents a letter written by the President of the United States to the Federal Security Administrator, Mr. Paul V. McNutt. The President makes it clear that it would be unfortunate if the students of the country interrupted their education by working in shipyards or enlisting in the army or in the navy before being called by the government since it is highly possible that they could complete their training before bein called.

NEED EDUCATED MEN

It is emphasized in that letter that the country must have "well-educated and intelligent citizens who have sound judgment in dealing with the difficult problems of today. We must also have scientists, engineers, economists, and other people with specialized knowledge, to plan and to build for national defense as well as for social and economic progress.

"Young people should be advised that it is their patriotic duty to continue the normal course of their education, unless and until they are called, so that they will be well prepared for greatest usefulness to their country. They will be promptly notified if they are needed for other patriotic services."

Channing Tobias Is Appointed to The Draft Board

SEP 27 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announcement was made here Monday that President Roosevelt had appointed Channing H. Tobias of New York a member of the draft board.

This appointment, it was stated, was in keeping with the policy of the President to give the Negro representation in all the important places in connection with the government. Dr. Tobias is the senior secretary of work among colored men of the Young Men's Christian Association and is one of the six named to the draft board by the President.

Negroes Seek to Aid In Defense Program

That leading negroes of this community are concerned over German propaganda and communist literature being circulated here among members of their race and what part they may have in home defense, and in combatting this propaganda has been made evident to Major Henry B. Pease, district commander of the state defense corps, he stated Wednesday.

Major Pease stated he had been called on by a committee of seven, representing the leading negro churches, civic and other organizations, who desired to know what part, if any, they may have in this movement and assuring him of the willingness of local negroes generally to do their part.

Major Pease stated that there is now a movement on foot to provide a part for patriotic and loyal negroes, and he expressed confidence that this provision will be made.

The committee of seven calling on Major Pease was composed of Dr. T H. Brewer, W. A. Talley, E. B. Coffee, E. G. Jenkins, C. B. Marshall, Rev. T. W. Smith and E. E. Farley.

Major Pease stated that the committee advised that propaganda referred to is being sent through the mails to negroes here, and that in substance it is to the effect that "the negro is being discriminated against and was not being allowed to participate in any movement which might be on foot to defend America; that the negro was not being permitted to enjoy any of the so-called freedom guaranteed to American citizens; that under a new form of government they would be placed on an equal footing with other races, and that if the negro wanted to enjoy these privileges it would be necessary to change the form of government," etc.

The committee assured Mr. Pease, he stated, that the representative negroes of this community stand willing and ready at any times of emergency to lend their best assistance to officials and in the way of home defense to this community and country.

If and when provision is made for negroes of this community to have a part in the Georgia state defense corps, to be of service in any emergency and to combat propaganda against the government of this country, the following were named Wednesday to head a Muscogee county unit:

Dr. T. H. Brewer, chairman; C. B. Marshall, associate chairman; E. E. Farley, secretary, and E. B. Coffee, assistant secretary. Dr. Brewer, who announced officials of the proposed local unit, indicated that many of his race stand ready to join here.

Appointment of Weaver to Defense Council Praised

Robert C. Weaver, for seven years an integral part of President Roosevelt's New Deal family, was recently named administrative assistant in the labor supply division of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. In his new capacity, Dr. Weaver not only will help shape the policies of the commission, but will be in position to advise on Negro affairs.

OCT 5 1940

A few months after President Roosevelt took office, Dr. Weaver was appointed associate advisor on economic status of the Negro in the Department of the Interior. Later on, he became advisor on Negro affairs in that department, where he served as consultant in the housing division of the Public Works Administration.

Dr. Weaver served on the faculty of the first training school of the National Association of Housing Authority and the PWA, in which capacity he helped train housing managers of both races for the projects developed by the Housing division of the PWA.

In the appointment of Dr. Weaver in the first instance, and in the various shifts that have been made since he entered the New Deal setup, President Roosevelt has availed himself of the services of a well-trained and experienced public-spirited citizen. Throughout his entire career in the government service, Dr. Weaver has been active in carrying out the President's avowed plan to integrate the Ngro in all phass of governtal activities.

Among the other positions Dr. Weaver has held, are: consultant to the president's committee on vocational education and its successor, the President's Advisory Committee on Education; member of the Special Advisory Committee for the Negro Youth Commission of the American Council of Education for the Negro Youth Study, and member of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy. Dr. Weaver is one of the important appointments from the Negro group to key positions in the New Deal administration.

APPOINTED

ROBERT C. WEAVER

Pastors, Churches Invited To Join Committee For Participation Of Negroes In Nat'l Defense

Register Your Church Now With The Courier

Many Pastors Throughout the Nation Are Preparing To Take An Active Part In This Great Racial Crusade.

DEC 21 1940

Following recent announcements made by the National Committee for Participation of Negroes in National Defense, which was organized in Washington, D. C., May, 1939, with Dr. Rayford Logan of Howard university as chairman. this is the traditional "Race Relations Sunday." but what better use developments have gone so far and so successful, that now the committee and The Pittsburgh Courier asks every Negro church, pastor teacher, lecturer and race lover to join and also organize local committees in every town, village, community, churches, clubs, or other groups to participate in this great racial crusade.

Information, details and sermon material may be obtained by pastors, leaders, committee presidents and lecturers by writing National Committee for participation of Negroes in National Defense, 1816 Twelfth street, northwest, Washington, D. C.

NEGROES MUST BE RECOGNIZED

All indications are that America is preparing for war. Plans made so far seem to leave the Negro out of the picture of the Preparedness Program. Reports from all parts of the country, say emphatically, that the Negro is on the outside of nearly all industrial patterns, being made today.

The names of pastors and churches will be published in The Courier who plan to cooperate with the Committee for integrating the Negro into National Defense. Organize your group, church, school, or community and send names to this office, at once.

ORGANIZE TO ADVANCE

If war comes, we must be ready, prepared and integrated into all phases of the Defense Program, before war is actually declared. All leaders should rally their followers, organize and join in this great national committee for the benefit of race persons in every town or city.

SPECIAL SUNDAY SET

Sunday, February 9th, is being set aside and designated as National Negro Defense Sunday. True, or emphasis could be given on this day, than the united voice of Negro America that we want, desire and demand full citizenship participation in all plans, programs, departments and phases of the Defense work, now going on in America.

We have the men, the brains, the guts and the gumption to take our full share in this stupendous program.

THE PASTOR'S JOB

The committee is seeking the cooperation of every pastor to register, organize and set Sunday, February 9th as National Negro Defense Day in his church. Preach a special sermon on this subject. Materials suitable for sermons may be obtained from the Washington headquarters.

Our President will be inaugurated on January 20 for his third term. Soon thereafter Congress will go into action. Our plan is to swamp the halls of Congress with every possible concentration of Negro protests and demands before and during this time.

The silent vote of the Negro must be made articulate in the policy-making departments of the U. S. government. Start now, join, organize your forces, for white America intends to move along without the Negroes participation in the National Defense Program.

Macon County, Alabama Draftee To Train In Fla.

DEC 25 1940

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —James Green, the first Negro on the Macon Couty draft list, but not subject to call for an indefinite period, became impatient and urged his immediate induction into the service of the United States army. He was accepted and left Tuskegee Institute Wednesday for Pensacola, Florida, where it is understood he will do his preliminary training.

Green, who is a native of Macon County, was employed on a farm. His employer said he was one of the most useful men on the place and that he had learned to do all kinds of farm work, including cooking in which he had attained a high degree of proficiency. He was assured of an assignment in the service where his talents will be of use to the unit to which he will be connected.

Green was accorded many courtesies by the Britton G. McKenzie Post No. 150 of the American Legion. Roger McDonald, Commander, prior to his departure. He was presented with a leather traveling kit and several other useful articles by members of the Post who also furnished him his mother and sister transportation to Chehaw where he entrained for Pensacola. A large group of Legionnaires accompanied him to the station.

Members of the Post together with Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., manager, Veterans Administration Facility, Tuskegee Alabama, and Mr. Frank P. Bledsoe, chairman of the local draft board, assembled informally with officials of the Post to wish Macon County's Number One draftee a successful military career.

Facilities Equal, Dr. Dykstra Says

5,000 To Be Called In January, Figures Show

DEC 14 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C. — With the nation moving swiftly to expand its new citizen Army, many hundreds of Negro selectees are moving from reception centers to take their place in the military service, C. A. Dykstra, director of Selective Service, announced last week.

The Army is providing equal facilities for white men and colored selectees and while, for lack of present facilities, the proportion of Negro trainees inducted in the January call will be small, it will be increased markedly in February, Colonel William H. Draper, Jr., War Department liaison officer at national headquarters, Selective Service System, said.

Colonel Draper, discussing the situation with Corps Area liaison officers from all parts of the country this week, told them that Selective Service and the War Department are cooperating to carry out the expressed and implied terms of the Selective Service Act as it relates to selection of Negroes.

NO DISCRIMINATION

The Act provides that "there shall be no discrimination because of race or color," Colonel Draper pointed out, and asserted that every effort would be made to ensure the fulfillment of the President's recent state that Negroes would be inducted and trained in the armed forces in proper ratio to their proportion of the nation's manpower.

The sharp increase in the proportion of Negro selectees to be inducted in February is anticipated because of the activation of new Negro units which will provide adequate facilities and assurance that they will have a proportionate opportunity to share in the military defense of this country according to Mr. Dykstra.

The Selective Service System has moved at such speed, that for neither Negro nor white selectees has it been possible to provide for induction at a proportionate rate in all parts of the country. No man is being inducted until the necessary shelter, sanitary facilities, water supplies, heating and lighting arrangements, medical care, and hospital accommodations are ready as required by the law, the Director said.

HIGHER RATIO OF WHITES

There will be a higher ratio of white selectees in January due to the lack of physical facilities already mentioned and the small number of colored Regular Army and National Guard organizations from which the expansion of Negro units must be made.

The director said:

"The January call for selectees will show a smaller proportion of Negroes but in February the percentage will substantially increase as additional facilities and training cadets of non-commissioned personnel become available. Negro selectees will be inducted from February to June at a rate which will guarantee the correct Negro ratio among those selected for Army training under the Act."

Mr. Dykstra announced that approximately 5,500 Negroes will be called in January and that the number will be increased to 24,000 for call in February. The total number of white and Negro selectees to be called in these two months will be approximately 238,000.

As the 1930 census showed 9.7 percent of the population to be Negro, between 75,000 and 80,000 Negroes will be among the 800,000 Selective Service selectees to be inducted into the armed forces in the next six months, Mr. Dykstra said.

Survey Discloses That Negroes Are Not Serving On Local Draft Boards In Many Important Cities

DEC 21 1940

In sections of some thirteen states, including cities with a population of more than 100,000 Negro citizens, no Negroes have been appointed to local draft boards ,according to a preliminary summary of incomplete returns from a survey conducted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People through its branches throughout the country.

Returns received from NAACP branches in twenty-nine cities of seventeen states and made public here, disclose that no Negroes are serving on local draft boards in sections of South Carolina, New Jersey, Virginia, Missouri, Rhode Island, Delaware, Ohio, Texas, California, Kentucky, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Minnesota.

A summary of the first twenty-nine replies to a seven-item questionnaire sent out by the NAACP during the last week in November answers the following questions, which were put to officials of local branches in the organization: How many Negroes have been placed on draft boards in your city? Was special action necessary to get them on, and what did your branch do? What are some of the problems that Negroes had to face when they registered for the draft? Were Negroes given paid jobs with draft boards in your state, suck as clerks or typists? Have Negro physicians been placed on medical examining boards in your state? Have any Negroes refused to register?

The summary according to replies received to date follows:

Florence, S. C.; Long Branch, N J.; Danville, Va.; Kent, Ohio; Dallas, Texas; Thornhill, Va.; Princeton, N. J.; St. Louis, Mo.; Monrovia, Calif.; Bell County, Ky.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Albuquerque, N. M.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Warren, Ark.; Newark, N. J.; Aiken, S. C.; Providence, R. I.; Mexico, Mo.; and Wilmington, Del., all reported there were no Negroes on local draft boards. Twelve Negroes were placed on the local draft boards in Detroit, Mich.; 6 in Youngstown, O.; 2 in Amelia Court House, Va.; 28 in Washington, D. C.; 1 in Durham, N. C.; 3 in Buffalo, N. Y.; 25 in New York, N. Y.; 1 in Berkley, Calif., and Kansas City, Mo., reported there were Negroes on the boards but they did not know how many.

Florence, S. C.; Amelia Court House, Va., and Aiken, S. C., reported there were segregated stations for registering. The Newark, N. J., branch reported that all Negroes were classified as "black" regardless of complexion. However, if the registrant complained, this was adjusted.

In Bell County, Kentucky, Negroes worked on registration boards and in many cases whites refused to come in to be questioned by Negroes.

Jobs Are Few

Fourteen Negroes are receiving employment on draft boards in Detroit, Michigan; 1 in Youngstown, O.; 12 in Washington, D. C.; 3 in Providence, R. I.; 3 in Buffalo, N. Y.; 50 in New York, N. Y.; and Kent, Ohio, reported some employed but did not know how many. Florence, S. C.; Amelia Court House, Va.; Danville, Va.; Dallas, Texas; Thornhill, Va.; Princeton, N. J.; St. Louis, Mo.; Monrovia, Calif.; Durham, N. C.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Albuquerque, N. M.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Warren, Ark.; Newark, N. J.; Aiken, S. C.; Kansas City, Mo.; Berkeley, Calif., and Wilmington, Del., all reported there were no Negroes hired in their locality for work on draft boards.

Negro physicians were placed on boards in Detroit, Michigan; Princeton, N. J.; St. Louis, Mo.; Bell County, Kentucky; Durham, N. C.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Newark, N. J.; Providence, R. I.; New York, N. Y.; Berkeley, Calif.; Kansas City, Mo.; Washington, D. C., and Mexico, Mo. In Aiken, S. C. and Wilmington, Del., there are Negro physicians serving as associate examiners, Oklahoma City, Okla., reports there are Negro physicians who examine Negroes only.

S.C. Adopts New Plan

Adopting a plan that does not coincide with the plan of advisory boards in other states, Governor Burnet R. Maybank, of South Carolina, has appointed 128 Negroes to serve as members of advisory boards throughout the state. The power of these persons is limited to aiding Negro registrants in filling out application blanks etc., and does not include the power to review cases as is true of members on advisory boards in other states.

There are 12 Negroes on advisory boards in Detroit, Mich.; 3 in Youngstown, O.; 8 in Florence, S. C.; 2 in Amelia Court House, Va.; 6 in Washington, D. C.; 5 in Long Branch, N. J.; 1 in Danville, Va.; 3 in Princeton, N. J.; 3 in Oklahoma City, Okla.; 6 in Newark, N. J.; 3 in Providence, R. I.; 1 in Buffalo, N. Y.; 12 in New York, N. Y.; 1 in Berkeley, Calif., and 1 in Wilmington, Del.; Dallas, Texas; St. Louis, Mo., and Durham, N. C., reported there were Negroes on the advisory draft boards but they did not know the exact number. There are no Negroes serving on advisory draft boards in Peekskill, N. Y.; Kent, O.; Thornhill, Va.; Bell County, Kentucky; Albuquerque N. M.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Warren Ark.; Kansas City, Mo., and Mexico, Mo.

To Induct Negro Trainees Early In January

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga

DEC 31 1940

RICHMOND, Va.—(ANP)— Nationwide protests because so few Negroes have been called for service under the previsions of the selective service act have seemingly had some effect. The war department Wednesday requisitioned 92 additional trainees from this area to be inducted during January, all Negroes, in addition to the 500 white trainees who have already been called for induction January 9 and 10.

The additional call, announced here Wednesday by Lieut. Col. Mills F. Neal, state director of selective service, is for January 16 to 20 as follows:

Baltimore—Twelves on Jan. 16.

Richmond—Twenty-five on Jan. 17 and eighteen on Jan. 20.

Roanoke—Seven on Jan. 18 and thirty on Jan. 20.

Increase in Number of Negro Draftees After January, Dykstra Says

Selective Service Head Says Equal Facilities Are Being Provided for White and Colored Trainees

DEC 13 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C. — With the nation moving swiftly to expand its new citizen army, many hundreds of Negro selectees are moving from reception centers to take their place in the military service, C. A. Dykstra, director of Selective Service, announced December 7.

Local boards in every state have been approving the qualifications of the youthful Negroes, including physical, and sending them to induction stations to be inducted into the army at a rapid rate, the director said.

The army is providing equal facilities for white and colored selectees and while, for lack of present facilities, the proportion of Negro trainees inducted in the January call will be small, it will be increased markedly in February, Colonel William H. Draper Jr., war department liaison officer at National Headquarters, Selective Service System, said.

Colonel Draper, discussing the situation with corps area liaison officers from all parts of the country this week, told them that Selective Service and the war department are cooperating to carry out the expressed and implied terms of the Selective Service Act as it relates to selection of Negroes. The act provides that "there shall be no discrimination because of race or color," Colonel Draper pointed out, and asserted that every effort would be made to ensure the fulfillment of the President's recent statement that Negroes would be inducted and trained in the armed forces in proper ratio to their proportion of the Nation's manpower.

Adequate Facilities

The sharp increase in the proportion of Negro selectees to be inducted in February is anticipated because of the activation of new Negro units which will provide adequate facilities and assurance that they will have a proportionate opportunity to share in the military defense of this country, according to Dykstra.

The Selective Service System has moved at such speed that for neither Negro nor white selectees has it been possible to provide for induction at a proportinate rate in all parts of the country. No man is being inducted until the necessary shelter, sanitary facilities, water supplies, heating and lighting arrangements, medical care, and hospital accomodations are ready as required by the law, the director said.

The second corps area supplied nearly half of the entire first call for both white and colored selectees, but this will be equalized later. Similarly, there will be a higher ratio of white selectees in January due to the lack of physical facilities already mentioned and the small number of colored Regular Army and National Guard organizations from which the expansion of Negro units must be made.

Director Speaks

The director said:

"The January call for selectees will show a smaller proportion of Negroes but in February the percentage will substantially increase as additional facilities and training cadres of non-commissioned personnel become available. Negro selectees will be inducted from February to June at a rate which will guarantee the correct Negro ratio among these selected for Army training under the Act."

Dykstra announced that approximately 5,500 Negroes will be called in January and that the number will be increased to 24,000 for call in February. The total number of white and Negro selectees to be called in these two months will be approximately 238,000.

As the 1930 census showed 9.7 percent of the population to be Negro, between 75,000 and 80,000 Negroes will be among the 800,000 Selective Service selectees to be inducted into the armed forces in the next six months, Dykstra said.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE - 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Atlanta Ga Journal
November 17, 1940

Expect 3,000 Volunteers In Georgia

Draft Boards Revise Estimates; Report 522 Men Ready

State draft officials Saturday revised upwards their estimates of draft volunteers in this state when only 64 of the 188 boards reported a total of 522 men ready for immediate voluntary military service.

"I believe we will have 3,000 volunteers on the rolls when the remainder of the 188 local boards report," Adjt. General Marion Williamson said.

Colquitt County reported 24 white and 7 Negro volunteers; Clarke County reported 16 of each race; DeKalb Board No. 2 turned in the names of 23 white volunteers; Negroes outnumbered white volunteers, 18 to 16, in Stephens, and in Wilkes County there were 18 Negro volunteers and no whites.

8 Fulton Boards

Eight of the 17 Fulton County boards turned in the names of 47 white volunteers and 16 Negroes, while Upson County reported 20 registered volunteers and three white volunteers not yet of draft age.

Of the 522 volunteers reported Saturday, 321 were whites and 181 were Negroes. Nine of the whites were under draft age and 11 Negroes were nonregistered volunteers.

State draft headquarters Saturday mailed transportation blanks and meal tickets to all local boards. These will be furnished the leader of groups of men traveling from their board headquarters to the nearest designated Army post.

General Williamson said men in south Georgia would be sent to either Fort Benning or Fort Screven, and those from the middle or northern sections will be sent to Fort McPherson for induction.

Expense Limits

The draftees are limited to 50 cents for breakfast of lunch and 75 cents for dinner. They can pay as high as $1.50 for lodging if necessary. The Government vouchers for meals for lodgings will be accepted by cafes and railroads and refunded through state headquarters.

With the Army ready to accept only 412 men from this state during the first quota, General Williamson said volunteers would be selected from each county according to the percentage of registrants "to give everyone an equal showing."

Hundreds of the volunteers are anxious to get their military training behind them, and one Savannah board reported that one of its registrants had hoboed from New Orleans to get preference on the volunteer list.

One From Every 1,000

The volunteers will be selected, roughly, one from every 1,000 registrants. Therefore, Fulton County, with over 64,000 registered, will supply 65 men in the first quota.

As the date for the first draft neared, regular Army and Navy recruiting officials went "poaching" through draft records looking for possible recruits for three-year enlistments. They were authorized to do this by state draft officials.

Names of eight boards of Negro assistant advisors to Negro registrants for Fulton County will be announced Monday, state officials said. They will aid members of their race in preparation of questionnaires or in preparing appeals for deferment.

WSB Broadcast

Meanwhile, actual enlistment of men in the Army will be broadcast Monday at 5 p. m. over WSB when that station's portable transmitter goes into action in the Army's $5,000 mobile recruiting station.

Secretary of War Stimson was a visitor to this state, flying Saturday to Fort Benning from where he plans to go to New Orleans Monday, then visit Maxwell Field and Fort McClellan, Ala., and Camp Blanding, Fla.

President Roosevelt had nominated General Williamson as state director of selective service for Georgia, placing the final stamp of approval on the man who has been acting director under appointment of Governor Rivers since inception of the selective service law.

Recent Transfers in Fourth Corps Area Listed

Army orders announced Saturday at Fourth Corps Area headquarters including the following transfers of officers:

Captain Joe Thomas, relieved from assignment with the Quartermaster Reserve Corps at Fourth Corps Area headquarters here and ordered to duty as assistant to the constructing quartermaster at the Infantry Replacement Center in Macon.

Assigned to a similar position in Macon was First Lieutenant Hiram Van E. Mahan, now stationed at Camp Shelby, Miss.

First Lieutenant Daniel Hyman, Medical Corps Reserve, ordered to active duty at the Savannah Airport.

First Lieutenant Henry C. Stone, of Devereux, Ga., Infantry Reserve, ordered to active duty with the Air Corps, Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala.

William John Donnelly Jr., of Milledgeville, has accepted an appointment as second lieutenant in the Infantry Reserve.

Sixteen first and second lieutenants now stationed at various Army posts throughout the South have been ordered assigned to the 501st Parachute Battalion at Fort Benning.

Richmond, Va. News Leader
November 4, 1940

Negro in Defense Program Discussed

Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, speaking before a near capacity crowd at Second Baptist Church, of which Dr. Joseph T. Hill is pastor, here yesterday afternoon, denounced the policies of segregation and discrimination against Negroes in the United States Army, Navy and Air Corps and in industrial plants filling contracts for the national defense program. He was emphatic, however, in his emphasis that these conditions have existed through both Republican and Democratic administrations. He then proceeded to cite changes that have been made through recent efforts on the part of the administration to rectify these conditions, including the appointment of Colonel Benjamin O. Davis to brigadier general, Judge William Hastie as assistant to the Secretary of War, and of Channing B. Tobias to the National Selective Service Board.

After discussing the pros and cons of the recently published policy of the War Department as to Negro enlistments, the speaker stated that so interested were the officials in the discussion of the problems that the scheduled fifteen-minute conference with the President lasted forty-five minutes. "Our visit to the White House was more serious than just the discussion of Negro participation in the defense program."

Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of Virginia Conference of N. A. A. C. P. branches, presided at the mass meeting. Invocation was conducted by Dr. Joseph T. Hill and music on the program was furnished by the Sabbath Glee Club sextette.

Huntsville, Ala., Times
November 5, 1940

Negro Teacher Held For Draft

Violation Of Selective Service Act In Not Registering Charged

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Nov. 5 (AP)—James McKinney, 24, Sumter county negro school principal, the first man in Alabama arrested for violating the selective military service act regulations, pleaded not guilty today when arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Sam H. Sprott.

The commissioner set a hearing for the case on Friday, Nov. 15, and fixed McKinney's preliminary bond at $5,000. The negro remained in jail here.

McKinney, who has been principal at a school at Bellamy in Sumter county for the past three years, was arrested by the sheriff of Sumter county and brought to the Tuscaloosa jail last night by U. S. Deputy Marshall Ben Gunter.

The negro told a reporter of The Tuscaloosa News today that he did not deny not having registered on Oct. 16. His failure to register, he said, "was not wilful." He explained that he didn't know how to register.

McKinney indicated that he might waive the preliminary hearing on Nov. 15. In such event, he would be bound over to action of the federal grand jury which will meet in Birmingham on Dec. 2.

The negro is unmarried and is principal of a three-teacher school which enrolls 139 negro pupils.

Tuscaloosa authorities said today that reports from Livingston indicated that considerable feeling had developed in the Sumter county seat after the negro's arrest. They said that the Sumter countian's arrest had nothing to do with the arrest of a Tuscaloosa negro several days ago, whose name is Clarence McKinney of Northport. The Northport negro was jailed for allegedly failing to return a rented automobile. The Northport man said that he registered for the draft, but that his registration card had been rained upon and his name blotted out. No charges concerning the draft were placed against him.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
November 13, 1940

Draft Quotas For South Set

Alabama To Furnish 447 Men In First Call For Trainees

ATLANTA, Nov. 13.—(AP)—State quotas for the first group of trainees in the fourth corps area to be called by December 13 for 12 months of military training under the selective service law were announced by corps area headquarters here yesterday.

Of the 3,283 men to be called 967 will be negroes.

The number of men to be conscripted from each of the eight states in the area, with white men listed first and negroes second, are:

Alabama, 313 and 134; Florida, 242 and 99; Georgia, 286 and 126; Louisiana, 336 and 156; Mississippi, 228 and 183; North Carolina, 390 and 123; South Carolina, 126 and 69; Tennessee, 395 and 77.

The men, vanguard of some 800,000 trainees to be called throughout the nation by June 15, will be sent for preliminary training to these reception centers (all white unless otherwise indicated): Fort Barrancas, 122; Camp Blanding, 242; Fort Bragg, 390 whites, and 484 negroes; Fort McPherson, 477; Fort Oglethorpe, 395; Camp Shelby, 564 whites and 483 negroes, and Fort Jack... 126.

Birmingham Ala News
October 25, 1940

Draft Advisory Boards Called

Members Who Are To Assist Registrants In Filling Out Questionnaires To Start Work

Selective service advisory boards, appointed to assist draft registrants in filling out questionnaires, must be ready to function by Tuesday, national draft lottery day, according to state headquarters in Montgomery.

Members of the advisory boards were requested to familiarize themselves with their duties and responsibilities, notifying their draft boards when they are ready to function.

In addition to assisting registrants in filling out the questionnaires to be mailed to them after the lottery, the advisory boards also will help registrants in establishing their possible deferment status.

Nineteen lawyers, one for each draft board, were named some time ago by Presiding Circuit Judge J. Fritz Thompson to act as advisory board members in Jefferson County. The advisory board will be empowered to name as many assistants as needed, although they need not be attorneys, to help prospective draftees in filling out the questionnaires which will determine the order in which they will be subject to call.

Gov. Dixon said Friday that at the request of Washington, he has appointed two Negro advisory appeal boards, nominated by Dr. F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee Institute. One of the boards, Gov. Dixon said, will be located at Montgomery to handle appeal cases arising in the southern part of the state, while the other will be located at Birmingham to handle appeals from Northern Alabama.

The boards, it was said, will be advisory in nature. When an appeal is made by a registrant from a decision of his local draft board, the regular appeal board having jurisdiction will be requested to postpone action until after the Negro advisory appeal board has made an investigation and recommendations.

Members of the boards:

South Alabama—A. L. Turner, lawyer, Tuskegee; R. T. Adair, doctor, Montgomery; O. C. Crowe, farmer, Montgomery; Earl Patterson, industry, Selma; O. L. Campbell, labor, Montgomery.

North Alabama—Charles V. Hendley, lawyer, Birmingham; Walter L. Brown, doctor, Birmingham; Sam Evans, farmer, Birmingham; Luther A. Van Hoose, industry, Tuscaloosa and W. L. McAlpin, labor, Birmingham.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
October 31, 1940

First Defense Housing Units Opening Here

Ceremony Planned To Mark Occasion At Riverside Heights

Montgomery Housing Authority officials announced last night that Congressman George Grant, Brig. Gen. Walter R. Weaver, commandant of the Southeast Air Corps Training Center; L. D. Rouse, vice-chairman of the authority, and other prominent persons would participate tomorrow afternoon in the formal opening of the first 74 units of the Riverside Heights addition in West End.

The $1,300,000 addition, having a total of 424 dwelling units, is the nation's first defense housing project. The remaining units are to be opened Dec. 2.

The opening ceremony, scheduled to begin at 3:45 p.m., tomorrow, will include:

Singing of the national anthem and raising of the flag; invocation by Dr. Donald C. MacGuire, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church; singing of "My Country 'Tis of Thee," by assembly, led by John Todd; remarks by L. D. Rouse, vice-chairman of the authority; brief address by Gen. Weaver; introduction of Lieut. Col. Floyd E. Galloway, commandant of the Advanced Flying School; introduction of Lieut. Col. Aubrey Hornsby, commandant of the Basic Flying School; recognition of Mrs. W. A. Gunter, wife of the mayor, and members of the City Commission; introduction of Howard E. Pill, member of the local authority; presentation of Congressman Grant by R. T. Rives; speech by Grant; singing of "God Bless America," and "The Star Spangled Banner," by the band of the Troy Teachers College.

It was said that workmen would complete a large platform today near the north end of the project and that crowds would be directed to it by a special squad of policemen.

The 74 Army families which will occupy the units tomorrow will pay an average rent of $18.86 a month.

The first to occupy one of the apartments will be Staff Sergt. Charles E. "Ripcord" Robbins, 30, his wife, Clara, and their son, Stanley, 11.

Robbins, of Bakersfield, Calif., has been in the Air Corps for the last six years and is currently a staff sergeant in the drafting section at Maxwell Field.

He won the nickname, "Ripcord," on June 4, 1936, when he leaped from an airplane, the motor of which had stalled, and descended 8,200 feet into the Siskoa Mountains 40 miles from Bedford, Ore. The plane was piloted by Maj. Byron E. Gates and was en route to Bedford from Maxwell Field.

Housing authorities said that Robbins had been paying $25 a month rent for two rooms, with no private bath, whereas henceforth he would pay $23.50 for four rooms and private bath with electric refrigerator, stove, and lights, water, and gas furnished.

Payments, they added, represented only slightly more than one-third his salary.

The U. S. Housing Authority announced yesterday the opening tomorrow of another defense housing project, at Pensacola. It was said that 76 of the 200 units at Pensacola would be occupied, with rents averaging $16.40.

Birmingham Ala Age-Herald
November 14, 1940

ARMY TO FORM DRAFTEE BANDS

24 New Units Will Be Organized And Others Redistributed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—(AP)—Plenty of "ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" for the new draft army was assured Wednesday when the War Department announced plans for organization of 24 new military bands and redistribution of others.

Twenty-one of the new bands will be composed of selective service trainees and each will have four regular army instructors. Three new regular army Negro bands also are to be organized. All will be of the standard 28-piece type.

The army also announced that National Youth Administration employment would be increased to take over special duties at army posts now performed by soldiers, in order to give enlisted men more time for military training.

Commanders of the Nine Corps Areas have been directed to detail reserve or retired officers to act as liaison officers with NYA officials and to assist commanding officers of army posts and stations particularly in matters affecting expansion and maintenance of Army-NYA work projects.

Meanwhile Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, draft director, served notice on the thousands of mothers, wives and employers who have been writing to him, that selective service headquarters is powerless to grant, or even recommend, deferrment from military service.

Asserting that thousands of letters continue to pour in citing reasons for deferrments, Dykstra explained in a statement that the classification of a man registered for possible military service is "entirely up to his local board."

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
November 26, 1940

NEGRO SOUGHT FOR IGNORING CALL OF DRAFT

Police Asked by Draft Board to Bring in Draftee as Time Limit Expires

Chief Ray Bryan, of the Chattanooga police, said last night that members of his force are searching for a Negro who, federal authorities believe, has intentionally failed to comply with the selective service law by returning his questionnaire.

The attorney for Draft Board No. 2, Edwards Abernathy, Chief Bryan said turned the matter over to the police department yesterday with the request that the police search for the man. Richard W. Dugger, member of Board No. 2, said the name of the Negro would not be disclosed for the time being.

Chief Bryan said he was requested to apprehend the Negro and deliver him to the United States marshal. The questionnaire was mailed to the registrant on Nov. 13. Under the law the questionnaires must be returned to the draft board issuing it within five days. The questionnaire, according to Draft Board No. 2, was finally returned in blank by the Negro's mother.

Several instances of registrants being a day or two late have been experienced by local boards, but in most instances the registrants were able to furnish a reasonable excuse for not complying with the five-day rule.

Police visited the address of the Negro yesterday but were unable to locate him.

"He may have turned o. the fan" (left town), Chief Bryan said.

Reports were received yesterday that there are several other registrants who have not complied with the five-day rule in returning questionnaires and some of the boards were considering action similar to that taken by Draft Board No. 2.

Draft Board No. 2 officials exhausted normal means of trying to reach the Negro before referring the case to police. The Negro is liable to a prison sentence and heavy fine if he is found guilty of evading the draft.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
November 23, 1940

BOARDS HERE TO SEND NEGRO DRAFT QUESTIONS

A new order directing local draft boards to start sending questionnaires to Negro registrants with a view of having a number of them ready for a call was received here yesterday.

Chairman Charles B. Coleman, of Draft Board No. 5, said he presumed that the new order was issued as a warning to the draft boards to have details worked out to answer a call for a new Negro quota. In all likelihood, he said, a Negro camp is nearing completion, thus making it possible to take a new contingent. Thus far the quota for Hamilton county for Negroes in the first call is six. They are to be inducted into service Dec. 13. The white quota was the county is twenty-seven and they will be inducted into service Dec. 9.

J. B. Austin, clerk of Draft Board No. 4, reported that the first Negro volunteer his board had received made application yesterday. He is Israel Watson Cobb, 2402 Twelfth avenue, an employe of the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher company. Cobb's order number is 149. The Negro quota for Board No. 4 is one. There are but 189 Negroes registered within the jurisdiction of that board.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE - 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Brunswick, Ga., News
November 2, 1940

THE NEGRO'S PART IN DEFENSE

It is gratifying to note that increasing provision is being made for the negro citizens of this country to have an active and energetic part in our national defense program.

And recognition of the loyalty and patriotism of the negro at this time is not inappropriate. Negroes have played important parts in our wars and in times of national stress they have always extended their full cooperation. A negro was the first American to fall in the Boston Massacre of March 5, 1770, and two negroes won distinction at the Battle of Bunker Hill, one of them having been credited with the death of the British commander. Negro troops fought with heroism in the Battle of Long Island, and records of the Revolution show that in 1771 when Colonel Green was attacked at Point Bridge, negro troops defended him bravely, sacrificing themselves to the last man.

Writing of the Battle of Monmouth, Bancroft says, "Of the revolutionary patriots who on that day periled life for their country, more than 700 black Americans fought side by side with the white." General Lafayette praised the negro troops who served under General Green. Austin Dabney, a Georgia negro who served with distinction under Elijah Clarke, received a pension from the government and a grant from the state legislature.

A South Carolina slave rendered such service that the legislature liberated his wife and children. Altogether about three thousand negroes saw service in the Revolution.

During the Spanish-American war, four regiments of negro troops in the regular army distinguished themselves at Guasimas, El Caney, and San Juan Hill.

Three hundred and eighty thousand negroes were enrolled for service in the World war, of whom 200,000 were sent to France. They were the first of the National Expeditionary Force to get into action, and two negroes were the first American soldiers decorated for bravery. The Croix de Guerre was awarded to four entire negro regiments, one of which was commanded entirely by negroes, with the exception of the colonel. Altogether sixty negro officers were decorated. The conduct of negro troops was highly commended by General Pershing and other officers.

Though hundreds of American citizens during the World war were accused of disloyalty, and some were convicted and imprisoned, not a single negro was among the number. There is no reason to doubt that negroes are equally loyal today.

Birmingham, Ala. News
October 24, 1940

Alabama Draft Setup Is Given High Praise By Maj. W. J. Rushton

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(AP)—Alabama's draft setup is "perfect," Gov. Dixon said he had been advised by Maj. William J. Rushton, supervisor of federal selective service in the Southeastern area.

Dixon said he talked with Maj. Rushton Wednesday and the officer had "no suggestion as to improvement of our setup."

"Alabama is the only state in the Southeast with a perfect setup and ours is head and shoulders above any other in his jurisdiction," Dixon said he was told by Maj. Rushton.

Meanwhile, the executive announced the appointment of two Negro advisory appeal boards, which he said were the first such named in any Southern state. Members were nominated by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Dixon said it was his "understanding that other states will install similar system, following the example of Alabama."

"At the request of Washington," the governor said, "I am appointing two advisory appeal boards to handle the cases of Negro appellants from the action of the various draft boards. One of the boards will be located in Montgomery to handle the cases arising in the southern part of the state, and one in Birmingham to handle cases arising in the northern section.

"These boards will be advisory in their nature. When an appeal is made from a decision of the local draft board the regular appeal board having jurisdiction will be requested to postpone action until after investigation and recommendation by the appeal board for Negro registrants having jurisdiction."

The South Alabama board is composed of A. L. Turner, lawyer, Tuskegee; R. T. Adair, doctor, Montgomery; O. C. Crowe, farmer, Montgomery; Earl L. Patterson, industry, Selma; O. L. Campbell, labor, Montgomery.

The North Alabama board includes Charles V. Hendley, lawyer, Birmingham; Walter L. Brown, doctor, Birmingham; Sam Evans, farmer, Birmingham; Luther A. Van Hoose, Industry, Tuscaloosa; W. L. McAlpin, labor, Birmingham.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
November 14, 1940

PHYSICAL TESTS WILL BEGIN SOON

Draft Examinations Slated to Start in Ten Days at Medical College

Physical examinations for the first draftees for Charleston county's five boards will begin within the next ten days, it was learned yesterday.

Physicians for the five local boards have secured examination quarters at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina and will be prepared to examine registrants as they are offered by the boards. Dr. William P. Rhett, physician for board No. 15 and the first physician appointed by Governor Burnet R. Maybank for Charleston county, said that a staff of thirteen physicians would examine the draftees.

The first quotas will be referred to the medical board soon after questionnaires have been returned to the local boards and classified. The office hours for the medical center will be from 10 a. m. to noon and from 3 to 5 p. m. Four physicians will be at the medical center at all times during office hours.

Dr. Rhett said that the center would be used for the examination of both whites and negroes, but that any negro desiring to be examined by a negro physician would be referred to Dr. John T. McFall. Medical examination headquarters for negroes will be at the negro training school, Cannon street.

A list of examination equipment necessary for the local boards already has been sent to Lieutenant Colonel E. H. Barnwell, United States army medical reserve, medical officer for the state selective service board.

25 to 50 Examinations a Day

The physicians will examine about twenty-five registrants a day, but not more than fifty, Dr. Rhett said.

The objective of the physical examination is to produce able men for the army. Men who are physically fit for the rigors of general service must be able to see well; have comparatively good hearing; have hearts able to withstand the stress of physical exercise; be intelligent enough to understand and execute military maneuvers, obey commands and protect themselves.

In general, trainees must be at last five feet and not more than six feet six inches tall; must have twelve natural teeth, including three upper and three lower masticating teeth and three upper and three lower incisors; must hear at ten feet what a normal ear would hear at twenty feet; must weigh not less than 105 pounds and not more than would permit physical activity; must have good vision and good feet that can stand long marches.

Selective service physicians have been instructed to place men with mild yet handicapping defects in Class I-B, available for limited military service, but none of these men will serve under present peacetime conditions, their service will be deferred indefinitely.

Flat Feet No Bar

Flat feet, hayfever, need for eyeglasses or loss of a finger or toe will not necessarily disqualify men for training or service. Nor is color blindness a cause for disqualification. Cancer, tuberculosis, leprosy and some other diseases are cause for rejection.

One of the major changes of the present day examinations as contrasted with the examinations prior to the World war is that the draftee will take a test for syphilis. No man with a venereal disease will be accepted.

The verdict of the physicians on the condition and eligibility of the draftees will mark the final step in the processing of the individual for training. If for some rational cause the registrant believes he has not been examined thoroughly, he may appeal to an advisory medical board. The advisory medical board corresponds with the board of appeals in adjusting other matters relative to service.

Following are the members of the medical advisory board which will serve the eleventh district (Charles-Berkeley and Dorchester counties): Dr. John Johnston, St. George, internal medicine; Dr. O. B. Chamberlain, of Charleston, psychiatry; Dr. H. W. de Saussure, of Charleston, clinical pathology; Dr. F. A. Hoshall, of Charleston, orthopedic surgery; Dr. R. M. Hope, of Charleston, ophthalmology; Dr. R. B. Taft, of Charleston, radiology, and Dr. J. W. Walsh, of Moncks Corner, surgery.

Pensacola, Fla., News
November 13, 1940

First Draftees To Arrive Here Within Month

122 to Be Assigned To Fort Barrancas For Training

Fourth corps Army headquarters at Atlanta yesterday announced that 3,283 men in the eight states in the area would be called by December 13 for a year of military training under the selective service law. Of these, 967 will be Negroes.

The number of men to be conscripted from each state, with whites listed first and Negroes second, follows:

Alabama, 313 and 134; Florida, 242 and 99; Georgia, 286 and 126; Louisiana, 336 and 156; Mississippi, 228 and 183; North Carolina, 390 and 123; South Carolina, 126 and 69, and Tennessee, 395 and 77.

The reception centers to which the men will be sent for preliminary training were announced as (all white unless otherwise indicated):

Fort Barrancas, 122; Camp Blanding, 242; Fort Bragg, 390 whites and 484 Negroes; Fort McPherson, 477; Fort Oglethorpe, 395; Camp Shelby, 554 whites and 383 Negroes, and Fort Jackson, 126.

These quotas represent the first batch of the Fourth corps area's share of some 800,000 trainees who will be summoned for service by next June 15.

The men from the Fourth corps area will be sent to the camps between December 2 and 13.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
November 21, 1940

NEGROES OMITTED FROM DRAFT LIST

Official County Quotas Are Unchanged for White Men —27 to Go to Oglethorpe

Hamilton county's six draft boards received their official quotas for the first call yesterday and found them unchanged as to white, but with the Negroes omitted as compared with the figures released by the selective service board in Nashville last Saturday.

The call for twenty-seven white men will remain unchanged, but all boards reported that the call for Negroes on the first quota to go from Hamilton county had been omitted. The first call had asked for thirty-three draftees of whom six were to be Negroes.

The first draftees from Hamilton county have been ordered to be assembled at the Hamilton county courthouse at 10 o'clock, Monday, Dec. 9. From there they will be taken to Fort Oglethorpe in army trucks.

At the army post facilities have been arranged for giving the draftees physical examinations. Passing the rigid physical examination, they will be taken to the reception center the army post where they will fitted in a basic army uniform.

At the reception center the draftees will also be questioned as to what they can best do and what has been their occupation in civil life. They will then be assigned to the various branches of the service where they will receive military training for the next twelve months.

The original state-wide call had asked Tennessee to furnish 472 men, of which 395 were to be white men and seventy-seven Negroes. It was not learned whether the call for colored for Tennessee had been delayed or not.

All local boards are now sending out and getting back the questionnaires and will be ready to supply their first quotas by Dec. 9.

Greenville, S. C. News
October 27, 1940

LOCAL BOARDS TO MARK TIME UNTIL NUMBERS DRAWN

Board No. 1 Has Total Of 5,856 Draftees—Unit No. 2 Has 5,424

LISTS ARE POSTED

A total of 11,280 men in the Greater Greenville area were registered in the nation-wide draft Wednesday, October 16, a check of the lists of boards Nos. 1 and 2, consisting of Greenville township, yesterday disclosed.

FIGURES GIVEN

George Bailey, chief clerk of board No. 1, which comprises the city and West Greenville, said that his latest check showed 5,856 draftees, while George A. Weathers, chief clerk of board No. 2, consisting of the remainder of the township, said his latest count showed 5,424 registrants.

Meanwhile, both boards, along with those at Greer and Simpsonville, were marking time until the numbers are drawn at a national lottery in Washington Tuesday, after which the registrants will be listed in the order in which they will face one year of military training.

Weathers said that of the number of registrants handled by his office, 5,009 were white men, 414 were negroes and one was an Indian.

HAVE FIVE DAYS

Both city boards posted their lists in the lobby of the post office Friday. The lists are arranged in numerical order and each draftee is required to find his number.

The registrants will have five days in which to make arrangements after they have been accepted for the training period.

THE NEGRO AND NATIONAL UNITY

NOV 29 1940

Several months prior to the Presidential election, we heard considerable demands for national unity. Speakers were heard over the radio; mass meetings were held here and there and newspaper editors preached daily about national unity. There was so much about national unity until the national election was forced into the back ground as an unimportant topic for discussion. The election is over and we still hear about national unity. Twenty-two million people voted against the man elected President of the United States, but the William Allen White Committee has announced that it will do everything possible to unite the nation behind its re-elected chief executive. National unity, as it is pictured by advocators, is one way to democracy and it is the end to which all Americans should work. If National Unity can be brought about, we see a safe America, but if we fail to bring about the right kind of National Unity, we see a doomed America.

In this National Unity program, the American Negro as well as other racial groups must be included. To adopt a program of National Unity and leave the Negro out of the picture will not be the democratic way of life. The national welfare requires that all discrimination in the defense program—the army, the navy and the air corps—be discarded and that every American citizen be assured against intolerance in government projects and against any obstructions set into motion because of race, color, religion or creed. In the midst of the "National Unity" program as an American patriotism to which end we shall all work and the rank discrimination, in the defense program shown our people and the segregation in various branches of the war department causes us to ask what is meant by the term, "National Unity". There can be a national unity that will make democracy strong and something more than a mere theory. And there can be a national unity that will doom a democracy to totalitarian extinction. We certainly don't want any of the latter.

Columbia, S. C. State
November 16, 1940

Army May Not Have To Draft Single Man From State's Initial Quota

The army may not have to draft a single man out of South Carolina's initial selective service quota of 195 men because of the large number of volunteers, Col. W. N. Cork, assistant state director of the selective service system, said last night.

"That means," he explained, "that when each local board gets its call to furnish so many men, it is expected that the board will have sufficient volunteers on hand so that anybody who doesn't want to go won't have to right at present.

"That situation is fairly general throughout the state. Although we haven't had a report from every one of the 83 local boards, we have received reports from a large number of them who say they have sufficient volunteers to fill initial quotas.

"We expect to have a full report from each board in the state on this situation by Monday."

Induction of registrants into the service under the selective service system in South Carolina will begin on December 4 when selectees under the state's first call will begin arriving at Fort Jackson for a year of military training.

General Holmes B. Springs, state director, revealed that 42 selectees would be inducted on that date, 42 on December 5, and 42 on December 6, a total of 126 white men.

S. C. Picks 120 Negro Leaders

NOV 21 1940

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The appointment of 120 Negro leaders in South Carolina as members of special county Selective Service boards by Governor Burnet R. Maybank, was announced today by General Holmes B. Springs, State Selective Service director.

Members of the boards will assist Negro registrants in filling out questionnaires which will furnish information necessary for the proper classification of each registrant.

General Springs revealed that three prominent Negroes in the religious, civic, educational and community life in their respective counties were named by Governor Maybank after much thought and deliberation.

Aiding Governor Maybank and General Springs in the selection of the special boards for Negroes were Seymour Carroll, of Columbia, field representative of the American Humane Education Society, and Miller F. Whitaker, of Orangeburg, president of State Agricultural and Mechanical College, as well as others.

NAME DRAFT ADVISORS IN S. CAROLINA

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

NOV 30 1940

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 7—(By ANP)—Appointment of 120 Negro leaders in South Carolina as members of special county selective service boards by Gov. Burnet R. Maybank was announced Monday by General Holmes B. Springs, State seelctive service director.

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NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE - 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch
December 12, 1940

Back-Door Registration

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—It has been brought to my attention that Negro registrants reporting for registration at the Emporia, Va., armory building were told by a soldier placed at the vestibule of the building that they go around and enter from the back door.

We unhesitatingly protest this action by the registration officials to our men, who were called according to age and were compelled to report there for registration.

The United States Armory, in this instance, should not be considered as the private residence of anybody to so designate entrance to potential Negro soldiers who came there to offer their lives and in compliance with the conscription law.

Sir, it takes other than guns, ammunition, tanks and airplanes to win a war. It takes morale behind this equipment, and if this morale is broken or destroyed, woe be to the country in which it happens. We have such an example in what happened to France in the present European war, but is this to be the trend that our American democracy intends to pursue if we intend to stop Mr. Hitler, if, and when, he should attempt to come over here? It is a very bad start, please stop it in time. We ask for the good of the service, and for the sake of American democracy. F. A. SEALY.

President of Greenville County Branch of N. A. A. C. P.
Emporia.

Ft. Myers, Fla., News Press
December 12, 1940

Negro Farmhand Off To Training Camp

Ollie Williams, negro farmhand and No. 2 in the draft call here, will leave at 6:20 this afternoon aboard the Coast Line passenger train for Camp Blanding to put in a year of service if he can pass final physical examinations. Ollie will be transferred from Camp Blanding to Camp Shelby in Mississippi for his training along with other Florida negro recruits.

Meanwhile, Attorney William J. Wood had word yesterday that his son Kemp, No. 1 man in the draft call in Lee county, had passed final physical exams and was ready for the training grind. At the draft board officers, Clerk J. S. Tarrer, sr., was notified that no more men would be called from Lee county during December.

Harleyville Negro Volunteers Services

St. George, S. C., Eagle
December 12, 1940

Leroy Calhoun, a 21-year old Negro from Harleyville, has the distinction of being the first man to represent Dorchester County in the army under the Selective Service act. Only one man was needed at this time to fill the county's quota, and Leroy, although his order number was very near the bottom of the list, volunteered his services.

Richard Bell, clerk of the Local Draft Board, arranged fitting farewell ceremonies at the court house Monday morning for Calhoun. Attorney Pinckney Kramer of Summerville acted as chairman. He expressed the appreciation of the Board and the county for Calhoun's patriotic act in volunteering. Sheriff H. H. Jessen Clerk of Court J. H. Bryant, Judge S. E. Hussey, Miss Jewel Shaffer and H. B. Magill also made short talks.

Calhoun left St. George at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon for Fort Jackson, where he will begin his year of training.

Columbia, S. C. Record
December 11, 1940

Three Negroes Alone Rejected Out of 69 Here

2 White Volunteers Come To Take Places Of Men Turned Down

Only three of the 69 Negro volunteers who reported to Fort Jackson this week under the first draft call, were rejected because of physical disability, while 20 of the 126 whites were rejected.

The induction center officers completed the examinations of the Negro volunteers today, and found only three who had to be rejected. This average, roughly 4 per cent, is much lower than the 16 per cent of whites rejected because of physical disability.

The 34 Negro volunteers who reported Monday had only one man rejected. This group has already been inducted. The 35 Negroes who reported Tuesday had two men rejected, and the rest of this group was inducted today.

It was learned that two white volunteers had been sent to the induction center to replace the men from two draft boards who had been rejected last week as part of the 20 men from physically unfit for active service.

Although the draft boards do not have to furnish substitutes for men rejected until the second call in January, these men were sent on as soon as the draft boards were notified.

These two men came from local draft boards at Gaffney and Winnsboro. Mesbie A. Cash was the substitute volunteer from Gaffney, and Rudell H. Belvin reported from Winnsboro.

Thirty-three of the Negro draftees will be sent to Fort Bragg, N. C., to the replacement station there Thursday, and the remaining 33 on Friday.

These Negro volunteers of South Carolina will be stationed permanently at Fort Bragg, while 42 of this state's white volunteers left today for Camp Blanding, Fla.

Of the 126 whites from South Carolina, 20 were rejected because of physical disability. With the remaining 106, a detachment of 42 left today for Florida, and the other 64 will be placed on duty at Fort Jackson with post units.

Evergreen, Ala., Courant
December 5, 1940

Negro Educators Urge Race To Cooperate In Defense

A well rounded group of citizens, both white and black, met at the courthouse Tuesday afternoon to hear addresses by Prof. T. M. Campbell and and a group of his associates from Tuskegee Institute.

Accepting an invitation from Mayor Brooks, the Negro educators made the trip to Evergreen to appeal to the colored race in the matters of work and cooperation for furthering the national defense plans.

The colored group, which included a preacher, agriculturists, treasurer of the Institute, and Prof. Campbell, pointed out that religion, agriculture, economics and a desire to better themselves and their surroundings all played a vital part in the present defense program, and that cooperation between the two races must be obtained if success is to be forthcoming.

Prof. Campbell urged the colored population to do all in their power to so prepare themselves that they might in time be a credit to their race. Campbell urged them especially to take an interest in the problems of defense, such as the draft, pointing out that a country worth living in was worth fighting for.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
December 7, 1940

Negroes are Volunteers

Bamberg, Dec. 6.—Special: The first men from Bamberg county to be drafted for army service are four negro registrants, and all of them are volunteers. The are: Alfred Maynard, Nathaniel Jennings, Jr., Harold Wilson and Mack Cleve Pool.

The men will leave on December 9 for induction into the army at Fort Jackson. There will be no others drafted from this county for the present quota.

Birmingham, Ala. News
December 6, 1940

Negro's Role In U. S. Defense To Be Topic At Conference Here

"The Negro and National Defense" will be discussed by a panel of distinguished speakers at Slossfield Community Center Saturday night in connection with the Negro Exposition of Progress and as part of the Y. W. C. A. National Defense Day program.

Beginning at 7:30 p.m., the conference will feature two workers sent to Birmingham by the advisory commission to the National Defense Council.

Frances Williams will discuss the consumer's place in national defense. A native of Kentucky, she studied at the University of Cincinnati and Mt. Holyoke College, and after receiving the Patrick graduate scholarship to the New York School of Social Work, she earned her master of arts degree at the University of Chicago. Author of a number of pamphlets on Negro life, and an assistant in preparation of the book, "Negro Politicians," she has long been active in the Y. W. C. A. work and has served as national secretary for interracial interests.

Dr. Gladys Baker, who attended Stephens College and the University of Michigan, will explain the governmental consumer service. Dr. Baker, who has her Ph.D. in political science from the University of Chicago, has worked with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, specializing in the study of racial groups and economic levels as a background for the problems of farm people.

After these discussions, Charles F. Anderson will lead a panel discussion of "The Negro's Part in National Defense."

The public is invited.

Concord, N. C. Tribune
December 13, 1940

National Home Defense Training Program Offered For Negro Boys

Those Between Ages of 17 and 25 Eligible to Enroll For Courses.

A meeting of all colored boys between the ages of 17 and 25, residing in Cabarrus county, who are interested in taking the wood-working course of the national home defense training program will be held Monday night, December 16, 1940, at 7:30 o'clock in the agriculture classroom of the Logan high school.

The purpose of this meeting will be to register for the course and to decide on the time of day or night that will be best suited for the class.

The course will be free and will run 15 hours per week for eight weeks. The course will be very practical and will be designed to aid the student to improve his general employment status. It is hoped that the out-of-school youths, both of the city and county, will avail themselves of this opportunity offered by the government.

Those interested may obtain further information from M. M. Woodson, agriculture teacher at Logan school.

Nashville Tenn. Tennessean
December 12, 1940

DAVIDSON NEGROES TO LEAVE FOR CAMP

County's First Quota Seven; Officials to Attend Meeting

The seven Negroes Davidson County is supplying to the initial draft call will leave Nashville by train at 1:50 o'clock this afternoon for Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

They will be among the first of Tennessee's 77 Negro conscripts scheduled to be inducted today and tomorrow.

Adjt.-Gen. T. A. Frazier, State Selective Service director, and Capt. Parker Simmons, procurement officer for state headquarters, will leave this morning for Washington to attend a meeting of selective service leaders, called by national headquarters to discuss draft problems.

Birmingham Ala. Age-Herald
December 6, 1940

DEFENSE TOPIC OF CONFERENCE

Negro Educator Will Address Parley At Y. W. C. A. Meeting

"The Negro and National Defense" will be the subject of a conference Saturday night at the Slossfield Community Center, to be held in connection with the Negro Exposition of Progress being presented there, and as part of the Y. W. C. A. National Defense Day program. The conference, the first of its kind here, will be under the auspices of the public affairs committee of the branch Y. W. C. A.

The advisory commission to the National Defense Council is sending two of its workers here to speak at the conference. Frances Williams will lead a discussion on the consumer's place in national defense. A native of Kentucky, she attended the University of Cincinnati and Mt. Holyoke College. The Patrick graduate scholarship to the New York School of Social Work was awarded to her, and she received her master of arts degree from the University of Chicago, where she assisted in the preparation of the book "Negro Politicians." She is the author of a number of pamphlets dealing with public questions affecting Negro life. She has long been active in Y. W. C. A. work and has served as national secretary for interracial interests.

Dr. Gladys Baker will explain the governmental consumer service.

She attended Stephens College and the University of Michigan and holds a Ph.D. degree in political science from the University of Chicago. She has worked with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, specializing in the study of racial groups and economic levels as a background for the problems of farm people.

Following these talks, Charles F. Anderson will lead a panel discussion of "The Negro's Part in National Defense."

Individuals and representatives of organizations interested in building for national defense have been invited to take part in the conference and a large attendance from over the Birmingham district is expected, leaders said. The conference will start at 7:30 p.m. Saturday.

Memphis Tenn. Commercial Appeal
December 17, 1940

Called To Duty

Capt. Charles C. Stewart

ARMY CALLS PARK HEAD

Memphis Captain Is Ordered To Fort Bragg

Capt. Charles C. Stewart, manager of the National Park Service project building Shelby Archaeological Park and Shelby Negro State Park in the southern part of the county, has been ordered to Army duty.

Captain Stewart will go to Fort Bragg, N. C. He served with the 23rd Infantry in France in the World War and took part in the battles of Chateau Thierry, Soissons and the Meuse-Argonne. Before he came to the park project two years ago he was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

The captain is the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Stewart Sr. of 1319 Peabody. He lives at 3729 Norriswood.

DEC 14 1940

New York Age

THE NEGRO AND THE DRAFT

WHEN THE QUESTION of building up the armed forces of the United States by conscription was first brought up, several serious problems arose as to what to do with Negro draftees. Now that the draft has become a reality, these problems are no nearer solution than they were two months ago. In many communities Negro volunteers have frankly been discouraged and few have been drafted.

This attitude of indifference toward Negro citizens is best exemplified by the Army Local Draft Board of Shreveport, La., which when faced with the problem of too many volunteers (Negro) let the boys shoot crap for the privilege of going to camp. A picture of three Negroes rolling dice was broadcast from Shreveport last week and appeared in newspapers throughout the country.

To many people this was a humorous picture but to us it shows just how little consideration the Negro is being given in our national defense program. Instead of evading the issue, official Washington should either intergrate the Negro into all branches of the armed service or exempt him from the draft altogether.

New York N.Y.

In Roumania and in most of the totalitarian countries of Europe, Jews are barred from military service. But these countries lay no claim to democratic ideals. It ill becomes the United States of America to pose as the world's leading democracy and at the same time deny to a tenth of its population the right anl responsibilities of participation in its government.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE- 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Andalusia, Ala., Star
October 17, 1940

Brave Men Enroll For Service As Flags Wave

Covington Young Men Between Ages 21-36 Treked To Registration

Late official [illegible] from the office of Judge [illegible] Brogden reveal that 4,891 [illegible] registered in [illegible] county. 1,377 of that number registered in Andalusia.

Registration under the draft law was made both a gala day and a day of very grim reality in good old Covington county where the young men between the ages of 21 and 36 trekked to the places of registration and had their names enrolled as a preliminary to the training for military service and thus become prepared for the serious duty of national defense in the event an emergency arises.

In all the beats of the county volunteer service was rendered by public spirited citizens. The American Legion had their representatives present to assist in the matter of directing the draftees to the proper place of registry.

In Andalusia the business men put out their flags throughout the entire business section. At the Covington county court house where the registration for Andalusia and Beat 1 was made Supt. Chas. Martin and Mr. J. J. Kilgore, representing the local post American Legion spent the entire day giving valuable assistance in the work. NYA girls, teachers from the city schools for both whites and negroes were present and gave their services in helping to take care of the work of drafting the more than 1,300 whose names were entered during the day and evening as the registration opened at 7 a.m. and continued until 9 p.m. When the draft offices opened at 7 o'clock fully two hundred young men were in line ready to register. They continued to come throughout the day and the big court room with some fifty to sixty people doing the clerical work. It was not until the late afternoon the crowds began to thin out and the work grow lighter.

The young men came with enthusiasm and showed a spirit that would give Hitler pause if he could have witnessed the scene as the writer sa wit during the big rush of enrollment at the Court House Wednesday morning.

Birmingham, Ala. News
October 13, 1940

Registration Places Fixed

PHENIX CITY, Ala. — Places where registration must take place under the conscription plan in Russell County Wednesday have been announced by Probate Judge C. B. Gullatt Jr.

In Phenix City, the Russell County Courthouse and the Phenix City Courthouse will be used. After 3 p.m. registrars will officiate at the Summerville School, Central High School, Phenix City Elementary School and the Girard School.

Four Negro schools in Prenix City will be used. Only Negroes will register at these.

Rural registration places follow: Beat 2, home of B. D. Bishop, Crawford; Dixie School. Beat 3, Capp's store at Marvyn. Beat 4, Gentry's store and Person's store at Uchee. Beat 5, Whites at high school Hurtsboro; Negroes at city hall. Beat 6, Robert Dixon's store, Hatchechubbee. Beat 7, Negroes at courthouse at Seals; whites, Seale High School. Beat 8, Fort Mitchell High School. Beat 9, Cottonton High School. Beat 10, Pittsview School.

Allendale, S. C. Citizen
October 10, 1940

PLACES FOR REGISTRATION ANNOUNCED

Penalty Imposed For Failure to Report October 16th

On Wednesday, October 16, from 7:00 a. m. until 9:00 p.m. all male persons between the ages of 21 and 36 in Allendale county must offer themsleves for registration at the places designated below in compliance with the national and state draft proclamation regarding the selective service draft rules.

White males at the Allendale Grammar school building, with T. J. Keller as chief registrar, and all other teachers in the district assisting, including Mrs. E. A. Stevenson of Ulmers'

White males at the Fairfax High School, with J. W. Chitty as chief registrar, assisted by Mrs. H.W. Priester of Harmony and Bertha Barker of Harmony and other teachers.

Negro males at any of these five places:

Fairfax negro school with P.J. Hammett as chief registrar and the negro teachers assisting.

Allendale negro school, with C. V. Bing as chief registrar, other teachers assisting

St. Mark's school, with Charles Bryan as chief registrar.

Millette area at the Rosenwall school, with G. W. Chavous as chief registrar, assisted by negro teachers.

Sycamore area at a place not yet determined, with Harold Sams as chief registrar.

It is very important that all men between the age limits of the draft bill, regardless of their physical fitness, report to their respective registrars on October 16.

All farmers and other employers are urged to see that their workmen are given opportunity to go to their places of registration. A heavy penalty will be imposed for failure to comply with the regulations.

In Allendale county W. T. Riley Jr., Clerk of Court is chairman of registration and is to be assisted by the superintendent of education, J. D. Livingston.

The local draft board is composed of Dr. H. G. Causey, chairman and Victor Spigener, Mac Hay, Dr. W. R. Tuten, physician and R. P. Searson, Sr. government agent.

Columbia, S. C. Record
October 15, 1940

Maybank Considers Advisory Board On Draft For Negroes

A special advisory draft board for the state, composed of Negroes, to assist in the administration of selective service as it affects negroes, may be appointed by Gov. Burnet R. Maybank, he announces.

"I realize the consideration to be given to Negroes at this time," the governor said. "I have talked with members of the race. Negro school teachers will assist in registration on Wednesday and Negro school houses will be used for the registration of Negroes. I have in mind the setting up of a special advisory board of Negroes to assist in the work, and the using of Negro members of the medical profession for the examining of Negroes. The advisory board would give information to those not able to read or write."

It is expected that approximately 110,000 Negroes will be registered this state tomorrow.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
October 13, 1940

NEGRO AND WHITE TROOPS TO BE APART

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—President Roosevelt has approved the system of segregating Negro and white troops in the expanding military service.

Stephen T. Early, White House secretary, said the segregation policy was approved following a conference of Mr. Roosevelt, President Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, two other Negro leaders, Secretary of Navy Frank Knox, and Assistant Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson.

"It is the policy of the War Department that services of Negroes will be utilized on a fair and equitable basis," it was said.

CENTERS PICKED FOR NEWBERRY

Anderson, S. C., Independent Trib.
October 13, 1940

Registrars Also Named For Oct. 16

NEWBERRY, Oct. 12— Members of the local draft boards with C. E. Hendrix, county superintendent of education, and Dr. Hugh K. Boyd, clerk of court, have set up registration centers for all male citizens 21 through 35 of Newberry County to register on Wednesday, October 16.

The teachers of Newberry County, both white and Negroes, will act as assistants to the chief registrars.

Places named for white registration with their chiefs are as follows:

Newberry High School building—P. K. Harmon, chief.

Mollohon School building—Henry H. Hedgepath.

West End School building—N. K. Williamson.

Oakland School Building— C. B. Ringer.

Whitmire High School building—R. C. Lake.

Long Lane School building — James D. Brown.

Hartford School building—C. E. Bowers.

Johnstone School building—H. B. Wilson.

Mt. Bethel Garmany School building—Preston Etchison.

Prosperity School building—R. M. Monts.

Little Mountain School building —J. W. Ballentine.

Fairview School building— Ellis Stockman.

Bush River School building—J. H. Bedenbaugh.

Chappels School building—J. H. Gentry.

Jolly Street building—J. C. Boozer.

O'Neall School building— Roston Hare.

New Zion School building—Hubert Long.

Mt. Pleasant School building—J. H. Pruitt.

Stoney Hill School building—J. C. Abrams.

Pomaria School building—R. L. Riser.

Silverstreet School building—J. G. Long.

St. Philips School building—Coen Bowers.

Greenwood, S C Index Journal
October 15, 1940

100 Additional Volunteer Workers Are Needed

Chief Registrar W. E. Black and Clerk of Court Milling Requests More --for Registration Places in County Tomorrow Asks for One Hundred White and Colored

One hundred additional volunteers, white and colored, are needed in Greenwood Wednesday if local teachers are to receive any relief from the strain of a fourteen-hour day in registering men of draft age, according to W. E. Black, chief registrar.

Clerk of Court Arch L. Milling said additional volunteers also were needed in the county.

Persons who write a legible hand and who are otherwise competent are invited to volunteer their services for at least certain hours during the day; and in order to comply with regulations and to serve competently, such volunteers must have certain preliminary instructions. An additional instruction period for workers will be given in the local high school gymnasium Wednesday morning at nine o'clock and lasting approximately thirty minutes. Volunteers are asked to be present at that time and their names will be recorded, along with the hour or hours for which they offer their services. This, of course does not refer to those volunteer workers who were present for the instruction period Tuesday afternoon.

Atlanta Ga Constitution Pink
October 16, 1940

Draft Eligibles Requested To Register Early

If Registrant Finds School Crowded, He May Go to Another.

Today is registration day for all men who have passed their 21st birthday and not passed their 36th birthday. The registration is the first step in the federal government's program to draft an army of not more than 900,000 men this year.

Registration will take place in the public schools of Georgia.

School authorities yesterday issued instructions for all school principals and teachers to report to their respective schools, white and colored, at 7 o'clock this morning to be ready to serve accurately and promptly those required to register. The number of teachers available, school officials said, should not make it necessary for any citizen to have to wait to be registered, but if a registrant should find a school crowded, he may go to another near-by school to register.

All Negro registrants were requested to report to the Negro schools where a Negro teacher will register them.

Registrants were requested to report early to avoid possibility of a last-minute rush at closing hours which will be 9 o'clock tonight. All applicants who have appeared at that time will be registered no matter how long a time is required to complete the registration.

Parents and teacher clubs of the various schools will serve lunch and dinner to the teachers and Home Defense Corps assigned to the various schools. The East Side Baptist church, 121 Flat Shoals avenue, announced yesterday that coffee and cake will be served all day long to those who go to the nearby Bay school to register.

First below appears the list of Atlanta city schools with the street address and telephone number and then follows the name and location of Fulton county schools where registration may be made.

ATLANTA WHITE SCHOOLS.

Boys' High—929 Parkway drive, N. E., VE. 1401.
Boys' High Military—929 Parkway drive, N. E., VE. 1016.
Commercial High—232 Pryor street, S. W., WA. 6494.
Girls' High—745 Rosalia street, S. E., MA. 0997.
Tech High—929 Parkway drive, N. E., VE. 1370.
Tech High Military—929 Parkway drive, N. E., VE. 1501.
William A. Bass Jr. High—1080 Euclid avenue, N. E., WA. 3921.
Joseph E. Brown Jr. High—765 Peeples street, S. W., RA. 4165.
J. W. Maddox Jr. High—1090 Bankhead avenue, N. W., HE. 1722.
J. C. Murphy Jr. High—1425 Memorial drive, S, E., DE. 8126.
Daniel O'Keefe Jr. High—Sixth and Techwood, N. E., HE. 1750.
Hoke Smith Jr. High—535 Hill street, S. E., MA. 4936.
Boys' Special—651 Ira street, S. W., MA. 5905.
Opportunity—417 Piedmont avenue, N. E., WA. 7867.
Adair—711 Catherine street, S. W., RA. 7382.
Battle Hill Sanitarium—150 Anderson avenue, S. W., RA. 2175.
Capitol View—1442 Stewart avenue, S. W., RA. 7494.
Connally, E. L.—1626 West Haven drive, S. W., RA. 2922.
Couch, J. Allen—860 McMillan street, N. W., HE. 3092.
Crew Street—407 Crew street, S. W., MA. 4406.
East Lake—2440 Cottage Grove avenue, S. E., DE. 6916.
Fair Street—211 Fair street, S. E., MA. 9300.
Faith—1043 Fair street, S. E., JA. 0968.
Formwalt (new)—405 Cooper street, S. W., MA. 8801.
Formwalt (old)—414 Formwalt street, S. W., MA. 7405.
Forrest Avenue—608 Forrest road, N. E., WA. 1792.
Georgia Avenue—252 Georgia avenue, S. W., MA. 8410.
Goldsmith—1202 West Marietta street, N. W., HE. 5962.
Gordon, John B.—1205 Metropolitan avenue, S. W., JA. 3928.
Grant Park (new)—750 Kalb avenue, S. E., MA. 4366.
Grant Park (old)—400 Boulevard, S. E., MA. 9600.
Harris, J. C.—1444 Lucile avenue, S. W., RA. 7183.
Haygood, Laura—921 Howell Mill road, N. W., HE. 5103.
Highland—978 North avenue, N. E., HE. 0082.
Hillside Cottages—690 Courtney drive, N. E., VE. 3768.
Home Park—State and Home Park avenue, HE. 0202.
Howell, Clark—176 Tenth street, N. E., HE. 0033.
Inman Park—729 Edgewood avenue, N. E., JA. 2239.
Inman, S. M.—774 Virginia avenue, N. E., HE. 7448.
Jones, Jerome—649 Home avenue, S. E., MA. 7900.
Key, James L.—811 Capitol avenue, S. W., MA. 6301.
Kingsbery, Lula L.—627 English avenue, N. W., JA. 1380.
Kirkwood—138 Kirkwood road, N. E., DE. 6879.
Lee Street—579 Lee street, S. W., RA. 6885.
Lin, Mary—586 Mayson avenue, N. E. DE. 8626.
Luckie Street—488 Luckie street, N. W. JA. 0991.
Milton Avenue—202 Milton avenue, S E., MA. 8651.
Moreland—1083 Austin avenue, N. E., JA. 4919.
Morningside—1053 Rock Springs road, N. E., VE. 3612.
Peeples Street—589 Peeples street, S. W., RA. 6993.
Pryor Street—883 Pryor street, S. W., MA. 5176.
Ragsdale, I. N.—1114 Avon avenue, S. W., RA. 7264.
Slaton, W. F.—688 Grant street, S. E., MA. 9812.
Smillie, Ella W.—382 North avenue, N. E., VE. 8722.
Spring Street—1404 Spring street, N. W., HE. 0220.
Stanton, Frank L.—1625 Mozley drive, RA. 7650.
Sylvan Hills—Mickleberry and Melrose, RA. 7595.
West, Anne E.—820 Essie avenue, S. E., MA. 9101.
Whitefoord Avenue — 35 Whitefoord avenue, S. E., CR. 1139.
Williams Street—358 Williams street, N. W., JA. 0810.

ATLANTA NEGRO SCHOOLS.

B. T. Washington High—1000 Hunter street, N. W., RA. 5116.
D. T. Howard Jr. High and Elementary—551 Houston street, N. E., WA. 4547.
Ashby Street—80 Ashby street, N. W., RA. 5373.
Battle Hill—150 Anderson avenue, S. W., RA. 2175.
Bush Mountain—Ladd avenue.
Crogman, W. H.—1114 West avenue, S. W., MA. 5704.
Gray Street—448 Gray street, N. W., JA. 6053.
Johnson, Edwin P.—494 Martin street, S. E., MA. 7300.
South Atlanta—13 Thayner avenue, S E., MA. 6800.
Walker Street—165 Walker street, S W., MA. 7161.
Ware, Edmund A.—569 Hunter street, N. W., MA. 8315.
Wesley Avenue—135 Wesley avenue, N. E., DE. 7933.
Yonge Street—89 Yonge street, S. E., WA. 8345.

LOCATION OF FULTON COUNTY WHITE SCHOOLS

Garden Hills—Delmont Drive, off Peachtree road.
Ben Hill—Ben Hill, Ga., 8 miles out Campbellton road.
Benteen—Cassanova avenue, off McDonough road, near Federal Prison.
Birmingham—Eight miles northwest of Alpharetta, Ga.
Bolton—Bolton, Ga., off Marietta road to right going north.
Campbell High—Fairburn, Ga.
Carey Park—Beyond Center Hill, off Hightower road to left going north.
Cascade—Venetian Drive, off Cascade road.
Cedar Grove—Seven miles west of Fairburn, Ga.
Center Hill—Bankhead highway at Center Hill.
Central—Five miles west of Stonewall, Ga.
Central Park—Cheney street, East Point, Ga.
Chattahoochee—Payton avenue, Riverside, Ga.
Church Street—East Point, Ga.
College Street—Hapeville, Ga.
Colonial Hills—Davis street, East Point, Ga.
Cox, Lena H.—Evelyn Way (Grove Park, off Bankhead highway).
Eastern—Red Oak, Ga.
Hammond—Sandy Springs, 12 miles out Roswell road.
Harris Street—East Point, Ga.
Hemphill—Adamsville, off Gordon road to right going west.
Hope, R. L.—3351 Piedmont road.
Hopewell—Seven miles north of Alpharetta on Hopewell and Alpharetta roads.
Howell, E. P.—White street off Howell Mill road.
Humphries—Eight miles out Jonesboro road to right going south.
Lakewood Heights—9 Sawtell avenue, off old Jonesboro road.
Liberty-Guinn—Nine miles out Roswell road on Long Island drive.
Longino, George F.—Walker street, College Park, Ga.
Marion Smith—Egan Park.
Mayson—Seven miles out Bankhead highway.
Milton High—Alpharetta, Ga.
Morgan Falls—Fifteen miles north on Roswell road.
Mt. Vernon—Annie street in Inman Yards, off Marietta road to right going north.
Neely, Benj. H.—Clayton avenue, College Park, Ga.
Newtown—Five miles northeast of Roswell, Ga.
North Avenue—Hapeville, Ga.
Northwestern—Four miles west of Alpharetta, Ga.
Ocee—Five miles east of Alpharetta, Ga.
Perkerson—Lakewood avenue, off Stewart avenue to right going south.
Richardson, Alonzo—College Park, Ga.
Rico—Nine miles northwest of Palmetto, Ga.
Riley, Charles Edward—Palmetta, Ga.
Rivers, E.—Peachtree Battle avenue.
Rock Spring—Off Cheshire Bridge road to left, one block from Piedmont road.
Roswell—Roswell, Ga.
Sandtown—Twelve miles out Campbellton road.
Union City—Union City, Ga.
Warsaw—Eight miles east of Alpharetta, Ga., via Medlock's bridge.
West Haven—Gordon road, two miles beyond West View Cemetery.
Young, S. R.—Hawthorn avenue, College Park, Ga
Fulton High—345 Washington street, S. W., Atlanta.
North Fulton High—Delmont drive, off Peachtree road.
Russell High—Jefferson avenue, East Point, Ga.
Hapeville High—Hapeville, Ga.
West Fulton High—1890 Bankhead highway, Atlanta.

LOCATION FULTON COUNTY NEGRO SCHOOLS.

Alpharetta—Alpharetta, Ga.
Armour—Armour Station, off Piedmont road.
Battle Hill—Off Gordon road, 1 mile from car line.
Ben Hill—Stone road, Ben Hill, Ga.
Bethlehem—Ferry road, 1 mile below Adamsville.
Blantown—Off Howell Mill road, near Murray gin.
Campbellton—Campbellton road, 1 mile above Campbellton.
Carters—Johnsontown, off Lenox road.
Center Hill—Off Hightower road.
College Park—Princeton avenue, College Park, Ga.
East Point—Bayard street, East Point, Georgia.
Enon—6 miles west of Stonewall, near Tell.
Fairburn—Fairburn, Ga.
Hapeville—Plunkettown, Hapeville, Ga.
Little Grove—4 miles west of Fairburn, on Fairburn to Rivertown road.
Macedonia—2 miles from Rico school.
Mt Mary—Sandy Springs, off Mt. Vernon highway.
New Hope—Claramount drive, off North Side drive.
Palmetto—Palmetto, Ga.
Philadelphia—Off Cascade road.
Pleasant Hill—3 miles west of Stonewall, Ga.
Poplar Spring—Cascade road, about 10 miles from end of car line.
Red Oak—Red Oak, Ga., ½ mile from station across railroad.
Rivertown—7 miles west of Fairburn, Georgia.
Rockdale—Johnson road, off Marietta road.
Rocky Head—Off Campbellton road, ½ mile from Owl Rock church.
Roswell—Roswell, Ga.
St. Paul—3 miles west of Palmetto, Ga.
Sheltonville—On Mr. Finley's plantation near Warsaw white school.
South Atlanta—Off Meldon avenue in South Atlanta
South Bend—Jonesboro road, below Lakewood Heights.
Springfield—Scott Crossing on River car line.
Stewart Avenue—1½ miles from car line.
Simpson Road—Near Lincoln cemetery.
Thomasville—Off McDonough road, 1 mile from federal prison.
Union City—Union City, Ga.
Vernon Grove—3 miles west from Goode's store.
Hunter Hill—1 mile from Hunter to Eason drive.
Williams Road—Roosevelt highway to Irwin Crossing. Cross railroad, go 1 mile

DRAFT REGISTRAR NEGRO

OCT 24 1940

By H. A. L. CLEMENT

The Selective Service registration at Livingstone College was under the supervision of Prof. Alonzo Bohannon who was assisted by Mr. Joseph Duncan.

The male college students and professors of Salisbury whose ages met the requirement of the Act were allowed to make out applications at their respective schools. On the day set aside by the President of the United States more than 50 young men willingly complied with the Draft Order at the A.M.E. Zion institution.

Mr. Bohannon is instructor in the department of Economics and was considered as an able person for the position of registrar. He was the only Negro appointed by the Draft Board to sign up young conscripts in Salisbury, N.C.

Salisbury, N.C.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE- 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Hendersonville, N. C., Times-News
October 24, 1940

THEY, TOO, LOVE AMERICA

Among the satisfying things in connection with the enrollment of men for possible military training was the conduct of the negro registrants. Their amiability, good humor and lack of dispostiion to worry quickly came to the surface during registration. Their eagerness to participate in this great test of good citizenship was greatly evident. There was the father of ten sons, the youngest 21 and the oldest 35, all of whom registered, the old man going with them to see it well done. There was the legless negro who registered at Boiling Springs, eager to do his part. There are many other accounts of those who want to be the first to get Hitler.

Some years ago there were stories of Red Russia having plans to foment revolution in the United States by getting the negroes to flock to Communism. Planning was as far as it got. Negroes want nothing to do with Communism. There isn't enough to eat under that system, for one thing. When men were drafted for the last war there was some unfounded fear of what might happen if negroes were armed and trained. What happened was that they made fine soldiers, were well-behaved and acquitted themselves well in the struggle.

There is no need to worry about the negro's part in this new business of conscription in peace-time. The negro likes Uncle Sam and loves America as all good citizens do.—Shelby Star.

THE LITTLE NUMBER THAT WAS NOT THERE

Daily Worker

The goldfish bowl
Was trotted out;
The hand went in
And the hand came out
With a number for Tom,
And one for Jim;
But what of Elliot—
None for him?

One-fifty-eight
And one-oh-one
But Elliot's number
Didn't come.
Two-thousand-six
And five-oh-oh
But Elliot
Didn't place or show.

OCT 31 1940

Chorus:
Where was Elliot's number?

Answer:
We've got Elliot's number!

Miami, Fla. Herald
October 9, 1940

LISTS TEACHERS AS REGISTRARS

30,000 Men Between Ages of 21 and 36 Will Be Recorded

Hayes Wood, draft registration director, made public Tuesday the complete list of Dade county schools by districts where approximately 30,000 men between 21 and 36 years old will register a week from today for possible call to duty for a year's military training.

A list of chief registrars also was issued. Every school in the county will serve as a registration point, with principals and teachers serving as registrars, Wood said.

Principals and 45 teachers of negro schools in Perrine, Goulds and Homestead were the first to be sworn in as registrars. They met Tuesday at the Goulds school and after discussing their duties with Wood and James T. Wilson, county school superintendent and member of the draft registration board, were sworn in by Sheriff D. C. Coleman.

Teachers in Miami's negro schools will be sworn in Thursday at the Booker T. Washington school.

Principals and teachers of white schools in the Homestead, Redland and Perrine area will take their oath as registrars Friday at 3:30 p. m. in the Homestead school auditorium.

A gala meeting Monday at 3:30 p. m. of Miami teachers and principals, to be held in the Miami Senior High school auditorium, will be the occasion for administrating the oath of office to them.

Failure to register makes the recalcitrant liable to a fine of $10,000 or imprisonment for 5 years, or both fine and imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8. (AP)—A possible 10,000 jobs as clerks to local draft boards and appeal boards, paying a maximum of $150 a month, were authorized Tuesday by national selective service headquarters.

At the same time, President Roosevelt appointed some local board members for four of the 48 states, acting on the recommendations of the governors of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho and Maine.

Each of the 6,500 local draft boards is authorized to employ one clerk and, if needed, to employ assistant clerks or stenographers. Maximum pay for a clerk shall be $150 per month and for assistant clerks, $100.

Each of the 2,000 or more boards of appeal may employ one clerk and one or more assistants, at $150 per month for clerks and a maximum of $120 per month for assistants.

Selective Service Quotas of the Various States

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—The selective service quotas by States for the period up to June 30, 1941, with credits allowed to each State for those serving in the National Guard and other armed forces, are as follows:

NOV 3 1940

State.	Gross Quota.	Credits—Nat'l Guard.	Credits—Other.	Net Quota.
Alabama	39,522	3,766	22,045	13,711
Arizona	8,537	1,580	3,859	3,098
Arkansas	27,643	3,650	15,147	8,946
California	116,878	10,740	68,121	3801,7
Colorado	17,394	2,490	11,067	3,837
Connecticut	25,013	6,244	10,348	8,421
Delaware	4,205	1,574	1,302	1,329
District of Columbia	11,848	2,528	5,338	3,982
Florida	28,814	3,407	15,537	10,370
Georgia	45,053	5,320	26,941	12,792
Idaho	8,100	2,236	3,910	1,954
Illinois	116,255	12,958	41,074	62,223
Indiana	47,389	5,978	20,324	21,087
Iowa	36,023	5,14'	19,140	11,738
Kansas	26,407	4,212	13,807	8,388
Kentucky	41,613	3,502	28,957	9,154
Louisiana	34,356	3,755	15,517	15,084
Maine	11,558	3,363	5,114	3,081
Maryland	26,898	4,270	10,064	12,564
Massachusetts	61,648	12,949	28,123	20,556
Michigan	77,223	7,655	22,286	47,282
Minnesota	38,021	6,351	13,018	18,652
Mississippi	29,614	3,064	12,791	12,759
Missouri	52,420	5,850	22,951	22,619
Montana	8,337	11,508	4,266	2,563
Nebraska	19,549	2,248	10,845	6,456
Nevada	2,007	315	1,068	624
New Hampshire	6,886	2,128	3,179	1,579
New Jersey	60,149	8,766	19,213	32,170
New Mexico	7,553	1,258	3,333	2,962
New York	200,160	25,941	59,423	114,796
North Carolina	49,424	4,384	29,427	15,613
North Dakota	9,492	2,163	3,928	3,401
Ohio	94,068	11,540	30,031	52,497
Oklahoma	38,735	6,636	22,734	9,365
Oregon	18,190	4,713	10,671	2,806
Pennsylvania	137,974	14,907	61,545	61,522
Rhode Island	10,360	2,933	4,309	3,118
South Carolina	25,804	3,708	16,139	5,957
South Dakota	9,425	1,767	4,133	3,525
Tennessee	40,766	3,976	22,561	14,229
Texas	105,960	11,633	61,114	33,213
Utah	8,605	2,278	4,174	2,153
Vermont	5,319	1,578	2,535	1,206
Virginia	38,883	5,049	24,087	9,747
Washington	28,424	4,725	17,878	5,821
West Virginia	28,253	2,405	17,394	8,454
Wisconsin	43,935	6,372	15,931	21,632
Wyoming	4,587	947	2,593	1,047
United States	1,935,277	256,485	889,792	789,000

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
November 15, 1940

Negro Draft Violator Waives Examination

James McKinney, 24, Sumter County negro, the first man in Alabama to be arrested for violating the draft regulations, has waived a preliminary examination and was bound over to the action of the federal grand jury by U. S. Commissioner Sam H. Sprott.

McKinney, who failed to register for military service on October 16, was arraigned before Judge Sprott about two weeks ago and his hearing set for today. At that time he admitted to a News reporter that he did not register but claimed his failure to do so was "not wilful." His preliminary bond was set at $5,000.

Police Chief Hardin D. Billingsley said the negro was transferred from the city jail here, where federal prisoners are housed, to the Jefferson County jail in Birmingham. It is understood the federal grand jury will be convened in Birmingham early in December.

McKinney has been engaged as principal of a three-teacher school at Bellamy for the past three years. He is unmarried.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
November 21, 1940

Negro Draft Chief Named

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—(AP)—The appointment of Maj. Campbell C. Johnson as negro executive assistant to C. A. Dykstra, selective service director, was announced Wednesday. Dr. Dykstra said that Johnson's work "will be related particularly to questions regarding the negro which may develop in administration of the Selective Service Act."

PROTEST FAILURE TO NAME NEGRO MEDICAL ADVISOR

Washington Tribune
Wash., D. C.

Officers of the Medico-Chirurgical Society were authorized to register a vigorous protest to officials of the local Selective Service Board for failure to appoint any Negro physicians to its medical advisory board, at a meeting of the body last Thursday, night at the Mu-So-Lit Club.

Reporting as chairman of the medical defense committee of the society, Dr. Montague W. Cobb pointed out that after a two-month survey of the membership of the body for medical defense, the society had offered the services of its membership in letters to the President of the United States, the D.C. Board of Commissioners and the chairman of the local Selective Service Board.

Although eight Negro physicians had been appointed as volunteer examining physicians to local draft boards, none had been appointed to the Medical Advisory Board, which is composed of specialists, it was pointed out.

Other members of the medical defense committee were: P. B. Cornelly, T. Edward Jones, Willam F. Nelson, and Phillip T. Johnson.

NOV 2 1940

Record Shattered

All previous attendance records were shattered when 59 physicians were present to hear Dr. James L. Hall, professor of medicine at the Howard University School of Medicine and chief of the staff of Freedmen's Hospital, who addressed the society on "The Application of Modern Knowledge of Allergy to General Practice."

Dr. Howard M. Payne, president, presided at the meeting.

Among physicians present were: Drs. C. Herbert Marshall, C. M. Thomas, Alonzo DeG. Smith, Charles H. Kelly, Jesse Keane, P. B. Cornelly, Joseph Dyer, F. D. Whitby, A. H. Simmons, John C. Payne, B. A. Gray, J. O. Miles, William Nash, Robert C. Jason, Cervera Little, William Howard, Henry S. Robinson, George L. Johnson, Vernon S. Wilkerson, Kline Price;

Norman W. Harris, Ethel Nixon, Ethel M. Sutton, E. C. Wiggins, William F. Nelson, William G. Lofton, A. D. Carr, Merrill H. Curtis, R. Frank Jones, William C. Goines, Albert R. Hughes, Claude P. Carmichael, Royal Mundy, Henry W. Freeman, Ulysses B. Martin, Wilder S. Montgomery, Ulysses Houston, Edwin L. Williams, Moses T. Young, Donald M. Harper;

E. H. Allen, Ethel Alexander, Edward S. Jones, S. A. T. Austin, E. J. Watson, Joseph L. Johnson, Charles A. Wade, R. B. Scott, Joseph N. Dorson, Paul Edward Piper, S. LeCount Cook, William B. Smith, H. L. Ashley, C. B. Gilkes, and S. T. Bass.

Over 200 Leaders Take Part

Authorities Plan To Discuss Every Defense Aspect

NOV 5 1940

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—A nation-wide conference on the participation of the Negro in National Defense will open at Hampton Institute on November 25, it was announced today by the Hampton Board of Trustees.

Over 200 well-known Negro and white authorities will realistically discuss and study every aspect of Negro participation in the present crisis. The two-day meeting will open immediately after the inauguration of Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean as Hampton's sixth president.

Prominent government officials, social workers, military figures, representatives of labor and industry, and education specialists will hold key posts at the meeting. The contributing experts will evolve specific programs of both immediate and long time practical value on how the Negro may best serve the country in the interests of total defense and National unity.

Baltimore World

WANT TO KNOW WHAT IS EXPECTED

Atlanta Ga.

A considerable majority of the thirteen million American Negroes really want to know what is expected of them and what they can do to participate in national defense not only in the armed forces but in all other phases as well," says Dr. MacLean, former Dean of the University of Minnesota. He adds that "in the last war Negroes had to fight for the privilege of fighting to save democracy."

Though the complete program has not been announced, some of the principal participants will be Aubrey Williams and Mary McLeod Bethune of the NYA, Doctors Thomas W. Parran, Roscoe C. Brown and Warren F. Draper of the U. S. Public Health Service, Colonel West A. Hamilton of the U. S. Army, Cornelius King of the Farm Credit Administration, Emmer Lancaster of the Department of Commerce, Frederick E. Searle of the Ford Motor Company, Robert C. Weaver and Frances Williams of the National Defense Commission, P. B. Young of the Norfolk Journal and Guide Dr. Harold Benjamin, Dean of the University of Maryland, and Sidney B. Hall, Superintendent of Education for Virginia.

DISCUSS FIELDS

Expected to have great significance for the country as a whole, this conference will delve into 11 fields of activity pertaining to the Negro and National Defense. These individual meetings are:

Military and Naval Defense, Industry and Labor, Family Life, and Consumer Education, Youth and Education, Business, Agriculture, Housing, Public Health and Recreation, Religion, Press, and Morale and Mental Hygiene.

The general committee for the conclave includes 83 prominent people from 17 states. On this board are Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt Mrs Wendell Willkie, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Surgeon General Thomas W Parran, Governor Price of Virginia, Winthrop Rockefeller ,Aubrey Williams, Elmer A. Carter and Walter F. White.

Hastie and Johnston Appointed to Major Positions

NOV 2 1940

Washington, D. C., October 2[illegible] —The U. S. War Department announced today that President Roosevelt has appointed Judge William H. Hastie, Dean of the Howard University Law school as Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War. Judge Hastie will be concerned with "the development and administration of policies looking to the fair and effective utilization of Negroes in all branches of the armed forces", the announcement stated.

The Palmetto

At the same time, Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, National Selective Service Director, announced the appointment of Major Campbell C. Johnson, first instructor of Military Science and Tactics at Howard university, as Executive assistant to the Selective Service Director.

Leader

Both appointments followed by a few hours the promotion by President Roosevelt of Colonel Benjamin O. Davis to the grade of Brigadier General in the U. S Army. Colonel Davis, Commander of the 369th Field Artillery Regiment of the New York National Guard, is the first Negro to be elevated to the grade of General in the United States armed forces.

Columbia

In accepting his duties with the War Department, Judge Hastie, a member of the Board of Directors of the NAACP and a founder of the New Negro Alliance, declared:

D. C.

"I have always been consistently opposed to any policy of discrimination and segregation in the armed forces of this country. I am assuming this post in the hope that I will be able to work effectively toward the integration of the Negro into the Army and to facilitate his placement, training and promotion."

Judge Hastie, a graduate of Amherst college and Harvard Law school, was formerly an assistant solicitor in the Department of the Interior. Later he was appointed by President Roosevelt as Federal Judge of the U. S. District Court in the Virgin Islands the first Negro ever elevated to the Federal bench. Judge Hastie resigned this post in 1939 to assume the Deanship of the Law School at Howard university. He will be granted a leave from that position so that he may assume his new duties in the War Department.

Major Johnson, who will aid Dr Dykstra in administrative affairs of the Selective Service, with special attention to the racial phases of the draft, is an instructor at Howard university and Executive Secetary of the Twelfth Street Y.M.C.A. here. A native of Washington, Major Johnson served as a Captain of Infantry in the World War. He organized the first R. O. T. C. unit at Howard university during the war and served as its first Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

A graduate of the University and Howard Law school, Major Johnson received his present commission in the Reserve Officers Corps in 1929. He is a member of the District of Columbia Parole Board and practiced law for two years before assuming the secretaryship of the local Y.M.C.A.

The new Executive Assistant to the Selective Service Director is a member of the Family Service Association, the Council of Social Agencies, the Community Chest, the Washington Housing Association, the Southwest Community House, and other civic and welfare organizations.

Knoxville Tenn. Journal
November 15, 1940

Give Schedule For Draftees

NASHVILLE, Nov. 14 (AP)—State Selective Service headquarters received today from Brig.-Gen. John P. Smith, of the Fourth Corps Area, the first requisition for a total of 472 trainees to be inducted into military service from Dec. 4 to 13.

The Tennesseans, of which 77 are Negroes, will be inducted at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., near Chattanooga.

The schedule for induction of white trainees is:

Dec. 4, 66; Dec. 5, 66; Dec. 6, 66; Dec. 9, 66; Dec. 10, 66; Dec. 11, 65.

Thirty-nine Negroes will be called on Dec. 12, and an additional 38 on Dec. 13.

The first call will be distributed among the 133 local Draft Boards in Tennessee on the basis of each board's registration.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE- 1940
CONSCRIPTION

FIRST NOTIFIED of Montgomery draft registrants were the two negroes shown above as they talked with Advertiser Reporter Allen Rankin. William Cotton (left) was sure of his war insurance. Luther Larkins, Y. M. C. A. janitor, was almost indifferent. (Staff photos by Horace Perry).

ARE CONSCRIPT REGIMENTS "REGULAR"

OCT 19 1940

The White House statement lends the impression that the regiments to be established following the draft in November will NOT be units of the regular army, and thus encourages the hope that qualified Negro reserve officers will be assigned to them. Courier

But what authority is there for supposing that the newly-formed units WILL be regarded as separate from the regular army?

Such a division would defeat the unifying principle of the whole defense program. Pittsburgh Pa.

If these new units ARE regular army units, and if no Negro officers except chaplains and doctors are to be assigned to regular army units, where, except in the almost-completely-officered Negro National Guard regiments are colored officers to serve?

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
October 20, 1940

One Of Sixty Georgians May Be Called

ATLANTA, Oct. 19. —(AP)— Approximately one out of every sixty Georgians who registered last Wednesday for selective military service may be called into training within the next four and a half months.

Selective service officials, announcing tentative plans in Washington today for conscription of 400,000 men between November 18 and March 1, said Georgia's share of these draftees to be called up for a year's training was 6,489.

Out of the 800,000 men expected to be called by July 1, Georgia quota was tentatively fixed at 12,792. Final quotas, it was explained, will be forthcoming later after questionnaires have determined how many able-bodied men are available in each state.

State draft officials said the number of men between 21 and 36 years of age who registered in the state, with only Tattnall county missing, was 87,953, or about 60 times as many as will be inducted into the armed services in the first call.

Of the 6,489 in the first call, 4,336 will be white men and 2,153 will be negroes.

States other than Georgia in the fourth corps area and the number of conscripts they will be required to furnish before March 1 follows: Alabama, 4,654 whites and 2,303 negroes; Florida, 3,563 whites and 1,697 negroes; Louisiana 4,994 whites and 2,665 negroes; Mississippi, 3,387 whites and 3,131 negroes; North Carolina 5,779 whites and 2,120 negroes; Scuth Carolina 1,853 whites and 1,117 negroes, and Tennessee, 5,836 whites and 1,338 negroes.

Pensacola, Fla. Journal
October 21, 1940

Business

State to Furnish 5,259 Draftees

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 20.—(AP)—Florida's first tentative quota under the selective service act is 10,370, but because 5,111 Floridians already have enlisted voluntarily the state probably will be required to furnish only 3,563 white conscriptees and 1,696 Negroes.

No date has been set by selective service headquarters at St. Augustine for fixing county quotas, since state quotas announced today in Washington are subject to revision when more exact estimates of each state's manpower are available.

On the same basis, Alabama's quota is 13,711, with 4,654 white men and 2,302 Negroes to be conscripted.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
October 18, 1940

DRAFT BOARDS BEGIN TASK OF SIFTING CARDS

Men To Get Numbers in Next Step of Work

Members of six draft boards in Hillsborough county began yesterday to carry out their serious duty of listing and classifying the 22,520 young men in the county who registered Wednesday for possible military service.

The gigantic system of selective service went into its second phase as boards took the registration cards and prepared to sort them by geographical districts.

Some men registered without regard to districts, and their cards must be sent to proper boards before the next job of giving each man a serial number is started.

Others To Register

In fact, the registration itself is not yet completed. Men who were at sea Wednesday or who otherwise have a valid reason for failing to register during the one-day mobilization may still do so by appearing before a draft board. Those who wilfully failed to register are liable to a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment and a fine of $10,000.

Members of crews of at least two ships that reached port yesterday were permitted to register on presentation of letters from their captains, and men who were too ill Wednesday to be questioned or write may still register with their boards on presentation of doctors' certificates.

All board members have adopted a policy of being as cooperative as possible in legitimate cases.

Higher Than Expected

Registration in Tampa ran about 2000 higher than expectations with about 16,000 cards on hand for local boards, but this number will be reduced when cards of transients and visitors are sent to their home districts.

Of the 22,520 for the county, about a fifth or 4750 were negro registrants. Plant City had a rough total of 1500, and the county outside of Tampa and Plant City, about 5000.

The downtown registration places have been received yet, and no reception centers and camps have been designated for draftees from this section. Until voluntary induction arrangements can be completed, volunteers are being referred to the regular army recruiting office in the postoffice building where men can sign up for three years.

Those who want to get in the draft army for only one year will have to wait awhile.

Charles H. Pent, chairman of county registration, wound up his duties and said he was asking for a "discharge."

He was particularly grately to junior chamber of commerce members for voluntary help during the registration and all others who completed the mobilization without a hitch.

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Draft board members suddenly found themselves with a mass of work that will mean considerable sacrifice from their business and professions, but they accepted it cheerfully. They receive no pay.

Want To Begin At Once

Early in the morning hardly before

Believe Draft Will Open Opportunities In C. C. C.

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.

Shortage Of Trained Leaders Creates Problem

NOV 7 1940

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — A shortage of trained leaders in the CCC is feared by the director, since the War Department has recently started recalling the reserve officers assigned to these units as commanders. Replacing them will be politically appointed technical employees, it is said, unless the War Department can find other reserve officers to take their places.

Nearly 30,000 reserve officers of the Army; Navy and Marine Corps have served in the CCC since it was formed. All are now subject to a year of compulsory military service. The last official count, made in September, showed there were 4,820 reserve officers on duty with the CCC. Their annual pay ranged from $2,300 to $3,200 for camp commanders, and from $2,000 to $2,600 for subalterns. At that time, there were 13,940 field superintendents and technical employees of the CCC. Their salaries rarely were higher than the amount paid to subalterns.

In the event that there is a change and the entire group of reserve officers recalled to military service, others will receive consideration for the posts, including the educational advisors at the camps, enrollees who have attained the rank of "leader" and reserve officers on the inactive list because of physical disability.

In the 150 colored camps thruout the country, this should give the educational advisors, who perhaps are the ranking men of the Negro personnel of the CCC an opportunity to qualify for the post of commander at the higher grade salary.

Three Race Men Given S. Carolina Draft Jobs

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.

NOV 9 1940

CHARLESTON, S. C.—(SNS)—Governor Burnet R. Maybank had appointed several Negro advisers to the eighty-three Draft Boards throughout the state it was learned, though unofficial, this week. Official announcement of appointments will be made at a later date. However, three men were named on the Charleston Board and announced by the State Selective Service Headquarters in Columbia last week-end.

Those named to the Charleston Board are Rev. Jesse E. Beard, presiding elder of the Edisto District in the AME church and for many years one of the city's outstanding figures in religious and civic activities; Prof. James R. Bonds, principal of the Four Mile School and past president of the County Teacher's Association. Mr. Bonds is also active in fraternal and social organizations. The third man appointed was editor John H. McCray of the Lighthouse and Informer.

The three men and other Negro appointees in the state, will act as Advisers to Negro registrants, aiding them in completing their questionnaires, the first of which are expected to be mailed out by the local board this week-end and thereafter at the rate of 50 each day until all registrants have been reached.

As in all other phases of work connected with the Selective Service Act no pay accompanies these duties. They are a part of contributions necessary in times of national distress.

Eight Students Are Sentenced In Draft Case

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.

NOV 15 1940

Are 'Conscientious Objectors' From Theological Seminary.

(Picture on Page 1.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—(AP)—In a courtroom crowded with grave-faced men and women, eight young theological students reiterated today their refusal to register for selective service and were sentenced to serve a year and a day in federal prison.

Courtroom attaches said the scene was one of the most solemn they had witnessed when Federal Judge Samuel Mandelbaum, just before passing sentence, gave the men an opportunity to register "at this last minute."

The roll was called. Each refused and Judge Mandelbaum passed sentence.

Conscientious objectors' from Union Theological Seminary, the men pleaded guilty when they were inducted October 21 for refusing to register in compliance with the selective training and service act—a felony under federal law.

The court noted that the maximum term possible was five years' imprisonment and a $10,000 fine and added that if at any time within the sentence imposed any of the defendants decided to comply with the act, the court would be "only too happy" to moderate the sentences.

The eight and the colleges from which they were graduated are: William N. Lovell, 26, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., president of the Union Theological student body and a Yale graduate: Richard J. Wichlei. 23, Binghamton, N. Y., Syracuse; Donald Benedict, 23, Newark, N. J., Albion; David Dellinger, 25, Wakefield, Mass., Yale; Meredith Dallas, 23, Grosse Point, Mich., Albion; George M. Houser, 24, Denver, University of Denver; Joseph G. Bevilacqua, 24, Buffalo, N. Y. Tufts, and Howard E. Spragg, 23 Malden, Mass., Tufts.

Three District Colored Men Are Indicted As Falsifiers of Data in Draft Registration

NOV 13 1940

Washington Post

Three colored men were accused by the District grand jury yesterday of giving false addresses when they registered for selective service October 16. One pleaded guilty immediately.

The maximum penalty, upon conviction, would be five years in prison and $10,000 fine.

Those indicted were:

Nathaniel Barton, 26, colored, who pleaded guilty and whose case was referred to the probation officer. The true bill said the man lived at 5153 Nast Street Northeast, which is in Maryland, but he told Registrar Vivian Y. Perpall, his address was 635 Forty-ninth Street Northeast, the home of his brother, Mose.

Mackie Barton, 28, colored, who pleaded not guilty. He was accused of saying he lived at 5511 Foote Street Northeast when he actually lived at 5811 Foote Street Northeast.

Clifton Leon Barton, 21, colored, who was charged with giving his address at 4415 Sheriff Road Northeast, although he lives on Nash Street, in Maryland. He will be arraigned later.

The indictments were among 30 presented in the District Court yesterday.

Washington, D. C.

Those indicted were:

Second-degree murder—Walter Garrett, 38, colored.

Mayhem—Scott Collins, 54, colored; George Parks, 43, colored.

Giving false addresses when registering for selective service—Nathaniel Barton, 26, colored; Clifton Leon Barton, 21, colored; Mackie Barton, 28, colored.

Embezzlement—James R. Cheatham, 22.

Forgery and passing a forgery—James R. Cheatham, 22.

Forging Government check—Raymond C. Barrier, 25; John Snow, 50; Frank L. Matheny; Richard E. Tompkins, 25, colored; Edith M. Burrows, 22; Harold D. Reed, 29, colored.

Postman opening registered mail and abandoning mail—William A. Harper, 24.

Unauthorized use of automobile—Edward Palmer, 18; Bryant Parkerm, 19, colored; Alphonso Thomas, 23, colored; Cato Hunter, 23, colored; William F. Fanning, 21; Vernon R. Howard, 20.

Grand larceny—William F. Fanning, 21; Vernon R. Howard, 20; Gladys Louise Murray, 21, colored.

Assault with dangerous weapon—Emma Johnson, 25, colored; Janie Garrett, 23, colored; Eugene Brannon, 27, colored; Samuel Clemons, 40, colored; John M. Jackson, 30, colored; Roosevelt Dreher, 24, colored; Carlton Martin, 27, colored; William B. Wood, 17, colored; James B. Williams, 20, colored; Claude R. Allen, 24, colored.

Assault with intent to rob—William B. Wood, 17, colored; James B. Williams, 20, colored; Claude R. Allen, 24, colored.

Robbery—James B. Williams, 20, colored; Claude R. Allen, 24, colored; Daniel Thompson, 28, colored; James Copeland, 25, colored.

Receiving stolen property—William F. McNey, 24; John J. McNey.

The grand jurors dismissed these charges:

Grand larceny—Anne L. Frye, 23, colored.

Robbery—Reathers Brown, Isiah Brown.

Manslaughter—Mary H. Jones, 29, colored, who was detained after Cornelius Gross, 30, colored, 2821 Newport Place Northwest, died of knife wounds he suffered October 12.

Barrancas Will Train Draftees

Pensacola, Fla. Journal
November 24, 1940

21 Florida Negroes To Be Assigned Here

Fourth corps area headquarters at Atlanta yesterday announced that all of the 242 white men from Florida to be inducted into the Army by December 13 for a year of military service would receive their training at Camp Blanding, Fla.

Of the 99 Florida Negroes to be drafted in that period under the selective service program, at least 78 will receive their training at Camp Shelby, Miss. The remaining 21 will be divided between Camp Shelby and Fort Bragg, N. C.

Camp Blanding will serve as the induction station, the reception center and the permanent training station for all of the state's first white conscripts. Many of the men drafted in later quotas will be sent elsewhere.

Of the Negroes, 78 will go to camp Blanding for induction and then will be sent to Camp Shelby, which will be both a reception center and a permanent training station. Twenty-one of the Negroes will be inducted at Fort Barrancas, Fla. Some of these will go to Camp Shelby and others to Fort Bragg.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
November 15, 1940

SCHEDULE IS ANNOUNCED FOR INDUCTING TRAINEES

The schedule for induction at Fort Oglethorpe of Tennesseans drafted for a year's military service was announced yesterday by state selective service headquarters in Nashville. A total of 472 trainees will be inducted into service between Dec. 4 and Dec. 13, the announcement said.

Fort Oglethorpe will receive sixty-six trainees daily Dec. 4 through Dec. 10 and sixty-five Dec. 11. Thirty-nine Negroes will be received Dec. 12 and thirty-eight Dec. 13.

The trainees will come from the 133 local draft boards in the state.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE - 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Atlanta, Ga Journal
November 14, 1940

77 Additional Advisory Boards Announced

Fulton Consultants for Negroes Also to Be Appointed

Seventy-seven additional advisory boards to draft registrants have been announced by state selective service officials in addition to the 80 such groups appointed last week.

Draft officials also announced Thursday that assistant Negro advisers would be named in Fulton and other counties with a large Negro registration to aid members of their race in preparation of draft questionnaires and filing of deferment claims.

Fulton County advisory boards are:

Fulton County Board No. 1—Lonnie P. Lloyd, R. E. Moore, Thomas C. McLaurin, S. W. Huff Sr., Troy B. Stone, of Atlanta.

Board No. 7—Howard P. White, Carlos Hopkins, F. Lee Evans, Grady Osborn Terrell, Malcolm S. Moore, of Atlanta.

Board No. 8—William G. Killard, H. T. Upshaw, Elmer G. Holmes, Frank A. Holden, Charles W. O'Rear, of Atlanta.

Board No. 9—Charles G. Rainer, Cecil E. Simmons, Theodore Edward Barner, Abb Smith, John E. Yancey, Atlanta.

Board No. 14—Bernie H. Hardman, Wilson Kemp, William C. Brock, John B. Welden, S. FG. Mayer, Atlanta.

Fulton County Board No. 15 — J. C. Grimes, Stanley S. Hudgins, John T. Lord, P. B. Haynie, Paul D. Denson, of Bolton.

Board No. 16—T. L. Carroll, E. F. Jones, John W. Martin, Mark B. Thompson, L. V. Webb, of Alpharetta.

Board No. 16—G. W. Adams, Mrs. A. G. Hockenhuil, Mrs. A. W. Smith, M. E. Thompson, W. J. Dolvin, Joel Dildy, Guy Findley, Revel Burgess, Mrs. L. A. Wills, of Roswell.

Board No. 17—J. Frank Lee, Red Oak; Joe H. Estes, Union City; George A. Bates, Palmetto; Guy Hearn, Failburn; J. Wilson Parker, Fairburn.

Advisory boards in other Georgia counties included:

Brooks County: H. R. Garrett, Quitman; A. J. Folsom, Barney; William Lester, Morven; R. H. Rivers, Quitman; Kelly Wood, Pavo; B. A. Terrell and W. H. Allen, Quitman.

Burke County—O. M. Gresham, chairman; James H. Walters, Mims R. Oliver, Ralph E. Lewis, T. S. Rackley, John L. Bolton, of Waynesboro; P. W. Carswell, of Munnerlyn; J. Frank Farmer and R. H. Sandeford, of Midville; O. C. Nathsrland, of Rosier; J. R. Smith, of Vidette; J. T. Kitchens, of Gough; H. O. Woodward, of Keysville; W. E. Bell and J. W. Fisher, of Sardis; H. H. Odom and J. G. Odom, of Girard.

Butts County—P. H. Weaver, William Morris Redman and W. G. Preston, of Jackson.

Crawford County—B. T. Ware, John W. Lowe, George W. Garrett, Homer Bankston, Thomas F. Clark, of Roberta.

Calhoun County—H. M. Morris, of Morgan; R. E. Wilkinson, of Leary; Miss Janice Jackson, of Morgan; F. C. Harrison, of Arlington, and H. R. Hoover, of Edison.

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Candler County—L. A. Kennard, J. H. Jones, Palmer Mercer, J. C. Trapnell, Ned B. Warren, of Metter.

Carroll County—L. P. Beck, L. L. Combs, T. R. Luck, T. J. Aycock, U. W. Busby, of Carrollton.

Carroll County—Urvie W. Busby of Villa Rica; T. J. Aycock, L. L. Combs and Thomas R. Luck of Carrollton; L. P. Beck of Bowdon; M. C. Wiley of Carrollton; M. E. Howell of Genola; Felix T. Wilson, Jefferson W. Cole and Sharon C. Connally of Villa Rica; Jim Smith of Bowdon, and Haskell O. Upshaw of Carrollton.

Catoosa County—M. D. Costephens, J. M. Moreland, C. O. Vosburg, J. L. Hall, V. L. Joiner, J. E. Evitt and Earl Carter of Ringgold.

Cherokee County—A. J. Henderson, N. E. Fackler, Lee F. Burtz, C. K. Cobb, of Canton; I. A. Dean, of Woodstock; Roy Cobb, of Ball Ground.

Cobb County—Judge J. J. Daniel, Earl D. Williams, Warner L. Baker, Fred Morris, J. T. Lecroy, of Marietta, and Cliff Collins, of Austell.

Cook County—H. R. McKinnon, Mallie Joiner, H. G. Parrish, T. M. Williams, W. C. Roberts, of Adel.

Coffee County—George T. Saunders, James M. Lott, C. A. Summerlin, J. V. Short, H. C. Roberts, W. P. Ward Jr., F. Mercer Deavours, W. C. Todd, Theo Cottle Clark an J. W. Whitley of Douglas.

Coweta County—B. Paul Smith, Meyer Goldberg, Walter D. Sanders, Jannar B. Davis of Newnan; Frank Daniel of Senoia, Thomas L. Blankenship of Grantville.

Crawford County—Thomas F. Clark, Homer Bankston, George W. Garrett, B. T. Ware, John W. Lowe of Roberta.

Douglas County—R. H. Hutcheson, D. S. Strickland, Tom L. Pittman of Douglasville.

Effingham County—R. E. Martin, Guyton; J. H. Shearouse and J. R. (Ralph) Conway of Springfield, Frank R. Rountree of Egypt and R. B. Mallory Jr. of Clyo.

ECHOLS COUNTY—C. H. Henderson, B. C. Prine Sr., L. L. Batts, J. E. Padgett and W. M. Smith of Statenville.

EVANS COUNTY—R. M. Girardeau, W. L. Edwards and H. H. Durrance of Claxton.

Fannin County—C. C. Hall, C. C. Forrester, E. B. Crawford, O. E. Stewart and R. G. Hudson of Blue Ridge.

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Fayette County—N. W. Kelley, H. C. Hewell, J. C. Compton, Thomas E. Fleming, Lester C. Dickson of Fayetteville.

Franklin County—Parker Purcell of Carnesville; F. N. Weldon, Swift Gilmer, W. B. Thomas and E. G. Moore of Lavonia.

Glascock County—B. C. Kitchens, W. A. Hogan and Pendleton Mitchell of Mitchell; J. W. Brantley Jr., Francis Scott Key, Victor Vanzant, Allen Dixon of Gibson; D. C. Hughes Jr. and James A. Goethe, of Mitchell.

Grady County—Dave Bowen, M. L. Mayes, R. A. Bell, P. W. Bussey and J. A. Collins of Cairo.

Habersham County—Paul Fitts of View, Nace Grant of Baldwin, Frank E. Gabrels, H. E. McPeck, A. L. Crawford, Hammond L. Wenter and Wallace B. Bruce of Cornelia.

Hall County—James Raymond Meek, John B. Woodcock, Willis A. Black, Perry Andrew Whatley, J. L. Kleckley, Sam Ben Ham, A. J. Hulsey, William Guy Martin and Walter C. Ham of Gainesville.

Irwin County—L. D. McConnell of Mystic, L. N. Hartsfield, G. G. Meeks, Mattie W. Moore and W. P. Gammon of Ocilla.

Jefferson County—R. S. Farner, John W. Farmer and W. T. Revell of Louisville, Frank Mosley of Wadley, L. J. Farmer and W. J. Wren of Wrens.

Laurens County—L. D. Woods, O. B. Overstreet, G. B. Parrott, E. F. Moxley, C. D. Devereaux, of Dublin.

Lee County—James W. Forrester, Edward W. Cannon and J. Albert Powell, of Leesburg; George A. Clark and Harry C. Mims, of Smithville.

Liberty County—Donald F. Martin, Wallace F. Mills, James R. Waite, Floyd E. Miller, Alonzo G. Overman, of Hinesville.

Madison County—W. C. Cox of Comer, Ed Hart of Colbert, Elco Huff of Danielsville, Avery Langford of Royston, and J. R. Westbrook of Ila.

Mitchell County—L. R. Golf, Harry Lynwood Wingate, John R. Pinson Jr., C. F. Richards, William B. Davidson of Camilla.

Murray County—Alline G. Brooks, Robert E. Chambers, J. H. Jones, F. R. Kendrick, Charles A. Pannell of Chatsworth.

Jenkins County—W. H. Sheppard, Paul Reddeck, Brantley Daniels, George Lightfoot and E. E. Proctor of Millen.

Johnson County—C. D. Rountree, Emory L. Rowland, Judson Y. Chastain of Wrightsville; Henry Johnston McCormack and H. J. Claxton of Kite.

Laurens County—G. B. Parrott, B. F. Moxley, C. D. Devereaux, O. B. Overstreet, L. D. Woods of Dublin.

Lanier County—John W. Harrell, M. E. Johnson, J. B. Powell, E. R. Lanier, G. C. Patton of Lakeland.

Tattnall County—T. R. Smith, Hyman Lypsitz, Jesse Lynn, D. L. Standfield of Glenville.

Towns County—Samp B. Tolan, Clinton E. Logan, John Clyde Twiggs, Leslie Jones, M. C. Hood of Young Harris.

Toombs County—Charlie Harold Branch, Lamar E. Turner, Ashley Boothe Coombs of Lyons; George Angus Donnavon and Barron W. Godbee of Vidalia.

Union County—Ed Mauney, G. A. Jones, Claude Hughes, C. G. Welborn, Obe Pruitt of Blairsville.

Upson County—Henry Price, J. C. Dunn, H. L. Turner Jr., J. E. Wilson, L. J. Norris of Thomson.

Muscogee County Board No. 1—James R. Carnes, J. E. Chapman Jr., S. B. Hatcher, William A. Leonard and J. Alvan Davis of Columbus.

Newton County—A. L. Loyd of Covington, Frank W. Comer of Porterdale, Ernest B. Nelson of Newborn, D. P. Blake of Mansfield, B. W. Harwell of Oxford.

Oglethorpe County—H. L. Amason of Lexington, Hugh H. Arnold of Maxeys, E. H. Henson of Arnoldsville, Eugene Glenn of Carlton, C. W. Faust of Lexington.

Paulding County—R. E. L. Whitworth, William A. Foster Jr., Hal C. Hutchens, Ernest B. Penn and George S. Davis of Hiram.

Pickens County—Clyde Wood, J. W. Chappell, Edgar Barnes, A. L. Waldroup, Olen Cagle, of Jasper.

Pike County—Joseph Wesley Story, Albert Williams Quattlebaum and John Harris Baker of Zebulon; Robert Rush Carmichael of Meansville; Emmett Beecher Connell of Williamson.

Polk County—Major Homer Watkins, Cecil Franklin and Irving D. Shapiro of Rockmart, Colonel Carden C. Bunn, J. Brantley Edwards, Henry A. Stewart and Forrest A. Otates of Cedartown.

Polk County—Irvin D. Shapiro, Judge Homer Watkins, Henry A. Stewart, C. C. Bunn, J. Brantley Edwards, Forrest C. Oates Jr., W. W. Mundy Jr. of Cedartown.

Richmond County Board No. 1—Albert G. Ingram, Robert H. Sherman, William F. Congdon, J. L. Sculey, W. T. Gary of Augusta.

Richmond County Board No. 2—Wilmer D. Lanier, E. W. Hagler, Robert Walton of Augusta, T. M. Nickles of Blythe, Inman D. Moore of Haphzibah.

Rabun County—R. E. Cannon, Marvin C. Farmer, Hugh W. White and M. L. Harper of Clayton.

Spalding County—Dr. J. B. Turner, E. F. Travis, Bartlett Searcy, Sam Saul, Judge Steve Wallace, Quimby Melton, John Peurifoy and Judge C. A. Byars of Griffin.

Talbot County—Thomas H. Mahone, Jesse Clayborne Watts and James H. Mahone of Talbotton, James F. Woodall and Will C. Woodall of Woodland.

Taliaferro County—Bernard R. Durden, Richard H. Flynt, L. Emile Williams, J. A. Clements and E. T. Portwood of Crawfordville.

Quitman County—Albert Guilford, Malcolm Nicholson Lester, Grover Cleveland Swann, Frank Humber, William Graddy, of Georgetown.

Upson County—W. M. Dallas, chairman; John H. McGhee Jr., T. S. Jackson, Homer B. Harris, Douglas McGuinty, Mrs. Odessa Allen, A. Z. Barron, George H. Miller, Miss Mae Cox, Mrs. O. B. Beverly, Mrs. Lucille Daniel, R. M. Mathewson, Frank P. Andrews, all of Thomaston.

Walton County—Archie G. Shockley, John A. Hearn, Henry Mendel, A. H. Wilson, Felker Lewis, of Monroe.

Ware County—Walter Thomas, Clem Hardy, Malcolm Parker, J. C. Handley, M. J. Carswell, of Waycross.

Warren County — C. B. Sawyer, of Camak; H. J. Flanders, of Norwood; P. H. Debeaugrine, F. H. Ficklen, E. D. Rickeston, C. L. Pilcher, W. T. Veazy, of Warrenton.

Webster Counuty—M. D. Agerton, B. S. Fussell, C. E. Bryson, A. D. Simpson, J. G. Patten, of Preston.

Whitfield County—G. L. Westcott, C. L. Hamilton, Oliver R. Hardin, Frank Manley, Osburn C. Alley, J. C. Rollins, T. S. McCamy, D. W. Mitchell, F. S. Pruden, of Dalton; A. M. Brewer, Hubert Crawford, of Tunnel Hill; John Gentle, of Tilton; J. C. Peas, of Cohutta.

Wilkes County—J. M. Griffin, of Washington; M. M. Blackmon, of Danburg; H. L. Arnold, of Washington; George Fortson Bolton, of Tignall; M. H. Barnett, of Washington.

Norfolk, Va Pilot
November 20, 1940

Negro Defense Move Praised

President Commends Conference Set for Hampton November 25-26

Hampton, Nov. 19.—Commending the work of the nation-wide Conference on the Participation of the Negro in National Defense, which will be held at Hampton Institute, on November 25 and 26, President Franklin D. Roosevelt has asked that he be allowed to study the suggestions and recommendations of the conference.

His attitude was revealed in a letter to Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, who will be inaugurated as sixth president of Hampton Institute on November 25. President Roosevelt says:

"It is heartening to know that in this time of stress and strain, when the whole nation is engaged in a mighty effort to gird itself against any challenge which a mad world may hurl at it, you and your associates at Hampton Institute are to hold a two-day conference on the participation of the Negro in national defense.

"A great soldier, Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, said that the best way to hold the Negro's loyalty was 'to see that he had no wrongs to brood over.' General Scott believed in fortifying precept with example. He selected a young Negro lieutenant, promoted him captain, and attached him to his staff with instructions to spend his time among the various organizations of colored men to investigate possible sources of grievances. When this officer unearthed a complaint which he could see was unfounded, his duty was to handle it by himself; when he found what appeared to him to be a legitimate grievance his orders were to report it to General Scott.

New President

Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, who will be inaugurated as sixth president of Hampton Institute next Monday.

who saw to it that the wrong was righted. I can assure you that in our present defense effort we shall profit by General Scott's high conception of justice.

"There could be no finer manifestation of the loyalty of the Negro, no more fitting rededication of himself to the cause of America, than the conference which you are holding. We who are at the center of the defense effort in Washington will take new heart from this festation of the loyalty of the representing the views of your country. You may be sure that suggestions and recommendations to country. You may be sure that of devotion sterling manifestation than the conference which you are national defense."

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE - 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
November 14, 1940

77 Additional Advisory Boards Announced

Fulton Consultants for Negroes Also to Be Appointed

Seventy-seven additional advisory boards to draft registrants have been announced by state selective service officials in addition to the 80 such groups appointed last week.

Draft officials also announced Thursday that assistant Negro advisers would be named in Fulton and other counties with a large Negro registration to aid members of their race in preparation of draft questionnaires and filing of deferment claims.

Fulton County advisory boards are:

Fulton County Board No. 1—Lonnie P. Lloyd, R. E. Moore, Thomas C. McLaurin, S. W. Huff Sr., Troy B. Stone, of Atlanta.

Board No. 7—Howard F. White, Carlos Hopkins, F. Lee Evans, Grady Osborn Terrell, Malcolm S. Moore, of Atlanta.

Board No. 8—William G. Killard, H. T. Upshaw, Elmer G. Holmes, Frank A. Holden, Charles W. O'Rear, of Atlanta.

Board No. 9—Charles G. Rainer, Cecil E. Simmons, Theodore Edward Barner, Abb Smith, John E. Yancey, Atlanta.

Board No. 14—Bernie H. Hardman, Wilson Kemp, William C. Brock, John B. Welden, S. FG. Mayer, Atlanta.

Fulton County Board No. 15 — J. C. Grimes, Stanley S. Hudgins, John T. Lord, P. B. Haynie, Paul D. Denson, of Bolton.

Board No. 16—T. L. Carroll, E. F. Jones, John W. Martin, Mark E. Thompson, L. V. Webb, of Alpharetta.

Board No. 16—G. W. Adams, Mrs. A. G. Hockenhull, Mrs. A. W. Smith, M. E. Thompson, W. J. Dolvin, Joel Dildy, Guy Findley, Revel Burgess, Mrs. L. A. Wills, of Roswell.

Board No. 17—J. Frank Lee, Red Oak; Joe H. Estes, Union City; George A. Bates, Palmetto; Guy Hearn, Fairburn; J. Wilson Parker, Fairburn.

Advisory boards in other Georgia counties included:

Brooks County: H. R. Garrett, Quitman; A. J. Folsom, Barney; William Lester, Morven; R. H. Rivers, Quitman; Kelly Wood, Pavo; B. A. Terrell and W. H. Allen, Quitman.

Burke County—O. M. Gresham, chairman; James H. Walters, Mims R. Oliver, Ralph E. Lewis, T. S. Rackley, John L. Bolton, of Waynesboro; P. W. Carswell, of Munnerlyn; J. Frank Farmer and R. H. Sandeford, of Midville; O. C. Nathernland, of Rosier; J. R. Smith, of Vidette; J. T. Kitchens, of Gough; H. O. Woodward, of Keysville; W. E. Bell and J. W. Fisher, of Sardis; H. H. Odom and J. G. Odom, of Girard.

Butts County—P. H. Weaver, William Morris Redman and W. G. Preston, of Jackson.

Crawford County—B. T. Ware, John W. Lowe, George W. Garrett, Homer Bankston, Thomas F. Clark, of Roberta.

Calhoun County—H. M. Morris, of Morgan; R. E. Wilkinson, of Leary; Miss Janice Jackson, of Morgan; F. C. Harrison, of Arlington, and H. R. Hoover, of Edison.

Calhoun County—H. R. Hoover, of Edison; F. O. Harrison, of Arlington: Janice Jackson and H. M. Morris, of Morgan, and R. E. Wilkinson, of Leary.

Candler County—L. A. Kennard, J. H. Jones, Palmer Mercer, J. C. Trapnell, Ned B. Warren, of Metter.

Carroll County—L. P. Beck, L. L. Combs, T. R. Luck, T. J. Aycock, U. W. Busby, of Carrollton.

Carroll County—Urvie W. Busby of Villa Rica; T. J. Aycock, L. L. Combs and Thomas R. Luck of Carrollton; L. P. Beck of Bowdon; M. C. Wiley of Carrollton; M. E. Howell of Genola; Felix T. Wilson, Jefferson W. Cole and Sharon C. Connally of Villa Rica; Jim Smith of Bowdon, and Haskell O. Upshaw of Carrollton.

Catoosa County—M. D. Costephens, J. M. Moreland, C. C. Vosburg, J. L. Hall, V. L. Joiner, J. E. Evitt and Earl Carter of Ringgold.

Cherokee County—A. J. Henderson, N. E. Fackler, Lee F. Burtz, C. K. Cobb, of Canton; I. A. Dean, of Woodstock; Roy Cobb, of Ball Ground.

Cobb County—Judge J. J. Daniel, Earl D. Williams, Warner L. Baker, Fred Morris, J. T. Lecroy, of Marietta, and Cliff Collins, of Austell.

Cook County—H. R. McKinnon, Mallie Joiner, H. G. Parrish, T. M. Williams, W. C. Roberts, of Adel.

Coffee County—George (T. Saunders, James M. Lott, C. A. Summerlin, J. V. Short, H. C. Roberts, W. P. Ward Jr., F. Mercer Deavours, W. C. Todd, Theo Cottle Clark an J. W. Whitley of Douglas.

Coweta County—B. Paul Smith, Meyer Goldberg, Walter D. Sanders, Jannar B. Davis of Newnan; Frank Daniel of Senoia, Thomas L. Blankenship of Grantville.

Crawford County—Thomas F. Clark, Homer Bankston, George W. Garrett, B. T. Ware, John W. Lowe of Roberta.

Douglas County—R. H. Hutcheson, D. S. Strickland, Tom L. Pittman of Douglasville.

Effingham County—R. E. Martin, Guyton; J. H. Shearouse and J. R. (Ralph) Conway of Springfield, Frank R. Rountree of Egypt and R. B. Mallory Jr. of Clyo.

ECHOLS COUNTY—C. H. Henderson, B. C. Prine Sr., L. L. Batts, J. E. Padgett and W. M. Smith of Statenville.

EVANS COUNTY—R. M. Girardeau, W. L. Edwards and H. H. Durrance of Claxton.

Fannin County—C. C. Hall, C. C. Forrester, E. B. Crawford. O. E. Stewart and R. G. Hudson of Blue Ridge.

Fannni County—Carl Hall, Oliver E Stewart, E. B. Crawford, C. C. Forrester, Raymond G. Hudson of Blue Ridge.

Fayette County—N. W. Kelley, H. C. Hewell, J. C. Compton, Thomas E. Fleming, Lester C. Dickson of Fayetteville.

Franklin County—Parker Purcell of Carnesville; F. N. Weldon, Swift Gilmer, W. B. Thomas and E. G. Moore of Lavonia.

Glascock County—B. C. Kitchens, W. A. Hogan and Pendleton Mitchell of Mitchell; J. W. Brantley Jr., Francis Scott Key, Victor Vanzant, Allen Dixon of Gibson; D. C. Hughes Jr. and James A. Goethe, [redacted] of Mitchell.

Grady County—Dave Bowen, M. L. Mayes, R. A. Bell, P. W. Bussey and J. A. Collins of Cairo.

Habersham County—Paul Fitts of View, Nace Grant of Baldwin, Frank E. Gabrels, H. E. McPeck, A. L. Crawford, Hammond L. Wenter and Wallace B. Bruce of Cornelia.

Hall County—James Raymond Meek, John B. Woodcock, Willis A. Black, Perry Andrew Whatley, J. L. Kleckley, Sam Ben Ham, A. J. Hulsey, William Guy Martin and Walter C. Ham of Gainesville.

Irwin County—L. D. McConnell of Mystic, L. N. Hartsfield, G. G. Meeks, Mattie W. Moore and W. P. Gammon of Ocilla.

Jefferson County—R. S. Farner, John W. Farmer and W. T. Revell of Louisville, Frank Mosley of Wadley, L. J. Farmer and W. J. Wren of Wrens.

Laurens County—L. D. Woods, O. B. Overstreet, G. B. Parrott, E. F. Moxley, C. D. Devereaux, of Dublin.

Lee County—James W. Forrester, Edward W. Cannon and J. Albert Powell, of Leesburg; George A. Clark and Harry C. Mims, of Smithville.

Liberty County—Donald F. Martin, Wallace F. Mills, James R. Waite, Floyd E. Miller, Alonzo G. Overman, of Hinesville.

Madison County—W. C. Cox of Comer, Ed Hart of Colbert, Elco Huff of Danielsville, Avery Langford of Royston, and J. R. Westbrook of Ila.

Mitchell County—L. R. Golf, Harry Lynwood Wingate, John R. Pinson Jr., C. F. Richards, William B. Davidson of Camilla.

Murray County—Alline G. Brooks, Robert E. Chambers, J. H. Jones, F. R. Kendrick, Charles A. Pannell of Chatsworth.

Jenkins County—W. H. Sheppard, Paul Reddeck, Brantley Daniels, George Lightfoot and E. E. Proctor of Millen.

Johnson County—C. D. Rountree, Emory L. Rowland, Judson Y. Chastain of Wrightsville; Henry Johnston McCormack and H. J. Claxton of Kite.

Laurens County—G. B. Parrott, B. F. Moxley, C. D. Devereaux, O. B. Overstreet, L. D. Woods of Dublin.

Lanier County—John W. Harrell, M. E. Johnson, J. B. Powell, E. R. Lanier, G. C. Patton of Lakeland.

Tattnall County—T. R. Smith, Hyman Lypsitz, Jesse Lynn, D. L. Standfield of Glenville.

Towns County—Samp B. Tolan, Clinton E. Logan, John Clyde Twiggs, Leslie Jones, M. C. Hood of Young Harris.

Toombs County—Charlie Harold Branch, Lamar E. Turner, Ashley Boothe Coombs of Lyons; George Angus Donnavon and Barron W. Godbee of Vidalia.

Union County—Ed Mauney, G. A. Jones, Claude Hughes, C. G. Welborn, Obe Pruitt of Blairsville.

Upson County—Henry Price, J. C. Dunn, H. L. Turner Jr., J. E. Wilson, L. J. Norris of Thomson.

Muscogee County Board No. 1—James R. Carnes, J. E. Chapman Jr., S. B. Hatcher, William A. Leonard and J. Alvan Davis of Columbus.

Newton County—A. L. Loyd of Covington, Frank W. Comer of Porterdale, Ernest B. Nelson of Newborn, D. P. Blake of Mansfield, B. W. Harwell of Oxford.

Oglethorpe County—H. L. Amason of Lexington, Hugh H. Arnold of Maxeys, E. H. Henson of Arnoldsville, Eugene Glenn of Carlton, C. W. Faust of Lexington.

Paulding County—R. E. L. Whitworth, William A. Foster Jr., Hal C. Hutchens, Ernest B. Penn and George S. Davis of Hiram.

Pickens County—Clyde Wood, J. W. Chappell, Edgar Barnes, A. L. Waldroup, Olen Cagle, of Jasper.

Pike County—Joseph Wesley Story, Albert Williams Quattlebaum and John Harris Baker of Zebulon; Robert Rush Carmichael of Meansville; Emmett Beecher Connell of Williamson.

Polk County—Major Homer Watkins, Cecil Franklin and Irving D. Shapiro of Rockmart, Colonel Carden C. Bunn, J. Brantley Edwards, Henry A. Stewart and Forrest A. Otates of Cedartown.

Polk County—Irvin D. Shapiro, Judge Homer Watkins, Henry A. Stewart, C. C. Bunn, J. Brantley Edwards, Forrest C. Oates Jr., W. W. Mundy Jr. of Cedartown.

Richmond County. Board No. 1—Albert G. Ingram. Robert H. Sherman, William P. Congdon, J. L. Sculey, W. T. Gary of Augusta.

Richmond County Board No. 2—Wilmer D. Lanier, E. W. Hagler, Robert Walton of Augusta, T. M. Nickles of Blythe, Inman D. Moore of Haphzibah.

Rabun County—R. E. Cannon, Marvin C. Farmer, Hugh W. White and M. L. Harper of Clayton.

Spalding County—Dr. J. B. Turner, E. F. Travis, Bartlett Searcy, Sam Saul, Judge Steve Wallace, Quimby Melton, John Peurifoy and Judge C. A. Byars of Griffin.

Talbot County—Thomas H. Mahone, Jesse Clayborne Watts and James H. Mahone of Talbotton, James F. Woodall and Will C. Woodall of Woodland.

Taliaferro County—Bernard R. Durden, Richard H. Flynt, L. Emile Williams, J. A. Clements and E. T. Portwood of Crawfordville.

Quitman County—Albert Guilford, Malcolm Nicholson Lester, Grover Cleveland Swann, Frank Humber, William Graddy, of Georgetown.

Upson County—W. M. Dallas, chairman; John H. McGhee Jr., T. S. Jackson, Homer B. Harris, Douglas McGuinty, Mrs. Odessa Allen, A. Z. Barron, George H. Miller, Miss Mae Cox, Mrs. O. B. Beverly, Mrs. Lucille Daniel, R. M. Mathewson, Frank P. Andrews, all of Thomaston.

Walton County—Archie G. Shockley, John A. Hearn, Henry Mendel, A. H. Wilson, Felker Lewis, of Monroe.

Ware County—Walter Thomas, Clem Hardy, Malcolm Parker, J. C. Handley, M. J. Carswell, of Waycross.

Warren County—C. B. Sawyer, of Camak; H. J. Flanders, of Norwood; P. H. Debeaugrine, F. H. Ficklen, E. D. Rickeston, C. L. Pilcher, W. T. Veazy, of Warrenton.

Webster Counuty—M. D. Agerton, B. S. Fussell, C. E. Bryson, A. D. Simpson, J. G. Patten, of Preston.

Whitfield County—G. L. Westcott, C. L. Hamilton, Oliver R. Hardin, Frank Manley, Osburn C. Alley, J. C. Rollins, T. S. McCamy, D. W. Mitchell, F. S. Pruden, of Dalton; A. M. Brewer, Hubert Crawford, of Tunnel Hill; John Gentle, of Tilton; J. C. Peas, of Cohutta.

Wilkes County—J. M. Griffin, of Washington; M. M. Blackmon, of Danburg; H. L. Arnold, of Washington; George Fortson Bolton, of Tignall; M. H. Barnett, of Washington.

Norfolk, Va Pilot
November 20, 1940

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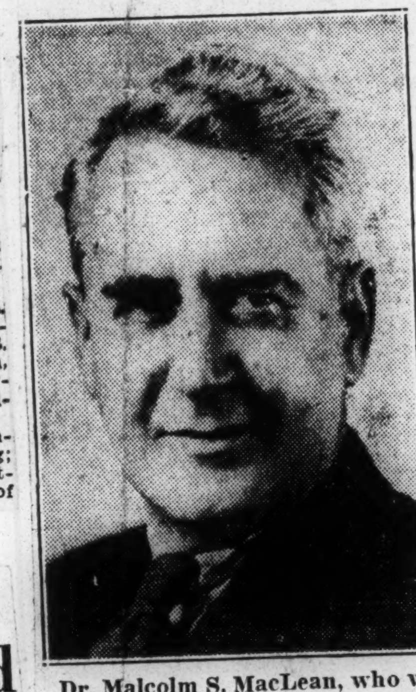
"There could be no finer manifestation of the loyalty of the Negro, no more fitting rededication of himself to the cause of America, than the conference which you are holding. We who are at the center of the defense effort in Washington will take new heart from this sterling manifestation of devotion to country. You may be sure that suggestions and recommendations representing the views of your conference will be appreciated by those administering the program of national defense."

New President



Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, who will be inaugurated as sixth president of Hampton Institute next Monday.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
November 23, 1940

BUTLER ARRANGES TO MOVE RECRUITS

Army Trucks to Be Used for Transporting Men From Station to Post

Plans for the movement of the state's quota in the first call for the draft army—395 white men and seventy-seven Negroes—through Chattanooga and to the induction center at Fort Oglethorpe, were completed yesterday by Maj. Hilton Butler, of the national guard, in conferences with army officers at Oglethorpe.

The first contingent of Tennessee draft troops will be detrained here the night of Dec. 4. Army trucks will meet them at the Terminal station and transport them to Fort Oglethorpe. There will be sixty-six men in that contingent, coming from Memphis and other West Tennessee cities and towns. They will entrain at Memphis at 7:30 a.m. and be sent to Chattanooga in a special car. Maj. Butler said special ceremonies will be given for the men as they leave Memphis.

On Dec. 5, the East Tennessee contingent of sixty-six men, from Knoxville, Bristol, Johnson City and other centers, will arrive at Terminal station at 4:45 p.m. The following day three men will arrive by bus from Warren county and sixty-three by train from Nashville and other Middle Tennessee localities. This group will leave Nashville at 1:50 p.m. in a special car on a Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway company train. Ceremonies bidding these men farewell will be held in the state capital with Gov. Prentice Cooper, Brig.-Gen. Thomas A. Frazier, adjutant general of the Tennessee National Guard, and Bascom Jones, commander of the state department of the American Legion, participating.

The next troop movement from this city will occur on Dec. 9, when Hamilton county's quota of twenty-seven men will be assembled at the courthouse and transported to Oglethorpe. Maj. Butler said the Sixth cavalry planned to aid with a formal program which as being arranged for the local induction. In addition to the twenty-seven Hamilton county men, thirty-nine additional men from various localities in this area also will come to Chattanooga to be moved to Oglethorpe.

On Dec. 19 a contingent of sixty-six men will pass through Chattanooga en route to Oglethorpe and the following day another sixty-five will pass through. They will start arriving by bus and railway trains early in the morning and the arrivals will continue throughout the day and into the night. These men will come from widely scattered localities over the state.

The movement of colored draftees will start Dec. 12, when thirty-nine from various sections of the state will arrive. The next day thirty-eight more will be routed through Chattanooga to Oglethorpe.

Fort Oglethorpe is an induction center. The draftees will be given their final physical examination at Oglethorpe and assigned to the various branches of military service. Clothing and other equipment will also be issued there, Maj. Butler explained. Those failing to pass final physical examinations at Oglethorpe will be returned to their local boards and these boards will have five days in which to fill their places.

Knoxville Tenn News Sentinel
November 28, 1940

Negro Draftees May Get Parade Send-off Dec. 13

Whether or not Knox County's first drafted men, both white and Negro, will get a rousing farewell with a parade, bands and patriotic displays was still undecided today, but Clarence Adams, commander of the Negro post of the American Legion here, expressed approval of a parade for the six Negro draftees who will leave here Dec. 13.

The Negro commander said he would bring the matter up at the next meeting of his post.

Fred Cagle, commander of American Legion Post 2, did not voice much enthusiasm about a parade for the drafted men. "No one has said anything to me about it," he said. "We have no plans at present. However, if there is any public demand for a parade we can take it up at our meeting Tuesday, Dec. 2. I don't know whether or not there is enough interest in it, but if there is I'm sure we could arrange a parade."

A parade for the first drafted men from Knox County was first suggested by Robert L. Carden of Draft Board 6. He suggested that the Legion might want to sponsor the parade.

Knox County's first white men to enter military training under the Selective Service Act will leave here Thursday, Dec. 6. The Negroes will leave Friday, Dec. 13.

Commander Adams seemed pleased with the idea of a parade for the Negro boys and said he would find out if the Austin High School Band would be available for the parade lest the Negro boys be "left out of the picture."

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
November 28, 1940

Draft Requisitions Three Negroes Here

Houston County draft boards today received from Montgomery their second draft order, requisitioning three Negroes to be sent to Ft. Barrancas, Fla., for induction in the land forces of the Army December 10, board clerks said.

Each of the board clerks said that these men would be drawn from registrant-volunteers and that the induction would not affect those registrants who have not volunteered their services, and that medical examinations would be given at once.

New office furniture, consisting of desks, filing cabinets, typewriter tables, chairs and cupboards has arrived by freight, board clerks said, and delivery to their offices was expected to be made sometime today.

Also, additional information for volunteers has arrived from Montgomery, Charles L. Jackson, clerk of board two said, to the effect that registrants may apply for voluntary induction in either the land or naval forces. At present, the information said, the Navy or Marine Corps is accepting volunteers for one year's training, and if a registrant between the ages of 21 and 36 volunteers for induction in the Navy or Marine Corps, and his order number is reached, he is subject to induction in the Army as well.

Also, the information said, a registrant is not subject to induction ahead of his order number in the Army by reason of volunteering for the Navy or Marine Corps, and a man between eighteen and twenty-one who volunteers for induction in the Navy or Marine Corps is not subject to induction in the Army.

C. S. Bohannon, clerk of board three, said G. H. Stacy, District Inspector, was in Dothan today arranging for permission to use the County court room for a meeting next Tuesday night of the Houston and Henry County draft boards for a discussion of classification and other related Selective Service questions and problems.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
December 1, 1940

Jackson Volunteers For Draft Announced

MARIANNA (Special) — Names of Jackson County's five white volunteers constituting the first to be definitely accepted and assigned for training under the selective draft were released here yesterday, with names of the county's first two Negro volunteers selected.

From local Board No. 1, with C. N. Horne as clerk, came the names of Herman Maddox, John Henry Blizzard and Gibson Sims; and from Board No. 2, with Francis Campbell as clerk, are Lem Oscar Skipper and Truman Elson Austin, all of whom will leave for Camp Blanding on December 8th.

Haywood Spiles, from Board 1 and Abe Robison, from Board 2, both Negroes, will go to Fort Barrancas on December 13th.

This group is the first from tentative quotas of 111 from board 1 and 99 from board 2 in Jackson County until June 31, 1941.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
December 4, 1940

Negro Volunteer Thinks This Army Business Is 'the Thing'

Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 4—(Special)—This Army business is "the thing," thinks Booker Thomas Washington Crockett, thirty-three year-old Negro volunteer who will leave Friday for Fort Oglethorpe.

Crockett makes $3 a week caddying at the Murfreesboro Golf Club. His wife makes about that much as a cook.

The Crocketts had twelve children, five of whom are now living. And all of them were born before Crockett reached the age of 25.

It's been sort of hard, stretching $6 a week out that far," says Crockett. "I think I can do better in the Army." His wife thinks so, too.

Lafayette, Tenn., Times
November 21, 1940

Questionnaires Mailed

The local Draft Board has mailed to Registrants for Selective Training Service those whose order numbers are No. 1 through 25, and 589, 1,504, 349 and 414. The Questionnaires were mailed on Nov. 14th and must be returned in five days.

The filling out of these Questionnaires is rather difficult for an inexperienced person and J. M. Chamberlain, C. R. Jent and Henry C. Johnson, as members the Advisory Board, will be glad to assist in the filling out of such Questionnaires.

The first call for men to go to the Training Camp is for 395 whites and 77 Negroes from the entire State. These are to begin leaving on Dec. 2nd. They are to go to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Macon County's share of the above number is two white men and no Negroes. Our neighboring county of Trousdale is to furnish one white and no Negroes. Smith County is to provide three whites one Negro.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE- 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Jefferson's First Draftees Ready To Serve U. S.

Their number was called first—each of the men pictured above held No. 158 in the great lottery. Their number was the first drawn from the famous fish bowl in Washington. Each of them is now a candidate for the army. 1. Jacob Samuel Snetman, Altamont Apartment, is an employe in a ready-to-wear department of a Birmingham store. 2. Clifford Lee Gafnea, 2810½ Pike Avenue, is an automobile mechanic working in Ensley. 3. Arthur Brandon Steger, 1220 South Twenty-Ninth Street, works at a Birmingham filling station. 4. William Marvin Shaw, 804 Day Avenue, Tarrant City, is a paper hanger. 5. Lee Butler, 3002 Granville Avenue, Bessemer, is an ore miner. 6. Charles Perry Pike, 902 Lomb Boulevard, is a clerk in a Birmingham steel corporation. 7. Elmer Adams Huffstutler, III, Hanover Road, Homewood, is a salesman for an oil company. 8. Walter Lyles, 208 South Sixty-First Street, is a presser in a Birmingham laundry. 9. Conrad H. Spray, 3820 Third Avenue, North, works in a Birmingham cotton mill. 10. William Damon Parker, 1669 Tenth Alley, North, is employed in a poolroom. 11. William K. Mickwee, Route 7, Birmingham, is a salesman in a Birmingham department store. 12. Charlie Whiteside, 5228 Commerce Avenue, Fairfield, is an embalmer.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
December 3, 1940

State Will Have 32,261 Under Arms in 1941

Revised Estimate 6,000 More Than One Made in October.

A revised estimate of the number of Georgians enlisted in the various military branches by February 28, 1941, was set by the National Selective Service system yesterday at 32,261 or almost 6,000 more than the original estimate made in October.

Revisions of enlistment estimates will be made from time to time and credited against the gross draft quota of Georgia, as well as the other 47 states, it was said.

The estimate is based upon the number of Georgians now serving in the regular army, navy, marine corps, their reserve components and the National Guard, plus the number expected to enlist before the end of February.

Broken down it shows 23,555 in the army; 6,081 in the navy and 2,625 in the marine corps.

Meanwhile, 88 local draft boards in the state including Fulton Boards 3, 4, 9, 11 and 13 and DeKalb Boards 1 and 2, prepared to send the first state contingent of 412 volunteers to army induction centers.

The first group of white inductees will leave tomorrow morning and another group Thursday morning. Negro draftees will be sent December 11 and 12.

Negroes' Cooperation Is Vital To National Defense Effort----Mrs. Roosevelt

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
NOV 12 1940

NEW YORK—(SNS)—The complete cooperation of America's Negro citizens, like that of all other minority groups in America, is vital to America's present defense effort, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told guests at a dinner in her honor sponsored by the National Urban League and held at the Aldine Club here on Friday night.

At the same time, the First Lady warned the more than three hundred guests that they must not adopt a complaisant attitude and accept injustices as a matter of course.

"Defense, to be real defense, must spring from the feeling in the heart of every individual that the life he is able to live is good enough to want to live for it, and to die for it, too, if need be," she said. "We know, those of us who know the country as a whole, know that there are many, many places in this land where it would be almost impossible to expect that the individuals would really feel hat their daily way of life is worth much sacrifice on their part, and I think that is something which concerns us all. Now, if that kind of defense which has been lacking in some of the countries which have lost their Democracy, their freedom, if that kind of defense is to be our goal, then we have got to work together all of us without any line of race, creed, or color. We have got o have faith in each other. We have got to know that each and everyone of us has contributed to the making of this nation. I hope we will do all that we can for this country which all of us love, and tonight I wish you good luck in carrying forward your program because I feel that the Urban League, going into many communities can do much to bring about that cooperation which is vital to the interest of our Democracy."

Others speakers on the program, which commemorated the thirtieth anniversary of the National Urban League, included Judge Joseph N. Ulman of the Supreme Court of Baltimore, and Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secretary of the National Urban League. L. Hollingsworth Wood, chairman of the League's executive board, acted as toastmaster, while Hubert T. Delany, New York City Commissioner of Taxes, served as chairman of the dinner committee.

Judge Ulman called upon the Urban League branches all over the country to see to it that the rights of colored citizens, guaranteed by laws enacted by the New Deal and intended to benefit equally all citizens regardless of race or color, are given full recognition.

"Minority groups aren't very happy in many parts of the world today," he said. "Their full assimilation into the body politic, their complete integration into the body economic is not easily achieved. Here in our beloved United States is one of the few places where there is a chance even to strive for these ends. Here in America we minority groups have our best chance in the whole wide world—our best chance to live complete lives, our best chance to express our loyalty to our country."

NOV 12 940

Emphasizing the need for continued vigilance by volunteer social work organizations in spite of increased public welfare programs by the Federal Government, Mr. Granger said: "A government which today is a proponent for the rights of a minority may tomorrow be indifferent to or even hostile according to the shifts of public opinion or possible change in administration. Between the group and the government must always stand a devoted leadership, stimulating programs of group self-help on the one hand, and on the other hand interpreting to the larger community the needs and aspirations of their constituency."

Tribute was paid by the dinner chairman Commissioner Delany, to the devoted work, throughout the thirty years, of the Executive Secretary of the National Urban League, Eugene Kinckle Jones, who was present at the occasion.

Among those attending the dinner were: Colonel William Jay Schieffelin, Lieutenant Governor Charles Poletti, Mrs. David Alter, Dr. E. T. Devine, Mr Winthrop Rockefeller, Dr. E. P. Roberts, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Mrs. L. Hollingsworth Wood, Reverend John H. Johnson, Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
November 23, 1940

Advisory Units For Negroes Are Appointed

Will Assist in Helping Registrants Fill Out Questionnaires.

Negro advisory boards for registrants with eight Fulton county local draft boards have been appointed by Governor Rivers. They will aid Negroes in preparing selective service questionnaires or in establishing evidence for appeals. They are:

FULTON BOARD NO. 1—S. W. Walker, chairman, 781 Fraser street, S. E.; M. M. Dowell, 89 Richardson street, S. E.; Jack Johnson, 626 Martin street, S. E.; R. H. Reeves, 404 Martin street, S. E.; W. H. Scott, 99 Little street, S. E.; E. A. Pollard, 691 Fraser street, S. E.

FULTON BOARD NO. 2—William J. Truitt, 761 Fraser street, S. E.; M. S. Davage, chairman, Clark University; J. Neal Montgomery, 575 Reed street, S. E.; Dr. E. H. Martin, 188 McDonough road and S. L. Vaughn, 1113 Ridge avenue, Southeast.

FULTON BOARD NO. 3—A. T. Walden, chairman, 980 Westmore drive; S. G. Sellers, 1337 Mozley drive, S. W.; Dr. A. B. Cooper, 1291 Hunter street, S. W.; James L. Holloway, 861 Mitchell street, S. W., and Dr. C. W. Reeves, 639 Fair street, S. W.

FULTON BOARD No. 4.—B. T. Harvey, chairman, 841 Fair street, S. W.; Dr. R. H. Carter, 529 Tattnall street, S. W.; James O. Slade, Morris Brown College; Miles G. Amos, 3 Ashby street, S. W.; Dr. B. F. Anderson, 371 Sunset avenue, Southwest.

Columbia S. C. Record
November 15, 1940

7 From County Rated Ready To Begin Service

Seven Richland county registrants were prepared today to answer the call of their country to military service and 120 had been placed tentatively in Class I—the group from which the draftees will be selected.

Board No. 2 has two volunteers and five who have passed the physical examination and are included in Class IA (ready for service).

Of the seven prepared to report for military service, three are white men and four are Negroes.

Board No. 1 has reviewed 156 questionnaires returned and 63 of the registrants have been placed tentatively in Class 1.

Board No. 3 has reviewed 61 questionnaires and placed 19 in Class I tentatively, and Board No. 2 has reviewed 92 questionnaires and placed 38 in Class 1.

None of the registrants is placed in Class IA until after the board receives the medical reports of the physical examination.

Meanwhile questionnaires are being returned and the three boards here are reviewing the questionnaires as rapidly as possible.

So far there have been no conscientious objectors to military service.

Henry Fair, president of Board No. 1, said today that Dr. R. W. Nance had been commissioned to assist in medical examinations of Negro registrants.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE- 1940
CONSCRIPTION

'Duties' for Negro People— What About Their Rights?

SEP 20 1940

Daily Worker

• Accompanying President Roosevelt's proclamation of the fascist draft law was a White House statement which pointed out the duties of the Negro people but was coldly silent on their rights.

"Since Negroes constitute 9 per cent of the population," the statement said according to the press, "36,000 out of the first 400,000 men drafted will be Negroes."

Although the full proportion of the Negro population is recognized for dying purposes, they don't seem to exist when it comes to voting, holding public office, obtaining equal jobs and relief, and enjoying their constitutional rights as citizens.

New York

Even in the armed forces, the Negro is discriminated against in the most shameful fashion. They are barred altogether from the air corps; the highest rank they can reach in the Navy is officer's cook; jim-crowism in the Army is notorious.

The Negro people—as other Americans—are told that this is a "war for democracy against Hitlerism." But the terrible discrimination in the armed forces only emphasizes the imperialist and reactionary character of the war and of the forces seeking to involve us in it. Neither is it surprising to find the lynch oppression against the 12,000,000 Negroes extended and intensified in the military departments.

The phony "defense" program, in fact, is heaping more oppression upon the Negro people as a whole. The fascist conscription law, upon which they had little or no voice, was passed largely by Congressmen from the poll tax and "white primary" states. Mob violence is increasing but the Republicans and Democrats are killing the anti-lynch and Geyer anti-poll tax bills.

Any real defense of democratic liberties in this country today, requires the full enforcement of Negro rights against the war-mongering "defense" program. It necessitates the closest unity between the Negro people, labor and peace-lovers, against every step of the Administration and Wall Street to involve this country in the imperialist war.

The Draft Law

SEP 22 1940

THE Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill has now become law. The government will proceed to register 16,500,000 men between the ages of 21 and 35 years for the first peace time conscription in the history of our nation.

Chicago Bee

Before the bill became law the **Chicago Bee** said it was unnecessary. Its passage has not changed our opinion. We said and we still say that voluntary enlistments would serve the purpose of obtaining sufficient recruits during peace time mobilization. We said and still say that the drafting of men for the army and navy rather questions the loyalty of the American citizenry to their country and smacks of techniques used by totalitarian nations whose policies we criticize and whose ideals we wish to eradicate. It weakens our argument when we employ the same methods and weapons used by them to defeat and illustrate the fallacies of their system. If we, by attempting to stop them pursue their techniques, democracy here will be "kayoed" by its own assininity.

Chicago

In our criticism of the Burke-Wadsworth measure we are not unmindful of the fact that the United States is not immune from attack. We do not, however, believe that any attack is imminent. But whether it is imminent or not, we do not think that a large standing army necessary to cope with any emergency. That is axiomatic. But in the preparation for whatever eventuality that may be our fate we should not lose sight of the fact that we have a democracy to protect; that we have ideals to maintain and perpetuate; that we are fighting against systems of totalitarianisms that despise and seek to destroy all forms of democracy. We, therefore, should attempt to reach our objective by methods consistent with our form of government.

We are now in the throes of a war hysteria that has ushered into our country strange and unusual ideas coupled with similar techniques for the solutions of the world's problems. Many believe that we should declare war against the enemies of England. They believe that our first line of defense is three thousand miles across the waters. We should stop the raving maniac in Europe, they opine, lest we fight him without the benefit of an ally. Some believe that we should concentrate our efforts on preparing the American hemisphere for any eventuality and send to Britain all aid short of war. Still others believe that we should content ourselves only with the military power of the United States and let the other countries take care of themselves.

Thus far it seems that those who advocate that we should give England all aid short of war are heard most effectively and that the administration is following that course. The sending of fifty battleships to England is evidence of that fact. What other acts are going on behind the scenes that we are not aware of are unknown and perhaps may never be revealed. Suffice it to say that our country has an unusual sympathy for England that may culminate in a declaration of war against Germany.

Figures May Be Changed

No Discrimination Promised By Dykstra

NOV 9 1940

Journal

WASHINGON, D. C. — The colored population of the United States will be required to furnish a minimum quota of 68,572 trainees under the Selective Service System by June 30, 1941, it was estimated last Monday.

These figures are subject to further revision because no formula has been officially worked out for determining the colored quota to be furnished by each state.

Governors of various states were furnished last Saturday the gross quotas of their respective jurisdictions and instructed to apportion these quotas among the local boards of their respective states.

A gross quota was set for each state and from this was deducted the number of National Guardsmen and members of other branches of the armed forces to be called into Federal service by the deadline date.

Chi. Bee

ACCURATE DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

Accurate data on the number of colored men enlisted in the various branches of the armed forces from each state was not available. Until such data is available, credits for such enlistments cannot be apportioned and subtracted from the gross quotas of colored registrans to be inducted into the armed service.

Available data shows the colored personnel of the regular Army to be approximately 8,086 men, and of the Navy approximately 4,007 men.

The total colored personnel in the Ntaional Guard is 3,324. They are apportioned as follows: District of Columbia, 127; Maryland, 66; Massachusetts, 376; New Jersey, 376; Ohio, 376; Illinois, 757; and New York, 1,246. There are no colored National Guardsmen in any other states.

If the Selective Service system follows the law, there will be no discrimination in the selection of men for induction into the Federal armed forces. A problem to worked out by the Army, however, will be the absorption of approximately 0,000 men for training purposes by the present colored strength of only 15,4117 men.

HOUSING FACILITIES

Housing facilities will also have to be provided if there is to be no stoppage in the selection of colored trainees for training between now and next June 30.

Negro

The question of distribution of trainees betwee n the land and naval forces also must be worked out, if the Army is not to have a disproportionate number of colored trainees, while the Navy limits the number to its requirements for messmen.

Selective Service headquarters is not yet prepared to say what will be done about any of these matters, but Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, the director, has indicated that he intends to see that there shall be no discrimination so far as the selection of men under the law is concerned.

Today . . . We Register

OCT 16 1940

THIS OCTOBER SIXTEENTH dawns a memorial day upon the stretch of our land. The nation's youth has heard the call of their country and as in former days when the nation was in peril they come up from every quarter to pledge the last full measure of an unstinted devotion. These are trying days all over the world. Never before have the war clouds been so confused and objectiveless. Our own land, the cradle bed of Democracy, has striven in a small way to help those nations of the old world that sought to light and keep burning the lamps of freedom. With its men, money and munitions it came to the rescue a decade ago.

America stands as the one grand emblem of freedom and while this has seen on many occasions abuses, the objective remains the same. The battle cry of dictators has rocked the world. Ruthless warfare is being visited upon the helpless, the infirm and the children. The flame of greed and graft is sweeping across time to the tune of the ambitious and merciless. This challenge is now universal and we cannot escape the clear warning ringing from a thousand battle fronts.

We therefore come in the shadow of a common danger. Ours is to kindle the flames of preparedness that the light of liberty will never go out on these shores.

America faces a task and an opportunity. She has within her grasp the excellence of exhibiting the type of democracy that has been her boast—up with all men and down with none. America must follow through in these trying hours of peril this course, anything foreign to this will not fortify a sound wall against which she may feel secure to brace against in meeting the most powerful challenge in her existence. If any other course is chosen then will all our effort be in vain and the blood of democracy on this hemisphere will be on our own hands.

Human Nature In State Draft

Strange Quirks Appear As State Goes About Grim Business Of Registering Its Manpower

OCT 18 1940

Humor that glittered and pathos cast a dark pall together with the grim, solemn business of setting up the records marked registration day activities throughout the state Wednesday.

At Greenville, Ala., a Negro created much merriment when he answered the question of when he was born by saying, "In fodder pulling time." Also in the same town a young man who "fudged" on his age so that he might marry, although he was not 21, found it necessary to register in view of the court record and then explain to his draft board the exact situation.

Lack of registration cards hampered officials at Anniston. Two highway patrolmen hurrying from Montgomery with cards had a wreck and never arrived.

At Fort Deposit the registration committee was saddened when an orphan registered. When asked what one person would always know his address, he said he had no mother, father, brothers or sisters.

A Negro there tried to avoid registering on the ground his wife was "in sad health," but the committee insisted he register anyway.

At Athens a 75-year-old Negro tried to register and was greatly disappointed that the board could neither register him for future service or induct him into the army on the spot. A negro of the same age at Tuscaloosa tried to register and, when told he did not need to, explained he thought all the old folks had to go to war to cook for the younger men.

An hour before the regular time for the registration to officially open in Clanton, Grady and Brady Jones, twins, had been registered by their board. One of the two, Grady, is married.

When registration places opened at Hartselle at 7 a.m., hundreds of men were already standing in line and 652 were registered during the day.

A Hartselle Negro asked to be sent to Ethiopia. He declared he wanted to "help them Ethiopians finish Mr. Mussolini off."

A young married man was asked by the registrant to furnish the name of someone who would always know where he could be located and he suggested his wife. When asked for her name he said he didn't know it, that he always called her "honey."

A Negro was asked if he had any physical defects and he said, "Yes I have two fingers off my right hand and a wife and children."

A colored boy limped in on a bad right leg and immediately declared it was only hurt and would be all right when Uncle Sam wanted him.

Ceasar Harris, a lank Negro youth, got so enthusiastic over the draft that he rigged up his boss' loudspeaker system and started recruiting. He began his broadcast with "Uncle Sam needs about 3,000 of you jiggs and he wants you now," and added, "and don't come talking 'bout you ain't got but one leg. You can peel 'taters, can't you?"

Navy Jim Crow Is of Recent Growth

NOV 9 1940

Old-Time Sailor Tells When Colored Men Were Carpenters, Gunners, Electricians, Mates and Quartermasters

By NOAH'S ARK

I am an old-time enlisted man, having served in the days of the old sailing ships, and I know that although there has always been discrimination in the navy, it was never as bad as it is now.

As far as the enlisted man is concerned, there was a time when there were any number of colored petty officers in the navy, such as gunner's mates, electricians, quartermasters, boatswain's mates, carpenters and water tenders, and all were well qualified to fill the rating which they held.

Old-timers Efficient

One colored chief gunner's mate was sent to the Naval Academy at Annapolis to instruct the middies in gunning and handling of torpedoes. This man, John Jordan, was acknowledged by officers to be an expert.

There was a quartermaster by the name of Hill who was captain of a tug boat in Manila. He had colored and white under him and there was no trouble.

I cannot understand all this talk about colored sailors' being inefficient, when any old-time naval officer will tell you that some of the best seamen were colored and those men got along fine with the crew.

Colored boys at one time were welcome at the Seamen's and Gunners' School. Many of them were graduated and made good. They were also good divers.

Ask Equal Chance

If the officers would give our sailors a chance in the navy today, one would see colored men in the various ratings as in years gone by.

At one time the navy was overrun with Filipinos, but they married too many white women, so now one does not see so many. Now they can be mess men only.

We do not want to marry white women. We want only an equal opportunity to serve our country. Let us get behind our Senators and Congressmen and have them break down this discrimination.

Dean Pickens Is Draft Secretary

NOV 8 1940

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 8 (ANP)—Last week, following his appointment by Governor Lehman to serve on Draft Board 58, Dean William Pickens, NAACP director of branches, acted as secretary of the Draft body. Housed in Public School 192 the district served by Board 58 has more white than colored enrollees.

As a result of the great public interest in conscripting America's youth under the selective service act, a capacity crowd attended the public meeting held here on Oct. 27, to protest any form of segregation in the Nation's armed forces. A group of young people, among them Miss Harriet Pickens, daughter of the NAACP executive, organized the meeting and Charles H. Houston was one of the principal speakers.

Georgetown, S. C. Times
November 8, 1940

Three Negro Citizens Appointed To Board

George L. Taylor, chairman of the Advisory Board for Registrants, announced this week the appointment of three colored citizens, J. B. Beck, Rev. G. G. Daniels and J. E. Smith, to the board.

Their duties will be to assist the negro registrants in completing their questionnaires. Prof. Beck is principal of Howard School, Rev. Daniels is the pastor of Bethesda Baptist church, and Prof. Smith is principal of the Andrews colored school.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Times
November 16, 1940

First Draft Returns Expected Next Week

Returns on the first 50 questionnaires to be sent out by the county's draft boards are not expected before late next week, draft officials said this morning.

Questionnaires were mailed Friday to registrants in Board 1 whose order numbers are: 219, 446, 484, 670, 730, 753, 788, 1,028, 1,331, 1,376, 1,595, 1,622, 1,686, 1,735, 1,832, 2,305, 2,331 and 2,521.

Those receiving the blanks were reminded that all answers must be typed or in ink, and must be returned within five days.

Advisory Boards 1 and 2 in West Palm Beach have arranged to use the American Legion Home for white men and a school in the negro section for negroes.

According to Ernest Metcalf, chairman of Advisory Board 2, there will be some person at the Legion Home from 9:50 to 4:30 o'clock daily. His board includes R. C. Prescott and Raymond Richardson; Board 1, includes Bert Winters, C. D. Blackwell, and Murray P. Hamner. Each board has sent in recommendations for 11 associates.

Seven men who agreed to serve as volunteers had previously received questionnaires from Draft Board 2, by getting them at the office without waiting for their order numbers to come up.

The next 50 are to go out Wednesday.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE- 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Seek to Equalize Teacher Salaries In Ky. Schools

NOV 16 1940

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — A campaign to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers in the public schools here was launched this week when Miss Valla Dudley Abbington, a teacher at the Jackson Junior High School, petitioned the local board of education to increase her salary from $1,490 to $1,750 the salary paid to white teachers doing similar work in the city's junior high schools.

The petition was filed with the board by Prentice Thomas, who is representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is handling the case with Thurgood Marshall, as special counsel.

Miss Abbington, in her petition, is acting not only for herself but also on behalf of all the Negro teachers and principals in the public schools of Louisville.

The petition shows that she has been a teacher in the Jackson Junior High School for the past ten years, that she received the Bachelor of Science degree from Michigan State Normal College in 1928, did graduate work at the University of Michigan and Columbia University in New York, and received a certificate of Public Health from Delmar Institute in New York City in 1934.

15 Percent Lower

According to the facts set forth in the petition, the local board of education, which is vested with the power to determine salaries of all the teachers in local public schools, has set up a schedule which calls for payment of salaries to Negro teachers and principals that are fifteen per cent lower than those paid to white teachers and principals, of similar experience and doing the same work, solely on the basis of color.

This discriminatory treatment of Negro teachers, Miss Abbington declares, violates "the constitution and laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and is a denial of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

She asks the board to abolish the present discriminatory salary schedule and to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers in every category.

Opening of the case in Louisville, represents the fourth state into which the NAACP has carried its fight to equalize the salaries of Negro and white public school teachers. In Maryland, Florida, and Virginia, the association has also instituted court action.

The United States Supreme Court on Monday, October 28, affirmed a decision handed down by the Circuit Court of Appeals sitting in Asheville, N.C., last June, when it refused to review the Alston case in Norfolk, Va.

The circuit court of appeals had upheld a lower-court ruling ordering the Norfolk, Va. schoolboard to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers.

Estimate Negro Army Quota to be 68,572

NOV 16 1940

The colored population of the United States will be required to furnish a minimum quota of 68,572 trainees under the Selective Service System by June 30, 1941, it was estimated last Monday.

These figures are subject to further revision because no formula has been officially worked out for determining the colored quota to be furnished by each State.

Governors of various States were furnished last Saturday the gross quotas of their respective jurisdictions and instructed to apportion the quotas among the local boards of their respective States.

A gross quota was set for each State and from this was deducted the number of National Guardsmen and members of other branches of the armed forces to be called into Federal service by the deadline date.

Data Not Available

Accurate data on the number of colored men enlisted in the various branches of the armed forces from each State was not available. Until such data is available, credits for such enlistments cannot be apportioned and subtracted from the gross quotas of colored registrants to be inducted into the armed service.

Available data shows the colored personnel of the Regular Army to be approximately 8,086 men and of the Navy approximately 4,007 men.

The total colored personnel in the National Guard is 3,324. They are apportioned as follows: District of Columbia, 127; Maryland, 66; Massachusetts, 376; New Jersey, 376; Ohio, 376; Illinois, 757, and New York, 1,246. There are no colored National Guardsmen in any other States.

If the Selective Service system follows the law there will be no discrimination in the selection of men for induction into the Federal armed forces. A problem to be worked out by the Army, however, will be the absorption of approximately 70,000 men for training purposes by the present colored strength of only 15,417 men.

Housing facilities will also have to be provided if there is to be no stoppage in the selection of colored trainees for training between now and next June 30.

The question of distribution of trainees between the land and naval forces also must be worked out if the Army is not to have a disproportionate number of colored trainees while the Navy limits the number to its requirements for messmen.

Selective Service headquarters is not yet prepared to say what will be done about any of these matters, but Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, the director, has indicated that he intends to see that there shall be no discrimination so far as the selection of men under the law is concerned.

Blight of Illiteracy

NOV 19 1940

Thirty per cent of the selective service registrants in a single Carroll county precinct could neither read nor write, according to Norman Tant, local member of the high school faculty.

It seems that the young school teacher drew some caustic criticism when he charged that 13 per cent of the white registrants in the Whitesburg precinct were illiterate. The idea was that it was rather ungracious to be throwing off on the young American manhood whose lives were to be laid upon the altar of their country, and all that.

Tant promptly came back with the statement that he, himself, is in the No. 1 draft class and is "proud of it."

It also appears that he is one of the rare school teachers who attach much importance to the fundamentals of an English education. He grades his pupils on the English they speak in and out of the classroom.

There was no ground on which he should have been ashamed of calling attention to the appalling illiteracy prevailing in a cross section of Georgia youths as represented by the selective service rolls. It is an amazing commentary on existing conditions when in one precinct almost a third of the young men between 21 and 36 years of age cannot read or write.

Writing on The Mirage of Equality, John Rustgard has shown that of the 1,566,000 selective recruits for the army examined by psychologists in 1917 and 1918, 25.3 per cent were unable "to read and understand newspapers and write letters home." Seven per cent were rejected as "high-grade feeble-minded."

The argument made by Rustgard was that the ideal of equality is a dream and federal set-ups which ignore that fact are founded on futile hopes of a more equal distribution of the world's goods. Specifically, he scouted the idea of enlarging the franchise and thus enlisting a maximum of incompetents to help handle our public affairs.

Whatever may be thought of this suggestion, we cannot escape the conclusion that we are spending too much money for education in Georgia only to find that 30 per cent of the youths in a given precinct cannot read or write.

Group of the first draftees in Cook county as they boarded bus yesterday at 122d field artillery armory. They were taken to Fort Sheridan on the North Shore Line, leaving from the station at Chicago avenue and Franklin street. [TRIBUNE Photo.]

York, S. C., Yorkville Enquirer
November 7, 1940

A nation-wide conference on the participation of the Negro in national defense, will open at Hampton Institute in Virginia, November 25. Over 200 well known negro and white authorities will realistically discuss and study every aspect of negro participation in the present crisis. The two-day meeting will open immediately after the inauguration of Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean as Hampton's sixth president.

St. Petersburg, Fla. Independent
October 16, 1940

Don't let anyone tell you that the city's negro population is not patriotic. Many negro men showed up at registration offices and tried to offer their names even though they were over the age limit.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
October 25, 1940

What's in a Name?

Sanford, N. C., Oct. 25—(AP)—Registrar T. W. McDonald asked the Negro registering for possible military conscription his name.

"A. Z. Seymour," was the reply.

"Your full name?" Seymour was asked.

"Alexander Seymour."

"What's the Z for?"

"Oh, dat's for Zander," Seymour explained. "De A is for Alex."

Albany-Decatur, Ala. Daily
October 31, 1940

FIRST DRAFTEES IN LIMESTONE COUNTY

ATHENS, Ala., Oct. 31 — Fate McClendon was number 158 in the draft lottery and, therefore, the first man drawn from the list of county draft board number one.

Amos Pritt, negro farmer, living in the southeastern part of the county near the Limestone-Madison county line, was the holder of serial number 158 from draft board number two and, the first man drawn from that list.

Livingston, Ala., Home
November 21, 1940

State Quotas For First Call Of Trainees

Atlanta, Nov. 14—State quotas for the first group of trainees in the Fourth Corps Area to be called by December 13 for 12 months of military training under the selective service law were announced by corps area headquarters here recently.

Of the 3,283 men to be called, 977 will pe negroes.

The number of men to be conscripted from each of the eight states in the area, with White men listed first and negroes second, are:

Alabama, 313 and 134: Florida, 242 and 99; Georgia 286 and 126; Louisiana, 336 and 156; Mississippi, 228 and 183; North Carolina, 390 and 123; South Carolina, 126 and 69; and Tennessee, 395 and 77.

The men, vangard of some 800,000 trainees to be called throughout the nation by June 15, will be sent for preliminary training to these reception centers (all white unless otherwise indicated):

Fort Barrancas, 122; Camp Blanding, 242; Fort Bragg, 390 whites and 484 negroes; Fort McPherson, 447; Fort Oglethorpe, 395; Camp Shelby, 564 whites and 483 negroes; and Fort Jackson, 126.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE- 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Governor Warns 'It's A White Man's Country!'; Then Calls For Draftees

NOV 2 1940

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Negroes have done nothing to aid or build up the United States of America, according to Gov. Prentice Cooper, and they are lucky to be able to live in this country.

A committee of colored citizens that called upon the governor to ask him to appoint some Negroes to draft boards was told by him, "This is a white man's country."

Last June Negro citizens in Brownsville, Tenn., tried to register to vote in the November 5 election and one man was lynched for his efforts. Others were driven out of town by mobs.

Governor Cooper did nothing to aid them or to try to catch the lynchers. But he told the committee of colored citizens recently that Negroes had better register for the draft or they would be subject to a $10,000 fine, or imprisonment.

Governor Cooper's complete remarks as reported to the N.A.A.C.P. committee:

"This is a white man's country. America was settled by English, Scotch and Irish settlers who came here and shed their blood for it. White men cut down the trees, plowed the fields and developed America. The Negro had nothing to do with the settling of America.

"Of course Negroes worked some, but they came to the scene later, after New England was settled. You fellows ought to feel proud that you are in a great country like America. It is the best place for you and your people.

"Now, one important thing you preachers ought to tell your boys is to go to the stations and register for military service, because if they don't they will be arrested and fined $10,000 or put in prison until they work it out.

"I have a job to do as Governor of Tennessee and that is to see that all men of draft age register, white and colored, and I don't intend to have any trouble or confusion doing it."

SILHOUETTES

By RALPH T. JONES.

Merely Onlookers.

NOV 1 1940

Of course, it would not be pleasant to be smashed to pieces by a high explosive bomb, trapped in a burning building and to feel the bullets from a strafing plane's machine gun entering your back, as you lay on your face in some roadside ditch.

But, despite these possibilities, don't you sometimes feel a tinge of regret that, while the most vital events in world history are being played upon the stage of Britain and of Europe, you are doomed to remain over here, bound by duty or circumstance, a mere onlooker at the tremendous happenings?

Undoubtedly, in studying your histories, you have dreamed, sometimes, of how thrilling it would be if you could travel in time and go back to see the Rome of Nero's day, the Athens of Themistocles, the England of Shakespeare and Elizabeth, of Cromwell and Richard the Lion Hearted, and so forth.

The France of the revolution or before, the Germany of Martin Luther or the Russia of Catherine the Great. The Egypt of Cleopatra or the China of Marco Polo.

But, in your dreams, you always picture yourself as in the center of things.

You don't imagine yourself as some inhabitant of a quiet, peaceful village, far in the interior of Europe, while Nero's games were under way in the Coliseum at Rome. You don't think of yourself as an ignorant, humdrum shepherd on the Scottish hills while the battle of Waterloo is being fought. You don't imagine you could possibly be some humble tender of a ditch, far in the interior of Egypt, while Cleopatra was exercising her lure on Caesar or on Marc Antony.

No, in your dreams, you are at the side of Nero while he perpetuates his cruelties, you take part in the charge of the Scots Greys at Waterloo and you are on the bridge of Nelson's flagship at Trafalgar. You are right in the heart of the momentous happenings of the past.

Yet, while even more momentous events than any of these are taking place, in your lifetime, you are here in peaceful Atlanta, persuing the customary routine of your days, a mere onlooker at a distance and all you know is what you read in the papers or hear over the radio. It's disappointing, isn't it, mates?

Disappointed Draftees.

There is a growing realization among the younger men, those who registered for the draft lottery, that in many cases the ones drawn early, those who will be among the first called to service, were really the lucky ones.

Friend who was drawn in the first 50 was in the office on the morning after. He is married and has a couple of children. Undoubtedly he will be exempt and his duty to his family prohibits volunteering.

"I wish I could go," he said, however. "I'm sincere about that, too, and a little wistful in my mind. I'd enjoy a year of army life and I feel convinced the physical benefit I'd get out of it would add 10 years to my life expectancy."

His attitude was reflected by many others, too.

Of course, the young, single man without dependents or responsibilities, can volunteer, even though his number was 'way down in the drawing. And many of them will.

It is the fellows with civilian life responsibilities who are going to be most envious of their free fellows who can and will go.

Incidentally, This Married Status.

Incidentally, I wonder whether the fact a man is married will automatically exempt him? Or whether the draft boards will consider the contributing conditions?

For instance, I know a Negro cook whose husband is utterly worthless and a handicap to her. She supports him while he loafs away his days, and when he gets opportunity, takes her rent money and spends it on unnecessary foolishness for himself.

He shouldn't be able to c[laim] exemption because he's [a husband]. It would be a blessing t[o] to put him in the army and pay him $21 a month. Especially if a way could be found to force him to send some of those dollars home to his wife.

And there are men in other walks of life, married but to a wife whose income is greater than the husband's. Will the fact that a man is married to a financially independent wife exempt him?

Probably not. But I'd like an answer to these somewhat fundamental questions.

Twenty-Five Years Ago Today.

From the news columns of Monday, November 1, 1915:

"The advance guard of the general assembly will arrive today to attend the extraordinary session of the legislature which meets Wednesday morning."

And Fifty Years Ago.

From the news columns of Saturday, November 1, 1890:

"There is a man of sound mind and memory in McDonough, Ga., 125 years old."

Negro and Defense

NOV 3 1940

THERE is nothing new about the racial lines that are drawn in the army and navy as outlined by a new executive order. We see no cause for such spontaneous alarm over the order for it is simply the custom reduced to a written statement of policy. It was made after numerous requests went to the President asking for a definition of the status in the national defense program. The answer was found in an order issued stating what the status was and is.

There is, however, something new in the announcement that Negroes are to be integrated into every branch of the service. We consider it an advancement and some degree of progress that arrangements are being made to induct Negro pilots into the Army. We consider it an advancement that Colonel Benjamin O. Davis who for forty-three years has given his service to the United States Army has had his ability and efficiency rewarded by being promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of the United States Army. The fact that he is to retire within seven months does not lessen or enhance the honor. There is comfort in the fact that he will retire a Negro general.

There is also something new in the fact that William Hastie was recently appointed to the position of Civilian aid to the Secretary of War which post makes him virtually an assistant Secretary of War.

There is something that breaks the traditional policy in our former war programs in the appointment of Maj. Campbell Johnson to the position of Administrative assistant to the Director of the selective service draft program.

There is discrimination in the army and navy. We, like others, do not acquiesce in it. We protest it. We abhor it. But we can appreciate the fact that there are major considerations being given the Negro in the defense program the like of which have never before been accorded him.

We are hopeful that the next week, and the next month and the next year will bring still further success to colored citizens in their fight for right and justice in the defense of our country.

Seen As Attempt To Satisfy Contentions Of Negroes In State

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
NOV 14 1940

Five assistant advisory boards to Negro registrants will be named for the Fulton County boards with large Negro registration, state Selective Service headquarters announced Wednesday. Several other large counties with big Negro registration will also name Negro assistant advisers to aid members of the race in preparing draft questionnaires or deferment claims, the announcement said.

Surprise that Governor Rivers failed to include the name of a single Negro in Georgia's 188 regular draft boards was expressed upon announcement of the personnel several weeks ago. Colored leadership throughout the state had contended that since upwards of forty per cent of the state's population was colored, the group should be represented on the draft boards. Wednesday's announcement of assistant advisory boards was seen as an attempt to satisfy these contentions.

More than 150 advisory white boards in addition to the regular boards have already been appointed and announced.

Time of announcement of personnel of the assistant advisory boards to Negro registrants was not learned Wednesday.

Birmingham Ala Age-Herald
November 21, 1940

Our First 79

Jefferson County will furnish only 79 young men for the first conscription training call next month. Fifty-five will be white men, 24 Negroes.

The community, of course, will hardly notice the absence of such a small number of men. Many times that many leave this county to attend schools every Fall. But it will be an important turn in the lives of the 79 men and members of their families.

It will be a distinct honor to be among the first to be called for armed service. Many of our young men will be disappointed not to be called in the first draft.

Huntsville, Ala., Times
November 5, 1940

HAMPTON, Va., Nov. 5 (AP)—A national conference on the participation of the negro in national defense will open at Hampton Institute on Nov. 25, the institute board of trustees announced today.

More than 200 persons are expected to attend the conference, which will study all aspects of negro participation in the defense program.

Must Work Out Further Problems For Training

NOV 22 1940

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The Plain Dealer

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Kansas City

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Selective Service headquarters is not yet prepared to say what will be done about any of these matters, but Dr. Clarence A. Dyksra, the director, has indicated that he intends to see that there shall be no discrimination so far as the selection of men under the law is concerned.

Newport News, Va. Press
November 20, 1940

Roosevelt Asks To Make Study Of Local Defense Conference

Commending the work of the nation-wide conference on the "Participation of the Negro in National Defense," which will be held at Hampton institute, Monday and Tuesday, President Roosevelt has asked that he be allowed to study the suggestions and recommendations of the conference.

His attitude was revealed in a letter to Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, who will be inaugurated as sixth president of Hampton institute Monday President Roosevelt said.

"It is heartening to know that in this time of stress and strain, when the whole nation is engaged in a mighty effort to gird itself against any challenge which a mad world may hurl at it, you and your associates at Hampton institute are to hold a two-day conference on the participation of the Negro in national defense.

"A great soldier, Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, said that the best way to hold the Negro's loyalty was 'to see that he had no wrongs to brood over.' General Scott believed in fortifying precept with example. He selected a young Negro lieutenant, promoted him captain, and attached him to his staff with instructions to spend his time among the various organizations of Negro men to investigate possible sources of grievances. When this officer unearthed a complaint which he could see was unfounded, his duty was to handle it by himself; when he found what appeared to him to be a legitimate grievance his orders were to report it to General Scott, who saw to it that the wrong was immediately righted. I can assure you that in our present defense effort we shall profit by General Scott's high conception of justice.

"There could be no finer manifestation of the loyalty of the Negro, no more fitting rededication of himself to the cause of America, than the conference which you are holding. We who are at the center of the defense effort in Washington will take new heart from this sterling manifestation of devotion to country. You may be sure that suggestions and recommendations representing the views of your conference will be appreciated by those administering the program of national defense."

Talladega, Ala., Mountain Home
November 6, 1940

GUILT IS DENIED IN DRAFT ACT CHARGE

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Nov. 6.—James McKinney, 24, Sumter County Negro school principal who was arrested for violating the Selective Service Act regulations, pleaded innocent Tuesday when arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Sam H. Sprott.

The commisioner set a hearing of the case for Nov. 15, and fixed McKinneys preliminary bond at $5,000. McKinney remained in jail here.

McKinney told a reported of The Tuscaloosa News Tuesday that his failure to register "was not willful." He said that he didn't know how to register.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE- 1940
CONSCRIPTION

Tobias Named Advisor On Draft By President F. D. Roosevelt

As Channing H. Tobias (left) appeared with W. C. Handy, celebrated composer, and Max Yergan, President of the National Negro Congress, Secretary of the Committee on African Affairs and lecturer at Columbia University, as they appeared together beside the ambulance sent to Spain by American Negroes some years ago during the Spanish revolution. Mr. Tobias, who has always been exceedingly interested in world affairs, was designated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt Saturday as one of the six members of a national advisory committee to assist in coordinating plans for the operation of the Selective Service Training Act. Mr. Tobias is director of Negro work for the National Council of the Y. M. C. A. and leader in the Negro Youth Movement.

NATIONAL UNITY

SEP 14 1940

"It doesn't take much flag-waving to get Negro boys from southern cotton patches to answer the nation's call to the colors." These words came unsolicited from the lips of Sergeant Chester R. Vaughan of Columbia, S. C., a veteran recruiting officer with more than 23 years' service.

Chicago Defender

Implementing his statement the sergeant said: "I've found that after a Negro has served one or two terms in the army he is much more patriotic than a white man."

Sergeant Vaughan is correct. It is, however not with unmixed feeling that we state here what circumstances and candor compel us to say. That is, the Negro's eagerness to answer the nation's call and his unbounded patriotism have meant little or nothing to him in the past. And, of course we can only judge the future by the past. Except for casual marginal references or foot-notes in some obscure history books, the black man's role in the critical hours of this republic, his unstinted devotion to the flag, his painful sacrifices have failed to secure for him those blessings of democracy which some of his fellow countrymen, with less devotion and patriotism, have so generously received.

Chicago, Ill.

Black blood flowed copiously in the War of Independence, in the Civil war, in the Spanish American war, and in the first World war, not to mention lesser intervening armed struggles in which this nation was plunged. All this has been in vain. For, the Negro is yet segregated, ostracized and lynched. He is yet denied full citizenship and democratic rights. He is yet considered, to use Chancellor Hitler's own terminology, an auxiliary race.

The U. S. army doesn't want him; the navy disqualifies him except as mess attendant; and the air corps rejects him outright. Yet some people expect him to form a piece of the general pattern of the present war hysteria.

To them we say: the granting of unabridged democratic rights to the masses, the abolition of segregation, of peonage, poll-tax and lynchings are the first and most important steps toward close-knit national defense. Without these provisions there can be no national unity. Without the unity of the people there can be no effective national defense. The one is in direct ratio to the other. Czechoslovakia, Norway and France are classic examples of what military defense without national unity means.

Battleships, guns, airplanes, however numerous are worthless without voluntary, spontaneous support of the people. Such a support can only come through love and faith: love for a fatherland that makes it possible for loyal citizens to live, breathe, prosper and be happy; faith in a system of political government that places rights and freedom above all other safeguards.

The Negro's wailing cry in the night has been unavailing so far. Yet it is not too late for the nation to repair the wrongs. Born and bred on this soil for the security of which he fought and bled, the black man wants full manhood suffrage; he wants the Fourteenth Amendment carried out to the letter; he wants the Fifteenth Amendment enforced; he wants lynching, peonage, poll-tax abolished now, henceforth and forever. Without these fundamental securities, national defense, military preparedness and consequent explosion of projectiles mean simply another cycle of empty, painful sacrifices of black blood is at hand. What's worse is that the prospect of his emerging from another conflagration, naked, oppressed, decemented and beaten is inescapable.

Minnesota Names St. Paul Negro to Draft Board

Chicago Def.

SEP 29 1940

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—(ANP)—The first Negro to be appointed to a state draft registration board is S. E. Hall, prominent business man of St. Paul, Minn., and nephew of Charles Hall, former statistician in the department of census.

Mr. Hall's appointment was through Gov. Harold E. Stassen, youthful and progressive Republican governor of Minnesota. According to information, there are about 2,000 colored men in the state who will be required to register and of this number only 9% will be chosen for service in the first draft group.

Schley County Negro Prepares for Hitler

OCT 1 3 1940

ELLAVILLE, Oct. 12—"Mirt" Minter, Schley county Negro farmer who marched in a training camp and went overseas to the firing line during the World War, is practicing home defense while his white neighbors are preaching it.

Atlanta Georgian

Going to a field near her home for sweet potatoes one morning this week, Mrs. E. E. Tondee heard a loud commanding voice and the tread of many feet.

Over the brow of a slope came "Mirt," shouldering a stick and ordering, "Hip, hop, hip . . . one, two, three, four . . ." to a row of Negro youths who followed him.

To Mrs. Tondee's query as to what was up, "Mirt" answered, "I'se drilling 'em, getting 'em ready to meet Mr. Hitler when he comes."

Negro Minister, Five Of Congregation Refuse To Register

Atlanta Georgian

OCT 1 8 1940

JACKSON, Miss. —(AP)— State selective service officials Friday said three Washington County Negroes who had refused to register Wednesday would be given another opportunity to voluntarily enroll before any prosecution would be made of them.

The Negroes, members of a cult whose leader exhorted them to ignore the registration, were identified by county selective service officials as Teddy Bell, James Clark and Nathan Williams, all of Hollandale.

Their pastor was past the registration age, county officials said.

Wants Negro Named To Regional Staff On Defense Program

New York Age, N.Y.

OCT 1-2 1940

Last Friday, James H. Hubert, executive director of the New York Urban League, urged Sidney Hillman, national defense advisory commission, to appoint a Negro to New York's regional committee for the integration of job training programs with defense efforts. Senator Robert S Wagner and Representative Joseph Gavagan were urged to use their good offices in the placing of members of the race in these positions.

Mr. Hubert in his message voiced this sentiment, "Negro representation is essential to the largest possible participation of Negroes in the vocational training program for national defense."

Aged Negro Assured He Won't Have To Register

Montgomery Adv.

OCT 1 9 1940

TUSCALOOSA, ALA., Oct. 14.—(AP)—Oliver Brown, 75-year-old negro, has been assured he will not have to register Wednesday under the national conscription law.

Sheriff J. F. King said the aged negro came to town inquiring where to register because he had been told "all the old folks had to go to war to cook for the others."

Real News Doesn't Seem To Be News at All

Daily Worker, New York Sept 6, 1940

Suppose a conference were held, attended by almost 6,000 delegates and official observers, including some of the most outstanding individuals in America, for the purpose of BACKING conscription. Think of the columns of publicity that the conference would receive in the press with pictures of the most prominent persons and with full accounts of all speeches and decisions!

The Emergency Peace Mobilization held in Chicago over the last week end, was just such a conference with this all-important difference: instead of backing conscription, it launched a nation-wide campaign to DEFEAT IT. The press therefore gave only a few lines to this gathering, hoping to keep from the reader all knowledge that the mobilization had even taken place.

Every time a progressive movement of the people is launched some smart guy issues a statement that there must be something suspect about it because the Daily Worker gives so much space to it. But why don't the Times, Herald Tribune, Post and World-Telegram devote some space, for a change, to these movements for peace and progress? The Daily Worker has no desire to have a monopoly on such vital and significant news.

Augusta, Ga Herald
September 22, 1940

Channing H. Tobias Received His Early Training in Augusta

No record of the progress of Augusta could be complete without considering Channing H. Tobias, figure of international reputation, and native Augustan. The influence of this individual is felt around the world, and where ever he has chanced to visit and speak people are loud in their praise for his splendid work. At present Dr. Tobias is Senior Secretary for Colored work, The National Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations, 347 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Dr. Tobias received his early training in the public schools of this city, and received A. B. degree from Paine College. He continued his studies at Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. Y., where he received the degree of B. D. In 1908 he did special work at the University of Pennsylvania and in 1924 an honorary D. D. degree was conferred upon him by Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.

C. H. TOBIAS

TAUGHT SIX YEARS AT PAINE COLLEGE

For six years Dr. Tobias served the Religious department of his Alma Mater (Paine College). Since then he served twelve years as Student Secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations. On September 22, 1923 by a vote of the International Committee, he was called to the Senior Secretaryship of the colored Men's department of the Y. M. C. A. In 1935 he was appointed Associate Director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

The worth of this great man is felt throughout the world. He has let his life touch many outstanding worthwhile endeavors, that will bring about a better understanding between races, and a better understanding within races. He has let nothing impede his progress toward a higher plane of interracial and Christian Cooperation. He is a member of the Colored Methodist Church, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Commission on Interracial Cooperation (Atlanta, Ga.), Board of Trustees of the Phelps-Stokes Fund (New York) Board of Trustees, Paine College (Augusta, Ga.), Board of Trustees of Howard University (Washington D. C.), Board of Trustees of Palmer Memorial Institute (Sedalia, N. C.), Executive Committee, Commission on the Churches and Race Relations, Field Department, and committee on worship of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, The University Christian Council for Life and Work (American Section), International Society of Theta Phi, Standing Committee on Negro Welfare of the Welfare Council of New York City and Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Needs of Negro Adolescent Youth.

HAS TRAVELED WIDELY

In addition to attending to many affairs of this country Dr. Tobias has found time to travel the world, and speak in many foreign places. He was a member of Pan-American Congress, Paris, 1921, Member of the Student Deputation that visited European Relief Areas in 1921, Delegate and speaker at the World Conference of the Y. M. C. A.'s, Helsingfors, Finland, 1926, Lacturer at Riga, Latvia, 1926, Visitor to Y. M. C. A. Centers of Estonia, Latvia, Poland and Czechoslavakia, 1926, Member of the Executive Committee of National Interracial Conference, Washington, D. C., 1928, Received Harmon Award for Religious Service, 1928, Member of Planning Committee of the National Conference on the Fundamental Problems in the Education of Negroes—Washington, May, 1934, Delegate and Chairman of Commission on Race Relations at World Conference of the Y. M. C. A.'s, Mysore, India, January 21, 1937, Visitor to the Y. M. C. A.'s centers of Egypt, Palestine, India, Ceylon, China, Japan and Hawaii, 1937.

Sylvester, Ga., Local
September 19, 1940

36,000 NEGROES TO BE CALLED TO ARMY

The White House announced Monday that 36,000 of the first 400,000 men drafted for military service would be Negroes.

A statement issued by Stephen Early, press secretary, said also that the Civil Aeronautics Authority, in co-operation with the army, was making "a start in the development of colored personnel for the aviation service."

The statement added the new Negro regiments would be organized for the army and that existing organizations would be expanded to full strength.

Early said that the statement had the approval o f Secretary of War Stimson and General George C. Marshall, chief of staff.

"The expansion will affect both combat and service organizations of the regular army and the National Guard, such as Infantry, Cavalry Artillery, Engineers and Quartermaster Corps," the statement said.

Rock Hill, S. C. Herald
October 1, 1940

Raleigh, N. C.—Governor Hoey, in a statement urging North Carolinians to cooperate "with characteristic patriotism" in the draft registration, said the negroes possibly should be appointed to certain draft boards. "Consideration should. . . . be given to the wisdom of providing representation on the draft board of the negro race in counties where there is a large negro population and where worthy representatives of that race can be procured to serve," he said.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
November 13, 1940

State's First Draft Quota Set at 472

Tennessee's first draft quota for one year's military training under the selective service law, as announced by the Fourth Corps Area, in Atlanta, is 472 men—395 white and 77 Negroes. These men will be called by December 13, according to the announcement.

While Selective Service Headquarters here said no official notice had been received, the announcement in press dispatches from Atlanta, it was said, will probably be received by Gov. Prentice Cooper today.

It was announced that work is progressing on the compilation of gross and total net quotas for the State, which will include draft quotas for the various draft boards covering allotments for each board through June 30, 1941. This compilation was expected to be laid on the Governor's desk during the day, and the announcement of such quotas will be made by him.

Figuring Davidson County's quota at one-tenth of the state's total, the first call would mean that 39 white men and 7 Negroes would be sent from this county by December 13, but it seemed possible that volunteers rather than draftees would fill the state's first quota.

The breakdown on the state's 14,299 men, it was announced today, would be figured by Selective Service Headquarters for transmission to the Governor, as this number is subject to call before June 30, 1941.

Alabama's quota in the first call is given as 313 white men and 134 Negroes. The total for the eight states comprising the Fourth Corps Area, under the first call, is 3,283—2,316 white men and 967 Negroes.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE* 1940

Ten Days—No Answer Yet

OCT 19 1940

Ten days have passed since this writer addressed Governor Phillips a three-page letter concerning draft regulations and insist that Negroes be given power to assist in formulating the policies and rules which will soon so vitally affect thousands of Negro youths in this state.

This writer explained to Governor Phillips in our letter of ten days ago the many ugly and unfortunate incidents that occurred during the last World War draft resulting from refusal of those in authority to recognize Negro leadership. We predict now that unless something is done to more sympathetically handle Negro affairs the same calamity will fall upon many black boys.

White people work out techniques of separation here in the South which make it absolutely impossible for white people to know Negroes and their problems. It is just as impossible for Negroes to have an intimate picture of white people as it is for white people to understand Negroes in such an atmosphere. Some day, when there is a greater spread of the democratic progress, Governor Phillips' notions about the handling of the draft might be considered fair and just. In such a day Negro and white life will be completely and fully integrated.

An example regarding the blunders white people make when they assume to know Negroes developed several years ago when the Black Dispatch launched a fight regarding the use of Negro supervisors in federal relief sewing rooms. At the time we were engaged in this attack upon unfair treatment of Negroes, black women were forced to scrub and clean up the rooms on West 2nd, Oklahoma City, while the white women did the needle work. It was the most unfair arrangement this wriiter has ever observed.

On the morning in question, and while the discussion was at fever heat, the white supervisor called the Negro women into a room saying:

"Girls there has been quite a bit of protest from some of your leaders. They do not want me to be in charge. They feel that you should have Negro supervision. I'm going to give you Negro supervision this morning.

Posing on her arm the white supervisor inquired "How many of you gi have had training in domestic art and science?"

About five raised their hands, which was duly recorded.

"Now girls, how many of you have had training in bookkeeping?"

OCT 19 1940

About the same number raised their hands.

The white supervisor looked up for inspiration and then inspecting the colored women in the sewing room said:

"Jane, I'll make you the supervisor. Mary, I'll designate you as the assistant, Kate you will be the time keeper and so and so will be your assistant."

Now theoritically the Negroes had their long wanted supervision. Here were Negroes clothed with power to supervise Negroes in a sewing room. This is that for which they had been praying.

But no ten-year old Negro child would have made the serious mistake that had been made that morning, in the room were Negro women, members of churches and mothers of large families. The economic system in which they lived had broken down and they were destitute, the sewing room offered them their only chance to make a clean and decent living.

But the supervisor that had been selected to take charge of them. Who was she? Well, the woman selected by the uninformed white supervisor to dictate policies for decent Negro women was the most notorious bootlegger living in the 300 block between 2nd and 3rd streets, Oklahoma City. This case is fairly representative of what happens when white people start out to know too much about the Negro community.

As we said to the governor in our letter, many indignities and insults were heaped upon defenseless black draftees during the last war, much of which could be obviated if Negroes could at some point step in and make proper and practical recommendations.

Why under high heaven should Negro youths preparing to defend the democratic process be forced to eat in the rear of a white restaurant. Such practices mock the very intent and purpose of the struggle for which they are being trained as cannon fodder. It is not right regardless of any policies formulated and enforced by Governor Phillips and his draft coordinator.

If some unknown Negro had written the Governor we could perhaps pardon him for hesitating to take time out to answer such a letter. Most every man in public life must learn to separate the wheat from the chaff. We can understand that phase of a public man's life. We face simular problems every day.

But the governor knows the Black Dispatch in this request represents the feeling and desire of 200,000 Negroes. He knows that in addition to the letter forwarded to him by the Black Dispatch he has received letters and telegrams in which he is implored to give Negroes recognition on the draft boards and in the administration of policies.

We recall the last speech made by Candidate Phillips the night before he was elected Governor was at Stiles and 2nd Street, Oklahoma City. We stood on the platform when Governor Phillips made that address. At the close of his remarks Candidate Phillips grasped the hands of this writer saying:

"Dunjee, I am going to win. You have had a lot to do with my election and I want to say now, you will never regret it."

A lot of water has gone under the bridge since Candidate Phillips made that statement. On one occasion since then we sat in an outer office at the capitol two days attempting to get a five minute conference with Governor Phillips. There have been many things the governor has done we endorse and many we do not endorse since his elevation to high office. Through it all we have kept an open mind and granted him the privilege to make his own decisions and be guided by his own conscience. But when Governor Phillips refuses to answer a letter written in the interest of the draftees; that has to do with the welfare ar

CONSCRIPTION

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
November 26, 1940

Defense Role For Negroes Topic Of Virginia Council

HAMPTON, Va., Nov. 26—(AP)—Eleven sectional committees pooled a vast collection of opinions and suggestions here today in an effort to reach coordinated recommendations for charting the role of negro participation in national defense.

These final conclusions of the two-day national conference at Hampton Institute will be forwarded to President Roosevelt, at his suggestion, for the information of defense administrators. Copies also will go to negro schools and colleges throughout the nation.

Delegates to the conference, including some 350 educators, public officials, sociologists and students of negro problems, heard several addresses yesterday on the question of the negro's place in national defense and then split into sectional groups to formulate tentative programs for presentation today.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, national Y. M. C. A. secretary for negro work and final speaker last night, told the conference that "it is safe to use negroes in national defense" and that the loyalty of the negro population had never been questioned.

He urged that "racial discrimination" be removed from government, because "it breaks our morale completely to have our government discriminate against us."

It is important to obtain hemispheric unity, he stated, but added that first attention should be given to the problem of racial discrimination in the United States.

Dr. Tobias also deplored the failure of the passage of the anti-lynch bill, asserting that foreign nations were unable to harmonize American mob violence with "the spirit of America."

Y.M.C.A. - 1940

Columbia, S C State
October 15, 1940

Springs Warns Against Too Hasty Volunteering As Registration Nears

South Carolina selective service officials yesterday were giving final touches to the program which, tomorrow, will enable the Palmetto state to play her full part in a day of real significance in American history. It will be the day of the first peace time draft in history.

Meanwhile Brig. Gen. Holmes B. Springs, state director of the draft, urged young men to restrain themselves and not to rush into voluntary enlistment in the army "without due consideration of the economic and social order of our state."

About the same time, Governor Burnet R. Maybank, saying he realized the consideration which should be given Negroes, to be registered at the same time as whites, announced that he had in mind the appointment of a special advisory board of Negroes and also that Negroes in the medical profession would be called upon the examine Negro draftees.

The 83 draft boards, the county court clerks, the superintendents of education and the school teachers were making final preparations for the registration tomorrow, when the names of 250,000 men, between the ages of 21 and 36, will be entered on cards.

Negro Teachers.

In speaking of the registration tomorrow and the part the Negroes are to play, Governor Maybank said, "I realize the consideration to be given the Negro at this time. I have talked with representatives of that race.

"Negro school teachers will assist in the registration and Negro school houses will be used," he said.

"I have in mind the setting up of a special advisory board of Negroes to assist in the work, and the using of Negro members of the medical profession for examining Negroes. The advisory board would give information to those not able to read nor write."

It has been estimated that of the 250,000 who will register tomorrow, 110,000 will be Negroes.

On Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. Holmes in speaking of voluntary enlistments said:

"The selective service plan is to secure an orderly just and democratic method whereby the military manpower of our country may be made available for training and service in the land and naval forces of the United States with the least possible disruption of the social and economic life of the nation.

"Under the stress and strain of emotional patriotism and other forces now in operation, I am convinced that many young men are rushing into voluntary enlistments in the armed forced, without due consideration to the economic and social order of our state. Many men who properly belong in Class 2 and Class 3 are enlisting. These men in selective service classification are considered more valuable in their present civilian status than in the armed forces. A great influx of this class of men into the armed forces will leave vacant too many important civilian positions which possibly cannot be filled. The result will be confusion and loss to the state's normal conduct of business and domestic life.

"Those of you who have seen service are familiar with the effects of mobilization on society. This is a matter deserving a common sense approach; a just and honest application."

The director said that posts of American Legion and of World war veterans and other civic and military organizations in the state could render "most valuable aid" to the state by sponsoring an educational program "designed to check and control this situation."

Registration hours tomorrow are from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Praise for Boards.

Governor Maybank yesterday expressed his appreciation to members of the 83 selective service boards for their sacrifices in giving their time to the state and the nation.

"The co-operation and patriotism shown by these men is outstanding," he said. "The task that they face is not an easy one and is one that involves much personal self-sacrifice.

"While they will assist in the actual registration of the state's available manpower, that is only the beginning of their work. Upon them will be placed the responsibility for the classification of the registrants and the operation of the selective service machinery in the area over which they have jurisdiction.

The acceptance of their appointments to the local boards is an indication of their patriotism and public spirit."

Meanwhile, General Holmes B. Springs, state director of selective service, pointed out that only civic leaders and men of standing in the various communities had been selected by Governor Maybank as members of the local boards.

"The governor gave much time and study to the selection of the personnel," he said, "and took into consideration individual temperaments in order that the registration and the operation of the selective service machinery would be completed with the greatest possible dispatch and efficiency in a spirit of harmony and co-operation."

Many of the men who have accepted appointments to the boards are dependent upon individual time and effort in business but still have willingly consented to serve, he pointed out.

"That type of man is doing the state and nation an outstanding public service," the general said, "and is doing it without thought of renumeration or personal gain.

"They have shown evidence of their patriotism and a realization of the seriousness of the situation the nation faces as its national defense program gets under way. Both Governor Maybank and myself urge that the public co-operate in every way on Wednesday."

Washington, D. C. Post
October 11, 1940

Five Appointed To Registrants AdvisoryBoard

Justice David A. Pine Heads Important Unit Of Selection Set-Up

Five prominent Washington men —the nucleus of the important Registrants Advisory Board—were appointed yesterday as the Commissioners also received recommendations for 24 Government representatives and 24 physicians to serve with selection boards

The five men appointed to the registrants board are empowered to appoint other members as they see fit until the unit reaches a strength of 24. Chairman of the board will be District Court Justice David A. Pine. The others are:

Howard S. LeRoy, of the Shoreham Hotel, whose law offices are in the Colorado Building.

Spencer Gordon, of 2305 California Street Northwest, a lawyer with offices in the Union Trust Building.

Stanley D. Willis, 1723 Varnum Street Northwest, trust officer of the National Metropolitan Bank.

Charles S. Houston, 2103 Second Street Northwest, chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The board will advise registrants in answering questionnaires and assist in the settlement of claims. Four of the five members are lawyers, while the selective service regulations specify a minimum of three must be attorneys.

Justice Pine was United States Attorney here before his elevation the bench last year. A native of Washington, the jurist was graduated from Georgetown University Law School in 1913.

The justice, 49, was an infantry captain assigned to the Provost Marshal General's Office during the World War.

Gordon, 53, is a native of Washington and a member of the firm of Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson, & Shorb. He was educated at Princeton and George Washington Universities.

During the World War the lawyer served as a second lieutenant in the Army Air Corps. He is now adjunct professor at George Washington Law School and was amateur singles tennis champion of the District in 1912.

LeRoy, 49-year-old international lawyer, was educated at the University of Rochester and Harvard Law School. Formerly assistant solicitor of the State Department, he has served on a number of international associations and forums, including the International Conference on Comparative Law at The Hague in 1937. He is active in the Covenant Presbyterian Church and a member of the Metropolitan, Rotary and Chevy Chase Clubs.

For many years a high official of Masonic units, Willis is a director and trust officer of the National Metropolitan Bank. He is a Georgetown University graduate, class of 1910, and is a member of the District and American Bar Associations and the Manor Country Club. He is 52.

Houston, 45, attended Amherst College and Harvard University Law School. He resigned posts as Howard University dean and Board of Education member to become general counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Meanwhile, Gen. Albert L. Cox swore in the first local board member in a ceremony at the selective service executive's office, 321 Fifteenth Street Northwest.

The selection official is Davis G. Arnold, Veterans Administration official and former chief examiner of the Federal Communications Division. He fought through six World War battles with the Twenty-sixth and Rainbow Divisions and was demobilized with the rank of major. He served for a year as director of Near East Relief.

Gen. Cox warned yesterday that there would be no group registration of Federal employes in a speech to the Federal Bar Association. Each must register in the section of the city where he lives but can arrange for a classification transfer to his home State if he desires, Cox said.

Conscription In The Face Of War Conditions

OCT 26 1940

Editor, Journal and Guide: By the time this issue is in circulation, Uncle Sam will have the boys' pedigree for conscription. I have been talking with some, who come within the age limit and they all are willing to take up arms in defense of this country. But, the question that is most prevalent among the professionals, especially the teachers is: who will fill our places in the schools if we are called for training?

Can women care for the problems that the schools present in this and other sections? But the all-important question relates to present world conditions, and the time when men lived in caves.

The time is almost here for comfortable living and security is in a hole in the ground. Men are preparing to travel thousands of miles with tons of destruction in order to blast men, women and children from the face of the earth. Let us hope conscription is our saviour.

—J. HOLLINGSWORTH
Fayetteville, N. C.

Barnwell, S. C., People
November 7, 1940

Negro Advisers Appointed.

Judge Thos. M. Boulware, chairman of the Barnwell County Advisory Board under the Selective Service Act, states that he has been advised by Governor Maybank of the appointment of the following negro advisers for negro registrants in Barnwell County:

The Rev. Harold Roland, principal, colored school, Blackville.

Solomon Guignard, principal colored high school, Barnwell.

John Eve, contractor, Barnwell.

Negro registrants may feel free to call upon these advisers for advice and assistance in filling out questionnaires, or they may call upon the white advisers heretofore appointed.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
November 10, 1940

DRAFT ADVICE OFFERED

Negroes Invited to Call at Line Street Office

Negro registrants who wish help in filling out questionnaires under the selective service system may call at 54 1-2 Line street from 3 p. m. to 6 o'clock Mondays through Saturdays.

This is the address of The Lighthouse, the editor of which, John H. McCray, is one of the three members of the negro advisory group. The other members are the Rev. J. E. Beard and J. R. Bonds.

No charge is made for advice.

Atlanta Ga. Journal
November 8, 1940

Rivers Names Appeal Board in 70 Counties

Membership Taken From Legion and Patriotic Groups

Members of Advisory Boards for draft registrants for 70 Georgia Counties were announced Friday by Governor Rivers.

For the most part, membership of the boards was selected from American Legion and other patriotic groups, Major Pat Gillen pointed out at military headquarters, where the list was made public.

Two Negroes are members of the Lowndes County Advisory Board. Although their race will furnish men to the Army according to population percentages, this is the first instance of a Negro being named to an official position in the selective service organization in this state.

The Advisory Board members will assist registrants in preparing questionnaires, preparing appeals from classification by local boards, and in preparing evidence to substantiate such appeals. They serve without pay.

Members in the remaining counties will be announced as soon as they accept appointment and take oath of office.

Four Fulton County Advisory Boards are:

FULTON BOARD NO. 5

William A. Brand, D. P. Brisben, L. A. Wiggins, D. N. Stevens and Gordon H. Drane, all of Atlanta.

FULTON BOARD NO. 10

Milton Waronker, Charles Held, Edwin M. Schafer, Charles A. Little and William S. Shelfer, all of Atlanta.

FULTON BOARD NO. 13

C. Q. Eavenson and V. M. Foster, of Atlanta; Elvis L. Hopper and F. R. Conine, of Hapeville, and Dr. M. T. Anderson, of College Park.

FULTON BOARD NO. 12

Fred Gibelling, Darby T. Coker, Thomas Monroe Brisendine, Clarence H. Buchanan and Joseph H. Berry, all of East Point.

Other Counties

Boards in other Georgia counties include:

Appling County—Clinton C. Padgett, R. D. Welch, Clinton H. Gay, Roy L. Reynolds all of Baxley.

Bacon County—Oscar Lee Taylor, Andrew Jackson Tuten, James Lee Wright, David Lemuel Lee and Carl Estis Hutchenson all of Alma.

Baldwin County—John H. Holloway, H. S. Wootten, W. L. Gholson, G. S. Davis, James A. Moore and J. L. Grant of Milledgeville.

Baker County—W. J. Kidd, J. R. Rhodes Frank Killebrew, Robert Cross and L. Cotton all of Newton.

Banks County—R. L. Sullivan, G. H. Rylee, P. H. Davison, C. L. Tucker, W. L. Durham, of Homer.

Ben Hill County—P. J. Kelly, Lish Melton, C. R. Adams, Earl T. Steed, J. J. Pryor and Thomas Jackson Cooper, of Fitzgerald.

Berrien County—M. E. Perry, E. H. Brown, M. A. Dickson, W. K. Gaskins and P. L. Howard of Nashville.

Bibb County, Board No. 1— Hoyt C. Brown, M. C. Balkcom, Y. D. Bakewell, J. J. Dixon, G. P. Lockhart and E. H. Lacy of Macon.

Bibb County, Board No. 2—J. J. Bowen Charles E. Nash, David H. Mullenix, P. A. McArthur, B. M. Goldgar and McLen McCrary, of Macon.

Bibb County, Board No. 3—F. E. Tinker Otis Hughes, R. M. Carlisle, Harry J. Glenn, H. L. Sloan and Roland H. Neill of Macon.

Bleckley County—Ashbury Wiley Quilliar Jr., Harry LeRoy Daniel, William A. Redmond, E. L. Cates, Fred W. Noegel, W. D. Barrs, Wallace L. Harris, W. S. Brady, V. L. Adams and J. D. Lyles, of Cochran.

Bulloch County—Thad J. Morris, Captain C. E. Layton, Charles E. Cone, Henry H. Howell and E. L. Poindexter, of Statesboro.

Bryan County—Carlton L. Purvis, U. J. Bacon, R. E. Harvey, Oscar L. Johnson and J. G. Bacon, of Pembroke.

Camden County—John R. Buie, White Oak; Burwell A. Atkinson, Waverly; W. C. King, Kingsland; Louis E. Reese, St. Mary's; Barney A. Gowen, Woodbine.

Chattahoochee County—C. W. Smith, E. G. Willis, W. R. Zachhry, D. B. Preston and H. W. Sappington, of Cusseta

Clarke County—Broadus Coile, J. Swanton Ivy, R. R. Ginn, H. L. Seagraves, C. H. Dawson, Henry Shinn, T. H. McHatton and Henry West, of Athens.

Chattooga County—F. F. Chapman, John Dodson Taylor and Thomas J. Espy Jr., of Summerville; Sam A. Cook, Trion, and A. B Hammond Jr., of Berryton.

Charlton County—O. C. Mizell, Folkston; A. E. Wilson, Folkston; W. C. Hopkins, St. George; S. T. Cockrell, St. George; S. M. Howard, Racepond.

Clay County—J. S. Gibbons, B. I. Loyless, Fred G. Sutton, F. J. Pietro and William D. Fain, of Fort Gaines.

Clayton County—Mack Alvie Carnes, G. P. Babb, John T. Davis, Paul C. Mullins and E. J. Swint, of Jonesboro.

Clinch County—W. M. Oettmeier, of Fargo, and G. C. Hughes Sr., Joseph R. Gay, M. B. Matthews and E. J. Smith, of Homerville.

Colquitt County—Charles W. Cook, L. L. Moon, Leo T. Barber, O. W. Kincaid and J. P. Lawson, of Moultrie.

Columbia County—Jabez S. Hardin, John W. Ayers, Roy D. Tankersley, Joe M. Hatcher and Robert V. Ivey, of Martinez.

Crisp County—W. R. Bartee, J. W. Mann, A. Lee Espy, R. L. Dekle and T. V. Wright of Cordele.

Decatur County—John W. Callahan, Paul H. Battle, James E. Willis, Leonard C. Brown and Harry M. Derieux of Bainbridge.

Dougherty County—Henry W. Clark, Whitefield Gunnels, C. P. Whiting, Howard L. Dayton and Frank Foy Faulk of Albany.

Early County—C. W. Pullen, W. C. Cook, Alex Carswell, H. Belton Fulmer and Curtis L. Middleton of Blakely.

Emanuel County—J. R. Powell Jr., E. J. Garbutt, B. M. Ehrlich, A. S. Bradley, T. R. Spivey of Swainsboro.

Gilmer County—Hayden W. Hampton, A. C. Soule, Watkins Edwards, Benjamin L. Camp and Dr. Robert W. Smith, of Ellijay.

Glynn County—James D. Gould Jr., J. M. Exley, T. V. Willis, M. E. Winchester and Ralph H. Moreau of Brunswick.

Greene County—C. E. Hamil, James B. Park and J. P. Brown, Greensboro; S. G. Jones, White Plains; F. W. House, Woodville; H. G. Alexander, Union Point.

Haralson County—Henry Grady Jones, Homer Ray Holland, Charles Brown Newton, Engle Lester Jaillet and Earl Oscar Strickland, of Buchanan.

Habersham County—Frank E. Gabrels, H. E. McPeck, A. L. Crawford, Hammond L. Wenter and Wallace B. Bruce, of Cornelia.

Heard County—Mary T. Awbrey, Claude K. Boroughs, W. E. Denney, William C. Hill, James C. Lee of Franklin.

Hancock County—Frank L. Coleman, John D. Walker Jr., Meyer A. Cohen, Charles Friedman and Marvin H. Smith of Sparta.

Jones County—Emmett L. Jackson, Alvah M. Greene, Carl C. Williams, J. M. Childs and Willis P. Middlebrooks of Gray.

Lamar County—Judge E. L. Butler, John N. Owen, W. L. Yarbrough, Paul E. Jackson and J. Paxton Erwin of Barnesville.

Lincoln County—J. P. Cooper, Gordon H. McGee, J. L. Colvin, M. H. Hogan and Homer Legg of Lincolnton.

Lowndes County—Chauncey R. Hudson (col.), G. H. Oliver, Christie W. Summers. Turner Rockwell and James W. Scott (col.), of Valdosta.

Lumpkin County—Allyn C. Johnson, J. S. Speer, John R. Jones, R. C. Meaders and W. G. Owens, of Dahlonega.

Miller County—B. C. Hays, G. P. Thomas and W. W. Bird, of Colquitt.

Meriwether County—G. A. Huddleston, Hoke S. Peters, Cecil Rhodes Moncrief, Tyre Reeves Harrell, George Welby Griffith, Ernest L. Hanger, J. Lamar Moore and E. M. Pace, of Greenville.

McIntosh County—W. S. Tyson, J. L. Britt, R. A. Young Jr., L. B. Wheeler and T. R. Spell, of Darien.

Marion County—W. H. Croxton, T. B. Wight, Dan W. Wells, H. M. Clements, Arthur S. Boyett Jr., of Buena Vista.

Monroe County—J. E. Castleberry Sr., William C. Roquemore, James L. Weldon, Oscar H. Chapman, Charles C. Maynard, of Forsyth.

Oconee County—W. B. Hale, A. C. Camp, Joe B. Cooper, H. M. Kennimer, Roy Ward, of Watkinsville.

Peach County—L. L. Brown Jr., H. V. Williams, N. W. Jordan, Sam M. Matthews, T. A. Jones, of Fort Valley.

Pulaski County—A. G. McKinney, H. S. Fountain, George W. Jordan Jr., Frank E. Dortch, Howard J. McRae, A. L. Adams, John B. DeLamar, J. C. Jennings, Neel J. Goode, J. H. McCrary, of Hawkinsville.

Randolph County—R. L. Boyett, B. B. Morgan, B. B. Joiner, J. R. Ray, of Coleman.

Schley County—Sara Etta Williams, J. I. Carter, Clark C. Williamson, William T. Tondee, Virginia Rainey, of Elaville.

Seminole County—D. F. Wurst, E. R. Ward, Harvey N. Pace, Zora Carnes, R. L. Cox of Donalsonville.

Stephens County—Geo. L. Goode, Carter Goode, B. F. Davis, T. C. Burton, B. F. Cheek Jr., Winston Owen, Geo. G. Allen, Edwin G. Barham, C. M. McClure, Clay Davis of Toccoa.

Stewart County — D. G. Bland, R. S. Wimberly, L. B. Geeslin, Floyd T. Perkins, G. C. Alston of Lumpkin.

Taylor County—Chas. C. Stone, E. A. Newsom, Hugh H. Gee, E. Paul Hodges, S. H. Bryan of Butler.

Terrell County—H. S. Jennings, W. K. Norton, R. C. Shepherd, K. W. Haines, C. D. Grimes of Dawson.

Tift County—R. H. Pittman, Albert Rowe, A. B. Phillips, W. G. Windham, Matt H. Whitham, of Tifton.

Troup County—Albert B. Brooks, G. L. Cahall, Frank H. Hall, David S. Martin, Leonard H. Young, of LaGrange.

Turner County—C. H. Melton, O. P. Stewart, W. K. Jenkins, Fred Raines, W. F. Humphreys, of Ashburn.

Twiggs County—William Harley Mercer, Stephen S. Jones, G. F. Benjamin, E. G. Finney, of Jeffersonville.

Wayne County—David S. Price, R. L. Harris, R. M. Sanderson, Hugh Jordan and W. B. O'Quinn, of Jesup; C. A. Shanklin, of Gardi; S. J. Hires, D. F. Pearce and George S. Thompson, of Odum: N. E. Joyner, J. E. Franklin, G. L. Smith and P. D. Griffis, of Screven.

Washington County—Clay E. Peacock, Corbett H. Cook, John K. Kimsey, Leonard H. Ledford, John Benton Evans, of Sandersville.

White County—W. R. Ledford, J. P. Saxon, Thomas F. Underwood, Charles H. Edwards, Lat Vandiver, Fred Lee, of Cleveland.

Worth County—M. C. Owen, T. M. Purdom, R. W. O'Sheal, E. J. Ford, John W. Branch, of Sylvester.

Wilcox County—William E. McKinley, Glenn O. Wood, W. M. Campbell, Guy T. Fuller and J. L. C. McCallum, of Rochelle.

St. Cloud, Fla., Tribune
November 14, 1940

A ROLL-CALL OF AMERICANS

THERE is something approaching an American Legion of Honor in the list of names of the young men who drew the magic number 158 in the selective service draft. From every corner of the nation come these, the first chosen of America's potential defenders.

No village or hamlet is too small to send at least one "Number 158." There is not one of the infinite number of racial groups which make up our diverse citizenry that is not represented. Listen to the roll-call of young men holding Number 158 in New York City alone.

Here are Yuen Chong Chan, a Chinese laundryman; George Tsatsaronis, a Greek restaurant cook; John McDonald, a Negro elevator operator; Vincent Leibell, son of a Federal judge, all caught in the same cast of the draft net with young fellows bearing Italian, German, Irish, Jewish, Polish and Spanish surnames. Here is a Ferrugia, a Cody, a Weisblum, a Lichtenstein, an O'Reilly, every one as typical of American youth as Tierno, Ettazone, Wilf, Heyman, Viale, Mundet, Gonzales, Larsen, Gordon, Spickeruther or Gerkowski.

Nothing could more completely exemplify the democratic ideal of absolute equality of all men than the method by which these scions of many races were picked by the workings of pure chance. Nothing could do more to weld the people of the nation into a united whole than to throw these varied types together into cantonments for a year.

Birmingham, Ala. News
November 25, 1940

Distribution Of First Batch Of Draftees Has Been Arranged

Alabama's 313 White Trainees To Go To Fts. Barrancas And McClellan

ATLANTA—(AP)—How the first batch of draftees from seven states in the Fourth Corps Area will be distributed among army camps for a year of military training was announced Monday.

Induction of the men in the first quota will start Dec. 4 and be finished by Dec. 13.

The distribution by states follows:

Of the 286 white men called from Georgia, 95 will first report to Ft. Benning, 96 to Ft. McPherson and 95 to Ft. Screven. From these three induction stations, all will go to Ft. McPherson, which will serve as a reception center. Forty will remain at McPherson for permanent training and the other 246 will be divided between Ft. McClellan, Ala., and Camp Blanding, Fla.

Ft. Jackson, S. C., will be the induction station and the reception center for all of South Carolina's first 126 white draftees and will be the permanent training station for 84 of them. The other 42 will go to Camp Blanding. The 69 South Carolina Negroes will be inducted at Ft. Jackson, while Ft. Bragg, N. C., will be their reception center and permanent training station.

The 390 white conscripts from North Carolina will have Ft. Bragg as an induction station and reception center and 180 of them will remain there for permanent training. The remaining 210 will go to Ft. Jackson. Ft. Bragg will be the induction station for the state's 123 Negroes, of whom 102 will stay there until the end of their training. Twenty-one will report to the Camp Shelby, Miss., reception center and then return to Ft. Bragg for training.

Camp Shelby will be the induction station and reception center for the 288 white draftees from Mississippi. Some of them will stay there for training and the rest will be sent to Camp Beauregard, La. Exact figures have not been determined. All of the state's 183 Negro conscripts will go to Camp Shelby and stay there.

Louisiana's 336 white draftees will be divided for permanent training between Camp Shelby and Camp Beauregard, the figures to be decided. Shelby will be their reception center and Beauregard their induction station. The state's 156 Negroes will be inducted at Beauregard and then go to Camp Shelby the rest of the time.

Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., will be the induction station and the reception center for Tennessee's 395 white conscripts. For permanent training 93 will go to Ft. McClellan, 126 to Ft. Jackson, 136 to Camp Beauregard and 40 will stay at Oglethorpe. Oglethorpe also will be the induction station for the state's 77 Negroes, for whom Ft. Bragg will be the reception center and permanent training station.

Alabama's 313 white draftees will be divided between Ft. Barrancas, Fla., and Ft. McClellan, Ala., with 122 going to the former and 191 to the latter. Both forts will serve as induction stations, reception centers and training stations for the men. Of the state's 134 Negroes, 78 and possibly more will be inducted at Ft. Barrancas and the rest at Ft. McClellan. Then they will be divided between Ft. Bragg and Camp Shelby, but the division has yet to be determined.

Figures for Florida, the eighth state in the corps area, were announced Saturday.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
November 23, 1940

NEGRO BOARDS NAMED HERE

Names of members of eight advisory boards to Negro draft registrants for Fulton County boards with large Negro registration were announced Friday by state selective service headquarters, following appointment by Governor Rivers.

The boards, composed of leaders of the race, will aid Negro draft registrants in preparing questionnaires or in developing evidence for appeals from classification by local boards.

They are:

FULTON BOARD NO. 1—S. W. Walker, chairman, 781 Fraser Street, S. E.; M. M. Dowell, 89 Richardson Street, S. E.; Jack Johnson, 626 Martin Street, S. E.; R. H. Reeves, 404 Martin Street, S. E.; W. H. Scott, 99 Little Street, S. E.; E. A. Pollard, 691 Fraser Street, S. E.

FULTON BOARD NO. 2—William J. Truitt, 761 Fraser Street, S. E.; M. S. Davage, chairman, Clark University; J. Neal Montgomery, 575 Reed Street, S. E.; Dr. E. H. Martin, 188 McDonough Road and S. L. Vaughn, 1113 Ridge Avenue, Southeast.

FULTON BOARD NO. 3—A. T. Walden, chairman, 980 Westmore Drive; S. G. Sellers, 1337 Moseley Drive, S. W.; Dr. A. B. Cooper, 1291 Hunter Street, S. E.; James L. Holloway, 861 Mitchell Street, S. E. and Dr. C. W. Reeves, 639 Fair Street, S. W.

FULTON BOARD NO. 4—B. T. Harvey, chairman, 841 Fair Street, S. W.; Dr. R. H. Carter, 529 Tattnall Street, S. W.; James O. Slade, Morris Brown College; Miles G. Amos, 3 Ashby Street, S. W.; Dr. B. F. Anderson, 371 Sunset Avenue, S. W.

FULTON BOARD NO. 5—C. R. Yates, chairman, 1221 Hunter Road; R. B. Osborne, 220 Lawshe Court; H. M. Ivey, 28 Ashby Street, S. W.; William M. Anderson, 567 McDaniel Street, S. E.; Oscar L. Huiel, 1040 McDaniel Street, S. W.

FULTON BOARD NO. 6—William A. Robinson, chairman, 947 Hunter Street, S. W.; W. T. Cunningham, 636 Rockwell Street, S. W.; J. B. Blayton, 1235 Hunter Road; John W. Wills, 1091 Sims Street, S. W.; Robert P. Green, Mitchell Street, Southwest.

FULTON BOARD NO. 7—J. W. Dobbs, chairman, 540 Houston Street, N. E.; Arthur L. Miller, 368 Angier Avenue, N. E.; Dr. O. H. Johnson, 215 Boulevard, N. E.; L. D. Milton, 410 Merritts Avenue, N. E. and Joseph Crawford, 52 Boulevard, Northeast.

FULTON BOARD NO. 11—T. W. Holmes, chairman, 789 Boulevard, N. E.; W. L. Murdaugh, 403 Gartrell Street, N. E.; Hilliard L. Ferrell, 349 Irwin Street, N. E.; Felix A. Robinson, 371 Irwin Street, N. E. and Benjamin F. Hurt, 347 Angier Avenue, N. E.

Johnson City, Tenn. Chronicle
December 1, 1940

Registration Smiles

The following was picked up at various registration booths in the court house on October 16. All persons mentioned were Negroes. Handing a registrant his card, with instructions to take good care of it, the 24-year-old boy asked: "Who you gwinter send the money to?"

Asked if he was married, the man replied: "Yessum; but dat 'oman done tuck up with nother man, and I want you please to fix it so she won't git a cent if I gits kilt."

After registering and getting his card the young Negro stood around with an expectant look on his face. Asked if there was something else he wanted he replied: "Yessum, Miss; I ain't got no gun. Is you gwinter give me one?"

An applicant was asked his age and he said 19 years old. When told he didn't have to register, he said: "I'se bliged to. Last week I got a marriage license from de Judge over there and I told him I was 21 years old—so I jest have to stick to it."

Asked what his name was, the boy asked: "Must I give you my mammy's or my pappy's name?"

But the funniest thing happened in the Welfare Office. An old Negro woman came in followed by seven small children and told the lady in charge that she was badly in need of relief. The lady asked if all those children were hers and she said they were, and that she just had to have something to eat for them. She was told that her case would receive attention at once. "But," asked the Welfare Worker, "while we are arranging to get you on relief, what are you going to do with the children?" "Well," was the reply, "I speck I will jest havter stribute them around among their pappys."—Greensboro Watchman.

Columbia, S. C. State
November 30, 1940

Urge Bosses To Go Slow in Replacements

Permanent replacement by employers of men selected by local boards for service in the armed forces under the selective service system should be postponed until the selectees have been accepted at their induction stations, Gen. Holmes B. Springs, state selective service director, said yesterday.

General Springs' announcement came as the result of a telegram from Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, national selective service director in Washington, who urged General Springs to "investigate and if necessary utilize every facility at your disposal, including all occupational advisers, to reinstate in former jobs these men rejected after physical examination at induction centers Every effort must be made to alleviate hardship and suffering in those cases."

General Springs pointed out that situations might arise where selectees have been passed as physically fit by examining physicians on local boards and that more exhaustive tests at the induction centers might reveal that some physical defect had developed between the two examinations.

Advised of the receipt of the telegram, Governor Burnet R. Maybank urged the state's employers to take any necessary step to prevent any hardship being worked on the selectees in such cases.

"Through no fault of his own and in perfectly good faith such a selectee would have answered his country's call and, after having given up his job, would find that the armed forces could not use him," the governor said.

"I feel sure that the employers of such men will gladly restore them to such positions as they held before their selection by the local boards. It would be the only fair and just thing to do."

General Springs pointed out that while there will not be many such cases on the first call when 126 white men and 69 Negroes will begin a year of intensive military training, there is a possibility that many will develop during the early part of next year when more than 5,000 men will be sent to induction centers from this state.

"I would like to add my plea to that of Governor Maybank," General Springs said. "If the state's employers do not follow his suggestion there is a definite possibility that certain selectees will be subjected unnecessarily to much hardship and suffering. It can easily be avoided through mutual co-operation."

NATION INDUCTS FIRST DRAFTEES; 89 FROM COUNTY

Examine 100 More for Army Today.

NOV 19 1940

BY HAROLD HUTCHINGS.

The first men inducted into the army under a selective service act since the world war—89 of them from Chicago and Cook county—swelled the ranks of American defenders yesterday as civilians in three army corps areas—1st, 6th, and 9th—laid aside their civilian garb for khaki uniforms. The law makes every fit man, 21 to 35 years old, inclusive, liable to a year of military training.

The first contingent of 44 inductees from Chicago was accorded special honors when it detrained at 2:10 p. m. at the North Shore station near Fort Sheridan. Led by a color guard, the 14th cavalry band and 200 picked men of the 61st coast artillery, the draftees marched to the parade ground before the administration building. Most of them had volunteered for service without waiting to be called in numerical order.

Welcomed by General.

There Brig. Gen. Clyde R. Abraham, commander of the fort, officially welcomed the new men who had just passed the stiff physical examination given by a team of medical specialists at the Chicago induction station in the 122d Field artillery armory, at 234 East Chicago avenue. With Gen. Abraham on the reviewing platform was Brig. Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel, commander of the 6th corps area.

"You men are pioneers in a new movement, the vanguard of a new national defense program forced upon us by conditions existing in the world," Gen. Abraham told the inductees. "The nation has called upon you to prepare yourselves so that your country may be ready to assume the responsibility of protecting the privileges which we have fought so long to maintain.

Lauds Profession of Arms.

"The rôle of the soldier is one of the oldest and most honorable professions. The transition you men are about to make to this new way of living is sudden but exhiliarating. The biggest change will be acclimating yourselves to military discipline. You will learn quickly that discipline is a necessity, a code of conduct for military men.

"We shall try to make you feel at home as quickly as possible and shall help you in a truly friendly spirit."

Lieut. Col. Willis J. Tack, commander of the reception center at Fort Sheridan where the draftees will be classified before being assigned to their permanent units, told the new men: "You may expect to be dealt with firmly but fairly, and you will not be given any orders by any one who is not empowered to do so."

Settle Down Into Routine.

After the formation, and a taste of army chow, the Cook county men—first inductees from the 6th corps area of Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin—began the three or four day induction center routine which precedes assignment to the army units to which they will be attached for a year.

The procedure includes registration in the post gymnasium, where each man's records are checked and the classification test in the post theater to determine what type of work each man can do best.

Then follow interviews with reserve officers who in civil life are employed in personnel direction, and who now seek to determine the education background, employment history, hobbies, sports, and military aptitudes of the men.

Don Uniforms at Last.

The final step takes the inductees to the new warehouse at Fort Sheridan for army clothing—underwear, socks, slacks, shirts, blouse, overcoat, shoes, cap, and gloves, toilet articles and duffle bag. Innoculations for typhoid and paratyphoid and vaccination for small pox will round out the preparation.

This procedure will continue today not only for the 89 who passed their examination yesterday, but for those who pass today. Another 100 Cook county men are scheduled to be examined today. Capt. Andrew E. Van Esso, in charge of moving the men to their permanent stations, said the first contingent of 559 would go to Fort Snelling Minn., Dec. 3 or 4.

In all 1,733 men are expected to be sent to Fort Sheridan from Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin by Nov. 30. In Washington, D. C., it was asserted yesterday that only about 19,700 would be put in uniform thruout the nation by Dec. 1 instead of an estimated 30,000.

The activities at the Chicago induction station yesterday offered new experiences not only to the men being inducted, but also to the regular reserve officials and regular enlisted men who make up the induction personnel.

Reject First Man Examined.

The first man put thru the examination was Albert Dillard Cady, 27 years old, of 33 East 31st street, Steger, but Cady was rejected because of teeth. That gave to James B. Manning, 26, who stands 6 feet 4¾ inches, the honor of being the first man to qualify in the middle west.

Manning, youngest of a family of nine, has been athletic secretary of Proviso Township High school in Maywood. He was born and educated at Washburn, Wis., where he captained the football and the basketball teams. His father is a veteran of the Spanish-American war. Young Manning came to Chicago five years ago to work with his brother, David Manning, 5044 West Thomas street. He hopes to qualify for training as an officer in the reserve.

In the next five to qualify was Richard Rizzo, 33, of 3024 Wagner street, Franklin Park, a truck driver who gained notice last week as the first man in Cook county to be drafted, all others up to that time having volunteered for their year's training. Since then some volunteers have been turned down for physical defects, and other draftees have been called up.

These Men in Army Now.

Following is a list of some of those inducted yesterday, their age, and occupations:

James Jewett Mathews, colored, 22, 4717 Evans, unemployed.
John Hibel, 22, Summit, assembly worker.
Paul Albert Zurn, 22, 7713 W. 66th, Argo.
Gerald E. Margison, 29, Lansing.
Daniel V. Jones, colored, 25, 5163 S. Michigan, brick maker.
James Arthur Cobb, colored, 25, 4314 Vincennes, unemployed.
Richard D. Rizzo, 33, 3024 Wagner, Franklin Park, truck driver.
Christian W. Becker, 23, 955 North, Des Plaines, telephone lineman.
Robert J. Babcock, 25, Orland Park, farmhand.
Wilburn Trammel, 23, 116 S. La Grange road, unemployed.
Joseph A. Sumislawski, 25, Calumet City.
Edward Ivy, 21, colored, 3303 Vernon, chauffeur.
Carl H. Williams, 34, colored, Chicago.
Peter Caliendo, 24, 1416 N. 18th, Melrose Park, punch press operator.
Anthony J. Parker, 24, 5468 Blackstone, waiter.
John G. Allen, 21, Arlington Heights, painter and decorator.
Nicholas Glod, 21, 7819 Niles Center road, Skokie, clerk.
Clanthus Bridges, 29, colored, 4041 Indiana former CCC enrollee.
Paul A. Fleming, 22, 5520 Drexel, laborer
Andrew G. Edburg, 28, Lemont, ice plan laborer.
Frank F. Rogero, 27, 4137 Ellis avenue, unemployed stock clerk.
Edward T. Szostak, 22, 344 E. 120th, unemployed.
Lee Wells, 27, 6933 Crandon, unemployed.
Chris M. Kuris, 23, 11929 Stewart, parking attendant.
Robert Dougherty, 21, 7234 University avenue, advertising clerk.
Kenneth J. Graff, 22, 14204 School, Riverdale, coal hiker.
Stanley Chopp, 27, 8114 W. 44th street, Lyons, machine operator.
William J. Moore, 21, 8337 Maryland, shipping clerk.
Henry T. Bojanowski, 21, 2607 E. 83d, truck driver.
Vincent F. Karvelis, 27, 10723 Michigan, machine repairman.
Adam E. Naporski, 26, 8308 Buffalo, truck helper.
Zolton J. Gyure, 21, 7214 Langley, unemployed, former CCC camp enrollee.
Robert Ahlberg, 27, 4031-A Drexel, unemployed.
Harry J. Szambela, 24, 4202 S. Albany, truck worker.
Newton W. Nichols, 22, 3728 Clinton, punch press operator.
Edward J. Kuderka, 22, 3731 S. Albany, laborer.
Otto W. Mielke, 25, 2723 Farrell, stock worker.
Joseph A. Dent, 22, colored, 4949 Prairie, hotel clerk.
Walter C. Hassen, 25, 11265 Champlain, office clerk.
Joshp C. Smith, colored, 25, 423 E. 46th, laundry helper.
Charles Chereso, 27, 9031 Muskegon, medical college employé.
Jerome E. Macha, 25, 1935 E. 71st, accountant.
Anthony J. Edwards, 27, 9154 Essex, clerk.
John L. St. Amant, 29, clothes presser.
John S. Figura, 25, 4114 S. Albany, core maker.
Harry J. Manning, 29, laborer.
John J. Callopy, 23, 7818 Maryland, service man in theater, employé.
William E. Foley, 21, 307 N. State, Arlington Heights, bookkeeper.
Wolfred H. Conner, 22, 15233 Loomis, Harvey, soda fountain clerk.
James L. Hansen, 27, 733 E. 89th, unemployed.
Robert J. Cunnea, 27, 7659 Eberhart, hardware clerk.
Homer W. Oliver, 21, colored, 721 E. 50th street, WPA laborer.
James R. Kinner, 27, 6623 Vernon, garage attendant.
Sam Fazio, 29, 1133 Tomas, Forest Park, mechanic.
John Van Mol, 28, 1142 E. 46th, sheet metal worker.
Francis Edward Street, 25, 13427 Mozart, Blue Island, janitor.
Thomas F. Enright, 23, 488 Park, Glencoe, clothing salesman.
John J. Maksinski, 26, 2554 Webster, River Grove, golf club repairman.
Walter D. Hofstede Jr., 29, Des Plaines, Chicago Board of Trade solicitor.
James B. Manning, 26, 7742 Monroe, Forest Park, athletic secretary.
Andrew G. Candelski, 27, Phoenix, foundry worker.
George A. Palicka, 22, 3429 Elmwood, Berwyn, trucker.
George H. Melvin Jr., 24, 654 Ash, Winnetka, life insurance salesman.
Raymond A. Wesoloski, 23, 7513 W. 63d, Argo, shipping clerk.
Auvart M. Merriweather, 26, colored, 121 E. 29th, carpenter.
John Charles Millett Jr., 24, 920 Chestnut, Wilmette, unemployed clerk.
Donald E. Jones, 26, Calumet City.
George Saxl, 20 years 6 months, 1941 S. Ridgeland, Berwyn, brush dealer.
Cleveland B. Randle, 26, colored, 5040 Washington Park court, boot black.
Clarence J. Burbey, 22, 7731 Catalpa, copy boy, Chicago Herald-American.
Robert L. Bishop, 21, 3811 Rosemar, Hollywood, bank clerk.
William F. Czachura, 23, 14404 S. Western, Posen, truck driver.
Otto J. Zoufal Jr., 27, 1343 S. Gunderson, Berwyn, tool and die maker.
Harold S. Luther, 23, 6647 University, arc welding student.
Earl E. Amundson, 29, 6442 Langley, truck driver.
Joseph A. Quinlan, 25, 5420 Ellis, salesman.
Joseph Konopka, 29, 8601 Baltimore, salesman.
Albert Robert Cione, 25, 2302 W. Union, Blue Island, gas sattion attendant.
Anthony William Kegowicz, 31, 75 E. 18th, law clerk.
George Albert Voyta, 22, 3445 Gunderson, Berwyn.
William Dillon Fowler Jr., 22, 312 Essex road, Kenilworth, unemployed.
Will Herman Schlichting, 26, 809 Chester, Park Ridge, clerk.
David W. Lamb, 29, 121 South County Line road, Hinsdale, farm manager.
Herman J. Moller, 23, 603 E. 60th, store comptroller.
Ralph Frazier, 22, colored, 4756 Forest-

ville, unemployed.

Casimer Kubiak, 22, 11951 Calumet, unemployed.

Sam La Mantia, 21, 7324 Calumet, steel loader.

Andrew Cizmarik, 22, 11231 Langley grinder.

Thomas W. Boyd, 24, colored, 2758 South Park way, window washer.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
November 9, 1940

Rivers Names Advisory Boards in 70 Counties

Membership Taken From Legion and Patriotic Groups

Members of Advisory Boards for draft registrants for 70 Georgia Counties were announced Friday by Governor Rivers.

For the most part, membership of the boards was selected from American Legion and other patriotic groups, Major Pat Gillen pointed out at military headquarters, where the list was made public.

Two Negroes are members of the Lowndes County Advisory Board. Although their race will furnish men to the Army according to population percentages, this is the first instance of a Negro being named to an official position in the selective service organization in this state.

The Advisory Board members will assist registrants in preparing questionnaires, preparing appeals from classification by local boards, and in preparing evidence to substantiate such appeals. They serve without pay.

Members in the remaining counties will be announced as soon as they accept appointment and take oath of office.

Four Fulton County Advisory Boards are:

FULTON BOARD NO. 5

William A. Brand, D. P. Brisben, L. A. Wiggins, D. N. Stevens and Gordon H. Drane, all of Atlanta.

FULTON BOARD NO. 10

Milton Waronker, Charles Held, Edwin M. Schafer, Charles A. Little and William S. Shelfer, all of Atlanta.

FULTON BOARD NO. 13

C. Q. Eavenson and V. M. Foster, of Atlanta; Elvis L. Hopper and F. R. Conine, of Hapeville, and Dr. M. T. Anderson, of College Park.

FULTON BOARD NO. 12

Fred Gibelling, Darby T. Coker, Thomas Monroe Brisendine, Clarence H. Buchanan and Joseph H. Berry, all of East Point.

Other Counties

Boards in other Georgia counties include:

Appling County—Clinton C. Padgett, R. D. Welch, Clinton H. Gay, Roy L. Reynolds all of Baxley.

Bacon County—Oscar Lee Taylor, Andrew Jackson Tuten, James Lee Wright, David Lemuel Lee and Carl Estis Hutchenson all of Alma.

Baldwin County—John H. Holloway, H. S. Wootten, W. L. Gholson, G. S. Davis, James A. Moore and J. L. Grant of Milledgeville.

Baker County—W. J. Kidd, J. R. Rhodes, Frank Killebrew, Robert Cross and L. Cotton all of Newton.

Banks County—R. L. Sullivan, G. H. Rylee, P. H. Davison, C. L. Tucker, W. L. Durham, of Homer.

Ben Hill County—P. J. Kelly, Lish Melton, C. R. Adams, Earl T. Steed, J. J. Pryor and Thomas Jackson Cooper, of Fitzgerald.

Berrien County—M. E. Perry, E. H. Brown, M. A. Dickson, W. K. Gaskins and P. L. Howard of Nashville.

Bibb County, Board No. 1— Hoyt C. Brown, M. C. Balkcom, Y. D. Bakewell, J. J. Dixon, G. P. Lockhart and E. H. Lacy of Macon.

Bibb County, Board No. 2—J. J. Bowen, Charles E. Nash, David H. Mullenix, P. A. McArthur, B. M. Goldgar and McLen McCrary, of Macon.

Bibb County, Board No. 3—F. E. Tinker, Otis Hughes, R. M. Carlisle, Harry J. Glenn, H. L. Sloan and Roland H. Neill, of Macon.

Bleckley County—Ashbury Wiley Quillian Jr., Harry LeRoy Daniel, William A. Redmond, E. L. Cates, Fred W. Noesel, W. D. Barrs, Wallace L. Harris, W. S. Brady, V. L. Adams and J. D. Lyles, of Cochran.

Bulloch County—Thad J. Morris, Captain C. E. Layton, Charles E. Cone, Henry H. Howell and E. L. Poindexter, of Statesboro.

Bryan County—Carlton L. Purvis, U. J. Bacon, R. E. Harvey, Oscar L. Johnson and J. G. Bacon, of Pembroke.

Camden County—John R. Buie, White Oak; Burwell A. Atkinson, Waverly; W. C. King, Kingsland; Louis E. Reese, St. Mary's; Barney A. Gowen, Woodbine.

Chattahoochee County—C. W. Smith, E. G. Willis, W. R. Zachhry, D. B. Preston and H. W. Sappington, of Cusseta.

Clarke County—Broadus Coile, J. Swanton Ivy, R. R. Ginn, H. L. Seagraves, C. H. Dawson, Henry Shinn, T. H. McHatton and Henry West, of Athens.

Chattooga County—F. F. Chapman, John Dodson Taylor and Thomas J. Espy Jr., of Summerville; Sam A. Cook, Trion, and A. B Hammond Jr., of Berryton.

Charlton County—O. C. Mizell, Folkston; A. E. Wilson, Folkston; W. C. Hopkins, St. George; S. T. Cockrell, St. George; S. M. Howard, Racepond.

Clay County—J. S. Gibbons, B. I. Loyless, Fred G. Sutton, F. J. Pietro and William D. Fain, of Fort Gaines.

Clayton County—Mack Alvie Carnes, G. P. Babb, John T. Davis, Paul C. Mullins and E. J. Swint, of Jonesboro.

Clinch County—W. M. Oettmeier, of Fargo, and G. C. Hughes Sr., Joseph R. Gay, M. B. Matthews and E. J. Smith, of Homerville.

Colquitt County—Charles W. Cook, L. L. Moon, Leo T. Barber, O. W. Kincaid and J. P. Lawson, of Moultrie.

Columbia County—Jabez S. Hardin, John W. Ayers, Roy D. Tankersley, Joe M. Hatcher and Robert V. Ivey of Martinez.

Crisp County—W. R. Bartee, J. W. Mann, A. Lee Espy, R. L. Dekle and T. V. Wright of Cordele.

Decatur County—John W. Callahan, Paul H. Battle, James E. Willis, Leonard C. Brown and Harry M. Derieux of Bainbridge.

Dougherty County—Henry W. Clark, Whitefield Gunnels, C. P. Whiting, Howard L. Dayton and Frank Foy Faulk of Albany.

Early County—C. W. Pullen, W. C. Cook, Alex Carswell, H. Belton Fulmer and Curtis L. Middleton of Blakely.

Emanuel County—J. R. Powell Jr., E. J. Garbutt, B. M. Ehrlich, A. S. Bradley, T. R. Spivey of Swainsboro.

Glimer County—Hayden W. Hampton, A. C. Soule, Watkins Edwards, Benjamin L. Camp and Dr. Robert W. Smith, of Ellijay.

Glynn County—James D. Gould Jr., J. M. Exley, T. V. Willis, M. E. Winchester and Ralph H. Moreau of Brunswick.

Greene County—C. E. Hamil, James B. Park and J. P. Brown, Greensboro; S. G. Jones, White Plains; F. W. House, Woodville; H. G. Alexander, Union Point.

Haralson County—Henry Grady Jones, Homer Ray Holland, Charles Brown Newton, Engle Lester Jaillet and Earl Oscar Strickland, of Buchanan.

Habersham County—Frank E. Gabrels, H. E. McPeck, A. L. Crawford, Hammond L. Wenter and Wallace B. Bruce, of Cornelia.

Heard County—Mary T. Awbrey, Claude K. Boroughs, W. E. Denney, William C. Hill, James C. Lee of Franklin.

Hancock County—Frank L. Coleman John D. Walker Jr., Meyer A. Cohen, Charles Friedman and Marvin H. Smith of Sparta.

Jones County—Emmett L. Jackson, Alvah M. Greene, Carl C. Williams, J. M. Childs and Willis P. Middlebrooks of Gray.

Lamar County—Judge E. L. Butler, John N. Owen, W. L. Yarbrough, Paul E. Jackson and J. Paxton Erwin of Barnesville.

Lincoln County—J. P. Cooper, Gordon H. McGee, J. L. Colvin, M. H. Hogan and Homer Legg of Lincolnton.

Lowndes County—Chauncey R. Hudson (col.), G. H. Oliver, Christie W. Summers, Turner Rockwell and James W. Scott (col.), of Valdosta.

Lumpkin County—Allyn C. Johnson, J. S. Speer, John R. Jones, R. C. Meaders and W. G. Owens, of Dahlonega.

Miller County—B. C. Hays, G. P. Thomas and W. W. Bird, of Colquitt.

Meriwether County—G. A. Huddleston, Hoke S. Peters, Cecil Rhodes Moncrief, Tyre Reeves Harrell, George Welby Griffith, Ernest L. Hanger, J. Lamar Moore and E. M. Pace, of Greenville.

McIntosh County—W. S. Tyson, J. L. Britt, R. A. Young Jr., L. B. Wheeler and T. R. Spell, of Darien.

Marion County—W. H. Croxton, T. B. Wight, Dan W. Wells, H. M. Clements, Arthur S. Boyett Jr., of Buena Vista.

Monroe County—J. E. Castleberry Sr., William C. Roquemore, James L. Weldon, Oscar H. Chapman, Charles C. Maynard, of Forsyth.

Oconee County—W. B. Hale, A. C. Camp, Joe B. Cooper, H. M. Kennimer, Roy Ward, of Watkinsville.

Peach County—L. L. Brown Jr., H. V. Williams, N. W. Jordan, Sam M. Matthews, T. A. Jones, of Fort Valley.

Pulaski County—A. G. McKinney, H. S. Fountain, George W. Jordan Jr., Frank E. Dortch, Howard J. McRae, A. L. Adams, John B. DeLamar, J. C. Jennings, Need J. Goode, J. H. McCrary, of Hawkinsville.

Randolph County—R. L. Boyett, B. B. Morgan, B. B. Joiner, J. R. Ray, of Coleman.

Schley County—Sara Etta Williams, J. I. Carter, Clark C. Williamson, William T. Tondee, Virginia Rainey, of Elaville.

Seminole County—D. F. Wurst, E. R. Ward, Harvey N. Pace, Zora Carnes, R. L. Cox of Donalsonville.

Stephens County—Geo. L. Goode, Carter Goode, B. F. Davis, T. C. Burton, B. F. Cheek Jr., Winston Owen, Geo. G. Allen, Edwin G. Barham, C. M. McClure, Clay Davis of Toccoa.

Stewart County—D. G. Bland, R. S. Wimberly, L. B. Geeslin, Floyd T. Perkins, G. C. Alston of Lumpkin.

Taylor County—Chas. C. Stone, E. A. Newsom, Hugh H. Gee, E. Paul Hodges, S. H. Bryan of Butler.

Terrell County—H. S. Jennings, W. K. Norton, R. C. Shepherd, K. W. Haines, C. D. Grimes of Dawson.

Tift County—R. H. Pittman, Albert Rowe, A. B. Phillips, W. G. Windham, Matt H. Whitham, of Tifton.

Troup County—Albert B. Brooks, G. L. Cahall, Frank H. Hall, David S. Martin, Leonard H. Young, of LaGrange.

Turner County—C. H. Melton, O. P. Stewart, W. K. Jenkins, Fred Raines, W. F. Humphreys, of Ashburn.

Twiggs County—William Harley Mercer, Stephen S. Jones, G. F. Benjamin, E. G. Finney, of Jeffersonville.

Wayne County—David S. Price, R. L. Harris, R. M. Sanderson, Hugh Jordan and W. B. O'Quinn, of Jesup; C. A. Shanklin, of Gardi; S. J. Hires, D. F. Pearce and George S. Thompson, of Odum; N. E. Joyner, J. E. Franklin, G. L. Smith and P. D. Griffis, of Screven.

Washington County—Clay E. Peacock, Corbett H. Cook, John K. Kimsey, Leonard H. Ledford, John Benton Evans, of Sandersville.

White County—W. R. Ledford, J. P. Saxon, Thomas F. Underwood, Charles H. Edwards, Lat Vandiver, Fred Lee, of Cleveland.

Worth County—M. C. Owen, T. M. Purdom, R. W. O'Sheal, E. J. Ford, John W. Branch, of Sylvester.

Wilcox County—William E. McKinley, Glenn O. Wood, W. M. Campbell, Guy T. Fuller and J. L. C. McCall[illegible]

Sumter, S. C., Daily Item
November 1, 1940

Negro Advisory Board Named

Appointment of a negro advisory board to assist negro draftees in filling out their questionnaires was announced today by L. E. Purdy, member of the draft board.

Those appointed to this new board are Professor C. A. Lawson, Professor E. W. Booker and S. J. McDonald. These well known citizens are donating their services as a patriotic duty.

Negro draftees will be given the services of this board and also the white board in filling out their questionnaires. They may go to either board they wish for help. The white board consists of L. E. Purdy, S. K. Nash, M. M. Weinberg, Wendell M. Levi, Frank K. Clarke and John B. Duffie.

Columbia S C State
November 4, 1940

Two Named to Assist in Army Negro Policies

Announcement was made this week of the appointment of Judge William H. Hastie, dean of Howard university law school, as civilian aide to Secretary of War Stimson. Judge Hastie, it was stated, will be concerned with the development and administration of policies to utilize effectively Negroes in all branches of the military service.

At the same time announcement was made of the appointment of Major Campbell C. Johnson, ORC, as executive assistant to Dr. C. A. Dykstra, selective service director. The appointment of these two outstanding Negroes, it was stated, will help to integrate the Negro into the army and to facilitate his placement, training and promotion.

A graduate of Amherst college and Harvard law school, Judge Hastie was formerly assistant solicitor of the interior department and federal district judge for the Virgin islands.

Major Johnson was commissioned originally in the World war, and later organized the ROTC unit at Howard university and was first professor of military science and tactics there. At present he is a member of the university faculty, teaching social science, and is executive secretary of the Negro Y. M. C. A.

Columbia S C State
November 6, 1940

Will Discuss Negro's Part In Defense

Hampton Institute, Va., Nov. 5—A nation-wide conference on the participation of the Negro in national defense will open at Hampton Institute November 25, it was announced today by the Hampton board of trustees.

Over 200 well-known Negro and white autorities will realistically discuss and study every aspect of Negro participation in the present crisis. The two-day meeting will open immediately after the inauguration of Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean as Hampton's sixth president.

Prominent government officials, social workers, military figures, representatives of labor and industry, and education specialists will hold key posts at the meeting. The contributing experts will evolve specific programs of both immediate and long time practical value on how the Negro may best serve the country in the interests of total defense and National unity.

"A considerable majority of the 13,000,000 American Negroes really want to know what is expected of them and what they can do to participate in national defense, not only in the armed forces but in all other phrases as well," says Doctor MacLean, former dean of the University of Minnesota. He adds that "in the last war Negroes had to fight for the privilege of fighting to save democracy."

The general committee for the conclave includes 83 persons from 17 states. On this board are Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Wendell Willkie, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Surgeon General Thomas W. Parran, Governor Price of Virginia, Winthrop Rockefeller, Aubrey Williams, Elmer A. Carter and Walter F. White.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
November 5, 1940

Negroes to Discuss Part In U. S. Defense Program

HAMPTON, Va., Nov. 5.—(AP)—A national conference on the participation of the Negro in national defense will open at Hampton Institute on November 25, the Institute Board of Trustees announced Tuesday.

More than 200 persons are expected to attend the conference, which will study all aspects of Negro participation in the defense program. The two-day meeting will open immediately after the inauguration of Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean as Hampton's sixth president.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
August 4, 1940

Ceremonious Start Is Planned For Defense Housing Project

A public ceremony inaugurating construction of the nation's first defense housing project will take place at 5 p.m. Tuesday in West End. The Montgomery Housing Authority, sponsoring the million and half dollar housing development for Maxwell Field, has arranged a special program.

An hour's concert by the crack 29th Infantry Band of Fort Benning will precede the exercises. A spectacular feature of the day's events will be the toppling of one of the old dwellings which are to be torn away to make room for the new development.

Charles R. Rogers, executive director of the Montgomery Housing Authority, said yesterday a tractor would be used in demolishing the building in a few seconds. By attaching a cable to the dwelling the tractor, to be furnished by the Burford-Toothaker Tractor Company, will pull it down with one jerk. Approximately 50 old houses are to be razed.

The ceremonies will be held off Bell Street behind the old Montala cotton mill property, which was taken over recently by the housing authority for lease to the War Department. A speaker's stand will be built tomorrow and surrounding it will be ample space for the public to assemble. Former Gov. Bibb Graves, authority chairman, will be one of the speakers. From Washington, D. C., will come Charles E. Prins, personal representative of Nathan Straus, director of the U. S. Housing Authority, who is to speak for that agency. Brig.-Gen. W. P. Screws will represent the city commission. Howard E. Pill, member of the local housing authority, has been named master of ceremonies. The pregram will be broadcast.

Director Rogers is in receipt of a letter from John M. Carmody, Federal administrator of public works, expressing regret that he will be unable to participate in the exercises on account of another engagement in New England. In his letter, Mr. Carmody paid tribute to Col, Graves.

The defense housing contract has been formally awarded to Algernon Blair, Montgomery contractor. The development consists of 85 one-story brick buildings of four and six-family units. It will furnish accommodations for 424 families. In addition to the dwellings there will be two miles of paved streets within the development, contiguous to the addition to Riverside Heights.

Work has already begun on reconditioning the two-story Montala Cotton Mill building as a barracks for Maxwell Field troops.

Members of the Montgomery Housing Authority are Chairman Graves, Mr. Pill, L. D. Rouse, Paul B. Fuller, and Frank Seeger, with Mr. Rogers as the executive director in charge of operations.

What Senate and House Say About Enlistment

SEP 14 1940

WASHINGTON

Differences in the provisions written into the Senate and House versions of the Burke-Wadsworth Selective Service Bill to safeguard the interest of colored people are as follows:

Senate Bill

Sec. 3. (a) . . . **Provided,** That any person between the ages of 18 and 35, regardless of race or color, shall be afforded an opportunity voluntarily to enlist and be inducted into the land or naval forces (including aviation units) of the United States for the training and service prescribed in subsection (b), if he is acceptable to the land or naval forces for such training and service. . . .

(b) Whenever the United States is not at war, each man so inducted shall serve for a training period of 12 consecutive months, unless sooner discharged. . . .

House Bill

Sec. 3. (a) . . . **Provided,** That any person, regardless of race or color, between the ages of 18 and 35, shall be afforded an opportunity to volunteer for induction into the land or naval forces of the United States for the training and service described in subsection (b):

Provided further, That no man shall be inducted for training and service under this act unless and until he is acceptable to the land or naval forces for such training and service. . .

(b) If and so long as the United States is not at war, each man selected for training and service shall serve for a training period of 12 consecutive months. . . .

Sec. 4. (a) . . . **Provided,** That in the selection and training of men as well as in the interpretation and execution of the provisions of this act there shall be no discrimination against any person on account of race, creed, or color.

Sumter Negro Is Bound Over For Draft Evasion

NOV 15 1940

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—(AP)—James McKinney, 24, Sumter County Negro, the first man in Alabama to be arrested for violating the selective service act, has waived preliminary examination and was bound over to the action of the Federal Grand Jury by U. S. Commissioner Sam H. Sprott.

McKinney, who failed to register for military service, was arraigned before Judge Sprott about two weeks ago and his hearing set for Friday. His preliminary bond was set at $5,000.

Police Chief Hardin D. Billingskey said the Negro was transferred from the city jail here, where federal prisoners are housed, to the Jefferson County Jail in Birmingham. It is understood the Federal Grand Jury will be convened in Birmingham early in December.

McKinney has been engaged as principal of a three-teacher school for the past three years.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
December 12, 1940

More Negroes To Be Taken For Training

Sharp Increase Predicted in Selections During February.

A sharp increase in the number of Georgia Negroes who will be inducted into military service during February was predicted yesterday by state selective service officials.

Although the December and January calls for the state do not include many Negroes, the number of selectees who will be accepted between February and June will guarantee the correct Negro ratio among those selected for Army training, it was declared.

The 1930 census places Georgia's Negro population at 36.8 per cent of the total, and therefore that percentage will be followed in filling the state's 1941 draft quota of 12,700 men. This means that 8,000 white and 4,700 Negro registrants will be inducted from Georgia between now and next June.

State headquarters said that more Negro trainees would be taken as the Army sets up special units for them. It is understood that large numbers of Negro soldiers will be assigned to antiaircraft units and other artillery divisions.

The state's January call for 2,000 men will include a very small Negro proportion, but in February more Negroes will be accepted than white registrants, officials stated.

Induction of both white and Negro trainees has been slow because of lack of adequate camp facilities, but as work is rushed and new sites are completed the rate of acceptance will increase.

Alabama Governor Has Race Man Named For Draft Board Service

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—

The state of Alabama made history this week when Governor Frank M. Dixon appointed a Negro, W. L. McAlpine, to the draft board from North Alabama; and more than 25 Negroes were sworn in as registrars to speed registration of twenty thousand Negroes in Birmingham.

Mr. McAlpine who is president and founder of the State Federation of Colored Civic Leagues received his appointment by wire Tuesday, it was reported. His appointment is hailed as a signal victory for Negroes who recognize the board as one of the most important cogs in the selective draft machinery effecting a half-million youth.

OCT 21 1940

The draft machinery for the three distinct Negro areas was in the hands of Mr. Robert Coar, secretary of the Birmingham Health Association. A report stated that the Negro registration centers completed registration with much efficiency.

A seriousness prevailed in some registration booths; mirth in others.

One booth reported a forty-two year old man who wanted to register. Many reported that registrants wanted to know when they would be called. One registrant registered and returned fifteen minutes later to report a change of address.

In about a week a lottery will be conducted in Washington to determine the order in which registrants will be given questionaires to determine whether they should be deferred or drafted. The classification will be made by 6500 local boards throughout the country to be appointed by the presdient on the recommendation of the governors.

Men will be divided into four classes: those available for immediate service; 2, those deferred because of the essential character of the service they are rendering in their present occupation; 3, those deferred because they have wives or others dependents on them for support; 4. those specifically deferred by the terms of the conscription act, including government officials, aliens and criminals. The Class 1 men from whom draftees will be selected will be single men whose jobs are not considered essential and who have no major physical defetcs.

On Draft Board

W. L. McALPINE
BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (SNS)—

—who was appointed to the draft board for North Alabama by Governor Frank M. Dixon. Mr. McAlpine received his appointment by wire Tuesday. Although his headquarters will be in Birmingham. Mr. McAlpine will serve where Negroes make appeals to the draft board.

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
December 11, 1940

Negro Teachers

To The News and Courier:

Teachers of negro youth will receive some printed material on national defense within the next sixty days. This material is made possible to negroes by the South Carolina education association, the state department of education, and the State of South Carolina. Because of its intrinsic value the Palmetto state teachers' association, through its president, assured Mr. J. P. Coates, secretary of the South Carolina education association, that if funds for printing and distributing copies to the negro teachers of the state were not available elsewhere, the organization would provide the money. This offer was made for all negro teachers, members of the association and non-members alike.

The writer is of the opinion that teachers have an opportunity to help greatly with one of the great needs in a defense program. Without morale no nation is safe. Negroes, because of inadequate educational and other necessary opportunities, can become an easy prey to propaganda. This is true of any group with a large segment that has not been trained. This factor imposes upon negro teachers a responsibility they will not shirk at this hour when no one seems to know what tomorrow will bring forth.

It was the writer's opinion that negro teachers were able and willing to help with the registration on October 16. He so informed the governor and the superintendent of education of the state. In many counties negro teachers registered negro registrants. That provision met with favor with negroes over the entire state. Governor Maybank has named negroes in each county as advisers to help negro registrants fill out their questionnaires. Teachers in public and private schools along with ministers, lawyers, doctors, and other civic leaders have been appointed. Negroes everywhere approve this recognition. Certainly this is a contribution to national defense.

Two incidents prompt this article. Just yesterday in a class here at State college a group of junior and seniors in agricultural, homemaking, trades and industrial education, discussing what the growth of democracy has done to destroy the walls which made it certain that a young man would follow the trade or profession of his father, was unanimous in the belief that a country that gives to every citizen the protection guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States is worth defending. Here in America, in South Carolina, in every county and school district it is every citizen's privilege to petition for that which he feels he has a right to enjoy. Some countries deny that right. The writer's little granddaughter, less than five years old, each night before saying her evening prayer, sings "God Bless America" and the first thing in the morning she sings "God Bless America". She learned the song in the kindergarten. The reaction of those young people who will soon enter the ranks of the teaching profession indicates a sentiment that, according to teacher trainers in the other colleges in South Carolina, is very prevalent. That sort of spirit is indicative of the work the present teachers are doing in preparing the future teachers to defend democracy. With that attitude on the part of present and prospective negro teachers, when the four-year old of today and negro children yet unborn become men and women and understand what it means to live in a country where all people can strive for and attain (or let it be known that they deserve and want) what the country offers under the constitution, they will still be singing "God Bless America" and believing in the sentiment it expresses.

Negro teachers of South Carolina will do their part to keep the people with whom they work marching in four columns. Fifth columnists will find no quarters in the ranks of the negroes. Many in authority believe that a group who is as loyal and under adverse circumstances has done so fine a job as have negro teachers, deserves to be paid more for their services. Indications are that South Carolina will not postpone this matter much longer.

JOHN P. BURGESS,
President Palmetto State Teachers' Association.

U. S. War Dept. Announces Ten Secret Army Camps Prepared By October First

Dispatch

Thirteen Regular Army Divisions Will Be Equipped With Modern Tanks, Rifles, and Anti-Aircraft Guns

7-27-40

Negroes To Be Included

Okla. City, Okla.

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Quietly building 10 camps during the last three years, the army reports that these new camps will be ready for occupancy by October 1 and army conscripts would then be ready for training in these new cantonments.

Thirteen regular army divisions will be fully equipped with the most modern tanks, rifles and anti-aircraft guns by Jan. 1, 1941, under present plans, General George C. Marshall, chief of staff, announced.

"If the conscription law is put into effect by Aug. 1, we ought to have the national guard mobilized by Sept. 15, one month before the conscripts come in.

Explaining that the national guard would be on duty for a full year training troops under the present plans of the war department, General Marshall said unless this plan were followed, the regular army would be emasculated and in view of present world conditions, this was not advisable.

"About 300,000 men will be drafted by Oct. 1 under army conscription plans and 10,000 to 15,000 a month will be added to fill up gaps caused by illness or other exemptions.

"Our objective is 45 divisions, 2,000,000 men, fully trained. Our production facilities will go beyond that. Manufacturing will be geared to equip 4,000,000 men."

That Negroes are included in the plans of the present set-up is a foregone conclusion and they will play an important role in the plans.

The calling of the outstanding Negro units of the national guard will follow just as the white units have been ordered out.

However, there rises the problem of placing the Negro camps, for segregation will come along with the regular proceedure—if not entire camps for Negroes, then segregated sections of camps similar to those in the last war.

It is alleged by some writers that the South will not want these Negro camps and that there will be one of the greatest political snarls ever seen in the country following the establishment of the camps. Should new ones be built there will be wire pulling, etc., never before witnessed in this United States.

Meanwhile, the Negro becomes one of the more important problems of the war department as pressure is being brought to bear to get better treatment for Negroes and more regiments and units in the non-labor classifications.

While much has been said about the new stream-lined units to be developed, nothing has been touched on concerning the supply units, which will form one of the most important branches of the service. No army is better than its supply divisions as indicated in the German advance through Europe. Without supplies, ammunition, etc., there could have been no conquests. And with the modern methods of warfare prevailing, speed and more speed will be essential.

If Negroes, as in the past, are to be consigned to this division of the army, plans are already prepared (which have not been discussed and will not be discussed) for their induction in the service and the bras hats do not believe it necessary for them to have the intense training given other military units.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Defender

America today is experiencing the gravest crisis in its history. It has become increasingly clear to the massss that unless sustained vigilance is exercised many, if not all of their democratic rights will be washed away with the tides of war.

7-27-40

In the past our conception of national defense lay on the assumption that the Monroe doctrine was universally accepted as a legitimate and indisputable geographical sphere of American influence and police power. In accordance with this principle which, up to the advent of Htiler, was viewed as an established, fixed international concept, America became interested only in the defense of one ocean.

Chicago Ill.

This conception is today challenged by Germany. Hence the feverish preparation for the defense of our hemisphere. This, of course, is neither the first challenge nor the first warning to democracy. Czechoslovakia, the lone democracy in central Europe, collapsed under the threat of Nazi absorption; France has just surrendered her liberty; and, England is girding herself to meet an expected invasion of her shores. With Fascism firmly established in Japan, with Naziism making strong inroads in South and Central America, the United States becomes the last stronghold of constitutional democracy.

But America too will fail to meet the challenge if her defense consists merely of guns, tanks and battleships. The Czechs had the best tanks in Europe, but they were not used; the French had the best army in Western Europe, but it collapsed; England has the best navy in the world, but that navy though yet intact has not been able to restrain Germany. Why? Because those governments committed the tragic error of forfeiting the people's democratic rights in times of stress and storm. The masses failed to rally to the government. because the government silenced their will. What are guns, tanks, planes and battleships without free will and compact unity of the people?

The strongest national defense lies in the will and determination of the people to prevent unnecessary encroachments upon their freedom and rights. The people will fight and will fight ferociously if that fight is in the interest of their hard won liberties and rights. They will fight if they are happy, employed and secure. To allow them to remain unemployed, ill-housed and ill-fed is tantamount to inviting defeat in the dark hours of national crisis. There can be no national unity when the democratic rights of the people are curtailed or completely forfeited. The abolition of fundamental human principles under the stress of emergency is not the way to bolster national defense. The government must remain as an expression of the will of the people if the political concepts which it cherishes are to be defended with earnestness and vigor by the people. A free, happy and united people is the best guarantee of national defense.

SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON ON THE NEGRO SOLDIER

In A LETTER to Lt. Governor Charles Poletti, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, promises that the Negro will have a larger part in the preparedness program than he has had in the peace-time armed forces of the nation. Said the War Secretary:

The War Department is fully cognizant of the service which has been performed by the members of the colored race in the past, and it is appreciative of their desire to participate more fully in the National Defense Program. As you know, we now have colored units in the Infantry, Cavalry, Quartermaster Corps, Medical Department, as well as several National Guard units. In the augmentation now under way, plans have been made for creating additional units of men. These additional units include one Field Artillery Regiment, two Coast Artillery Anti-Aircraft Battalions, one Engineer Regiment, twelve Quartermaster Truck companies and one Chemical Decontamination company. . . In the event of a general emergency, plans have been made for the creation of still more colored units, in order that such persons may participate to a greater extent in the National Defense Program.

The Secretary of War neglected to mention the Army Air Corps, and could not speak for the Navy. The assumption is that Negroes will continue being barred from the Air Corps and confined to jobs as stewards and mess attendants in the Navy, and because of this discriminatory policy there are likely to be few Negro volunteers for any part of the

nition to those "fifth columnists" who would stir up revolt within the race.

The fight for a square deal in the navy must continue.

If the Conscription Bill, now before Congress, becomes a law the only fair thing would be to conscript a proportionate number of Negroes for all branches of the armed service of the nation. Anything less is giving ammu-

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In the past our conception of national defense lay in the assumption that the Monroe doctrine was universally accepted as a legitimate and indisputable geographical sphere of American influence and police power. In accordance with this principle which, up to the advent of Htiler, was viewed as an established, fixed international concept, America became interested only in the defense of one ocean.

Chicago Ill.

This conception is today challenged by Germany. Hence the feverish preparation for the defense of our hemisphere. This, of course, is neither the first challenge nor the first warning to democracy. Czechoslovakia, the lone democracy in central Europe, collapsed under the threat of Nazi absorption; France has just surrendered her liberty; and, England is girding herself to meet an expected invasion of her shores. With Fascism firmly established in Japan, with Naziism making strong inroads in South and Central America, the United States becomes the last stronghold of constitutional democracy.

But America too will fail to meet the challenge if her defense consists merely of guns, tanks and battleships. The Czechs had the best tanks in Europe, but they were not used; the French had the best army in Western Europe, but it collapsed; England has the best navy in the world, but that navy though yet intact has not been able to restrain Germany. Why? Because those governments committed the tragic error of forfeiting the people's democratic rights in times of stress and storm. The masses failed to rally to the government. because the government silenced their will. What are guns, tanks, planes and battleships without free will and compact unity of the people?

The strongest national defense lies in the will and determination of the people to prevent unnecessary encroachments upon their freedom and rights. The people will fight and will fight ferociously if that fight is in the interest of their hard won liberties and rights. They will fight if they are happy, employed and secure. To allow them to remain unemployed, ill-housed and ill-fed is tantamount to inviting defeat in the dark hours of national crisis. There can be no national unity when the democratic rights of the people are curtailed or completely forfeited. The abolition of fundamental human principles under the stress of emergency is not the way to bolster national defense. The government must remain as an expression of the will of the people if the political concepts which it cherishes are to be defended with earnestness and vigor by the people. A free, happy and united people is the best guarantee of national defense.

SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON ON THE NEGRO SOLDIER

In A LETTER to Lt. Governor Charles Poletti, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, promises that the Negro will have a larger part in the preparedness program than he has had in the peace-time armed forces of the nation. Said the War Secretary:

Less

Boston Mass 8-2-40

The War Department is fully cognizant of the service which has been performed by the members of the colored race in the past, and it is appreciative of their desire to participate more fully in the National Defense Program. As you know, we now have colored units in the Infantry, Cavalry, Quartermaster Corps, Medical Department, as well as several National Guard units. In the augmentation now under way, plans have been made for creating additional units of men. These additional units include one Field Artillery Regiment, two Coast Artillery Anti-Aircraft Battalions, one Engineer Regiment, twelve Quartermaster Truck companies and one Chemical Decontamination company. . . In the event of a general emergency, plans have been made for the creation of still more colored units, in order that such persons may participate to a greater extent in the National Defense Program.

The Secretary of War neglected to mention the Army Air Corps, and could not speak for the Navy. The assumption is that Negroes will continue being barred from the Air Corps and confined to jobs as stewards and mess attendants in the Navy, and because of this discriminatory policy there are likely to be few Negro volunteers for any part of the service.

If the Conscription Bill, now before Congress, becomes a law the only fair thing would be to conscript a proportionate number of Negroes for all branches of the armed service of the nation. Anything less is giving ammunition to those "fifth columnists" who would stir up revolt within the race.

The fight for a square deal in the army and navy must continue.

Negro Leaders Here Assail Draft Bill

Denounce War Department for 'Policy of Discrimination'; Call on Negro People to Support Chicago Mobilization

Negro church, civic, union and youth leaders of Brooklyn, in a sweeping statement issued yesterday, sharply assailed the efforts of Roosevelt's War Congress to put over the peacetime draft bill, and declared that the bill typifies the Jim-Crow practices of the War and Navy Departments.

The signed declaration called for a greatest representation of Negro people to the Chicago Emergency Peace Mobilization, to be held on Aug. 31.

Urging the Chicago mobilization to fight for the immediate defeat of the draft bill, the statement goes on to declare:

"What does Selective Service mean? It means that the War and Navy Departments will select for various types of work and training any they deem necessary and suited for that type of training. The War and Navy Departments have already demonstrated for what they think the Negro Americans are suited—mess boys, officers' bootblacks and stable cleaners. According to them the Negro is fitted for laborer's jobs. Under the Selective Plan Negroes cannot expect any fair, human treatment and will be subjected to even greater forms of discrimination and hardship as time goes on.

"This bill (the Burke-Wadsworth bill) contains no clause guaranteeing full equality to all citizens regardless of race, color or creed. To support this bill is to support the policy of discrimination already pursued by the War and Navy Departments."

The statement concludes by urging white and Negro citizens to fight against all repressive laws and attempts to suppress the civil rights of the American people.

Signers are:

Martha Alexander, United Office and Professional Workers Union; Virginia Anderson, Youth Division, NAACP; Reverend Reginald Bass, Pastor, Brooklyn Community Church; Harold Beckles, well-known Brooklyn Baritone; Dr. George T. Bynce; Robert A. Campbell, Executive Board, Brooklyn Council, National Negro Congress; Dorothy Challenor, Educational Committee, SCMWA; Arthur L. Comither, Executive Secretary, Carlton Ave. YMCA; Dorothy K. Funn, Executive Secretary, Brooklyn Council, National Negro Congress; George Holbert, Brooklyn Lodge No. 32, IBPOE of W.

Ewart Guinier, SCMWA State Council; Dr. Horace I. Hamlett; Ann Arnold Hedgeman, Executive Secretary, Ashland Place, YWCA; Eleanor Goding, Corresponding Secretary, Brooklyn Council, NNC; Priscilla Jackson, Business and Professional Women, YWCA; Doris John, Executive Secretary, Brooklyn Youth Federation; Thomas R. Jones, Chairman, New York Division, American Youth Congress; Dr. Thomas Jones, St., Ida B. Kelso, Vice President, Round Table Republican Club; Dr. Adrian Lamos.

Louis Manning, Executive Board, Transport Workers Union, Maintenance Division, BMT; Malcolm G. Martin, President, Brooklyn Council, National Negro Congress; Victoria Martin; Dr. Lionel Richardson; Cressie Roberts, Local 3, International Bakers and Confectioners Union, AFL; Jessie Scott, Secretary, Girls Work, Ashland Place, YWCA; Reverend R. Leo Soaries, Pastor, Christian Fellowship Church; Patricia Williams, Chairman, Brooklyn Youth Federation; Courtenay Wittshire, Jr., Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity.

MANHATTAN NEGRO COUNCIL ACTIVE

The Manhattan Council of the National Negro Congress is intensifying its efforts to increase the size of the large delegation which will go from Harlem to the Emergency Peace Mobilization in Chicago on Labor Day week-end. Special efforts are being made to ensure a large group of women delegates from Harlem.

In order to facilitate the Petition Campaign and the resigtration of delegates, the Manhattan Council of the National Negro Congress is holding a women's gathering at the Y.M.C.A., 180 West 135th St., N. Y. C., tomorrow at 2 P.M.

The Manhattan Council also points out that the delegates to Chicago will be afforded a chance to visit the Negro Exposition in that city at the same time that they attend the peace rally.

Procedure Outlined For Taking Part In U. S. Defense Program

Courier Committee Suggests Procedure for Defense Integration to Organizations Throughout Nation. Asks Them to Fill Out Forms.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The procedure to be followed in local communities to secure participation in the national defense program was outlined in a letter recently sent to various organizations by the Committee on Participation of Negroes in the National Defense Program.

Organizations to which the letter was sent were asked to fill out a blank form authorizing the committee to represent them before all Congressional committees, executive departments, independent offices, agencies and establishments of the Federal Government in all matters relating to the National Defense Program .

LETTERS SENT TO DIVERSE GROUPS

The letter was sent to Y.M.C.A. secretaries, Urban League secretaries, farm and home demonstration agents, Jeanne's Fund supervisors, college presidents, high school principals, itinerant teacher trainers, college fraternities, and William C. Hueston, commissioner of education of the Elks.

The letter read in part as follows:

"The National Defense Program includes both military and non-military phases that will directly affect every able-bodied man between the ages of 18 and 65, and indirectly affect every man, woman and child in the nation. This committee has been formed for the purpose of integrating as completely as possible the Negro into this program by insisting upon our fullest participation in both its obligations and its benefits.

"The success of the efforts of this committee will depend in a large measure upon the alert and wholehearted co-operation of individuals and organizations throughout the country.

ALL PHASES WILL BE DECENTRALIZED

"All phases of the National Defense Program, except the strictly military, will be decentralized and administered to a great extent by local authorities. May we suggest that you give leadership to the following procedures in your community:

"1. Ascertain from your local board of education, local employment service, WPA, NYA, etc., what their plans are for participating in the National Defense Program.

"2. Ascertain to what extent Negroes are integrated in the planning. If adequate participation is not provided for, use every available means locally and nationally to secure proper integration.

"3. Emphasize the fact that unless Negroes apply for such training as is provided, these opportunities might be lost and precedents established for not including Negroes in the further development of the program.

"The success of our combined efforts will determine in a large measure not only the equitable integration of the Negro into this program but will perhaps provide the pattern of the Negroes' post-emergency status."

"The expansion will affect both combat and service organizations of the regular army and the National Guard, such as Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers and Quartermaster Corps," the statement said.

24TH AT BENNING FOR PAST 18 YEARS

The 24th Infantry, one of the Negro regular army units which is scheduled to be increased to full war strength, has been at Fort Benning, Ga., for the past 18 years and is commanded by white officers headed by Colonel James M. Lockett.

Organized in 1869 in New Mexico, the regiment distinguished itself during the Indian Wars, participated in the capture of San Juan Hill July 1, 1898, and saw service with the Pershing expedition into Mexico from 1916 through 1919.

Present strength of the regiment is 33 officers and 969 enlisted men. When brought to full war strength, the regiment will have 2,970 officers and men. Present war strength of this type of regiment is 2,660 men.

Other officers include Lieutenant Colonel Walter R. McClure, executive officer; Lieutenant Colonel Hiram G. Fry, plans and training officer; Lieutenant Colonel Alfred S. Knight, regimental supply officer; Major Clyde G. Banks, regimental adjutant; Major Harry L. Lewis, commander, first battalion; and Major Samuel F. Cohn, commander, second battalion.

U. S. To Draft 36,000 From Negro Ranks

'Colored Aviation Personnel Being Developed,' Early Declares.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—(AP) The White House announced today that 36,000 of the first 400,000 men drafted for military service would be Negroes.

A statement issued by Stephen Early, press secretary, said also that the Civil Aeronautics Authority, in co-operation with the army, was making "a start in the development of colored personnel for the aviation service."

The statement added the new Negro regiments would be organized for the army and that existing organizations would be expanded to full strength.

Early said that the statement had the approval of Secretary of War Stimson and General George C. Marshall, chief of staff.

VIEWS of the NEWS

By William Pickens

Will Our "National Guard" Guard?

There are some foolish amendments offered to the bill to put the national guard at the disposal of the nation, for training during the next year, amendments to allow any "guard" who wants to run out on us in this emergency by "resigning" to resign. There must be something wrong with the members of the U. S. senate who offer such disgraceful amendments. Why did these men join the "National Guard" units in the first place, in 1925 or 1935 or last year? Did they join as preceders, in order to enjoy the peace-time emoluments of being tin soldiers, such as parading, wearing neat uniforms, blowing horns and beating drums and waving flags, and eating food on long camp days at public expense? We do not believe it, in spite of these senators. When these men joined a military unit, they must have visioned the UTMOST in military experience, even to the giving of their lives under orders. They must have known that they could not choose the conditions of their service or select time or place and "sides." They would have to act under orders.

Now some senator wants to offer them a 20-day period to scramble out of the military and back into civilian life to dodge being drafted by their president in the hour of their country's need. No wonder Hitler can express such sneer for the "talkers" in democratic parliaments! That sort of senator would entirely justify Hitler's attitude, if it were not that there are other senators, the majority of our great republic.

Most of these men in the national guard units of the various states, went into them of their own free will, and they must have known what military units are for, or else they were cheats, or else they were so ignorant as to be unfit for the service. In many cases they were snobbish; they kept out the members of the minority races and groups, many of whom would have been as competent and far more loyal and patriotic than certain members of the majority race. And now, do they want to agree with this foolish senator and "run out"? We do not believe it, not for many of them.

We have voted billions for defense, and are paying taxes even on our theatre tickets, and yet some of those senators do not seem to know that billions for guns and ships and planes are absolutely USELESS, worse than useless, without millions of prepared MEN. They are worse than useless, those materials, because they, without men, would be only an added invitation and incentive to the enemy to come on over and take them away from us.

What's wrong with a few of the members of the congress anyway. What is wrong with Holt of West Virginia, and his kind? We call them "few" and we hope they are even fewer than they sound, when the vote is finally taken.

The worst threat to democracy and the greatest menace of dictatorship would be a great increase in the Lindberghs and the Holts. If we want to keep this democracy and freedom, we will have to pay for it, and we seem to have realized that; but also we shall have to fight and die for it, that others left alive may keep it. That last is what we will have to realize too, and the time is not far ahead of us. We shall see.

What a puzzling spectacle these inconsistent men make! If Franklin D. Roosevelt knows how to swear, he must be doing plenty of it in these days, when alone with his own thoughts. We must prepare and pay and fight. Democracy is expensive. What costs nothing, is worth what it costs.

Amendments To Be Offered By Senators

Two Groups Seek To Protect Negro In Draft Measure

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Obviously distrustful of administration of compulsory military service legislation by the War Department, groups interested in the integration of colored persons in the national defense program are ready to press for the writing of legislative safeguards into the Burke - Wadsworth Compulsory Selective Service Bill designed to provide for man power for defense.

The two amendments which are expected to be offered are the ones sponsored by the Committee on Participation of Negroes in the National Defense Program and the Harlem National Defense Committee.

Senator Sheridan Minton, Democrat, of Indiana, is likely to offer the amendment proposed by the Committee on Participation of Negroes in the National Defense Program, while either Senator Robert F. Wagner or Senator James M. Mead, Democrat, of New York, is expected to introduce the one sponsored by the Harlem Defense Committee.

CHIEF DIFFERENCE

The chief difference in the two amendements is in the language used. Both are designed to insure impartiality in the administration of compulsory military service legislation, if Congress should enact such a measure.

One criticism of the 1917 draft laws was that in its execution draft boards in southern communities freely exempted white registrants from military service, but were loath to exempt colored men.

There was also criticism of the War Department for putting a large percentage of colored draftees into pioneer units—stevedore and labor battalions.

WAITING LIST

The situation today with respect to colored men serving in the Army is not unlike what it was in 1917. They are ready and willing to serve. In fact, George C. Marshall, the chief of staff, told a congregational committee recently that it takes no recruiting at all to enlist colored men in the Army and that there is even a waiting list.

But colored men want to serve in combat units as well as with maintenance troops. They want to serve as commissioned and warrant officers in the regular army as well as buck privates. They want all grades and ratings open to them in the naval service. At present they may enlist in the messmen's branch only.

TO SERVE YEAR

The Burke-Wadsworth Campulsory Selective Service Bill provides a combination of the draft method of procuring personnel for the land and naval forces with the volunteer method.

Liability for registration, training and service is placed by the terms of the bill upon all male citizens and resident male aliens between 21 and 31 years of age.

The men selected or volunteering for training and service will serve for a period of 12 months. They will begin their training and service with units of the Regular Army and the National Guard. They will receive $21 a month, the same basic pay as enlisted men of the Regular Army and the National Guard.

MAY GET 4,000

If the bill is enacted the War Department plans to induct for military training and service approximately 400,000 men this autumn and fall. If the racial ratio corresponds to the percentage of colored men between the draft ages in the whole number of men subject to its provisions, nearly 4,000 colored men will be inducted into the military service in the first call.

The Committee on Participation of Negroes in the National Defense Program wants written into the bill the following amendment:

"In the selection and training of men as well as in the interpretation and execution of the provisions of this Act there shall be no discrimination against any person on account of race, creed, or color."

WRITE TO SENATORS

Individuals and organizations favoring the incorporation of this amendment into the Burke-Wadsworth Compulsory Selective Service Bill are urged to write or telegraph their Senators immediately asking them to support the effort to get it into the measure.

The Harlem National Defense Committee is sponsoring an amendment which would prohibit race, color, creed, or religion from being used as a basis of selection of persons for military service under the terms of the bill.

Negro's Role In U. S. Defense To Be Topic At Conference Here

"The Negro and National Defense" will be discussed by a panel of distinguished speakers at Slossfield Community Center Saturday night in connection with the Negro Exposition of Progress and as part of the Y. W. C. A. National Defense Day program.

Beginning at 7:30 p.m., the conference will feature two workers sent to Birmingham by the advisory commission to the National Defense Council.

Frances Williams will discuss the consumer's place in national defense. A native of Kentucky, she studied at the University of Cincinnati and Mt. Holyoke College, and after receiving the Patrick graduate scholarship to the New York School of Social Work, she earned her master of arts degree at the University of Chicago. Author of a number of pamphlets on Negro life, and an assistant in preparation of the book, "Negro Politicians," she has long been active in the Y. W. C. A. work and has served as national secretary for interracial interests.

Dr. Gladys Baker, who attended Stephens College and the University of Michigan, will explain the governmental consumer service. Dr. Baker, who has her Ph.D. in political science from the University of Chicago, has worked with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, specializing in the study of racial groups and economic levels as a background for the problems of farm people.

After these discussions, Charles F. Anderson will lead a panel discussion of "The Negro's Part in National Defense."

The public is invited.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL

We have noticed a deal of complaint against the conscription bill which is now before the Congress of the United States. The opponent of the measure for the most part, set up the argument that compulsory service to the government is a dangerous threat to the preservation of democracy in America, and that conscription is unnecessary for the defense of this country. The arguments thus set forth are well and good in the natural course of events, but it is to be remembered that the normal course of human events has been sidetracked and the blitzkrieg method of doing things is taking place in many human affairs. Evidently the government officials and the supporters of the conscription measure, which includes the President of the United States, feel that the volunteer method of recruiting an army sufficient to meet any emergency is too slow at this time. They very properly may say, "who knows when the United States may be attacked by some foreign foe?" Will it be within the next six months — twelve months — eighteen months — or twenty-four months? Who can answer this question? Who can say whether this nation can mobolize a sufficient army and navy and air corps to meet the emergency should this country be compelled to defend itself?

Should this administration fail to mobolize a sufficient army, and because of such failure a foreign foe successfully invades the United States, and subjects the people of this nation to the whims and wishes of a dictator, then the blood of the people will be required at the hands of the leaders of the present administration.

Wisdom suggests that there is no time for delay. There is no time for dilly-dallying as to how this thing should be done. There is one very definite thing to be done which will assure the protection of the people of the nation, and that is the mobilization of the men and the wealth of the nation to the extent that it would be dangerous, yes, extremely dangerous, for anyone to attack us.

In the meanwhile, however, we would suggest to Uncle Sam that the bars of racial prejudices which have kept the Negro out of several branches of our defense units as volunteers, be immediately broken down and laid asunder by the mighty hand of the government, as an emergency measure if necessary, so that the services of this loyal group may be had for the protection of this nation.

'Galloping Dominoes' Decide Draft Places For Negro Volunteers

Birmingham News
Birmingham Ala.
NOV 30 1940

SHREVEPORT, La.—(AP)—Three Caddo Parish Negroes "shot" their way into the army Friday with a "galloping dominoes" provided by a local draft board in a game at the courthouse which had the sheriff's blessing.

The game was a lottery devised by Arthur Shuey, of the board, to fill three of the four places in the board's first quota for the Dec. 11 call. The first place had been filled by the first volunteer, a Negro, and since there were more Negro volunteers remaining than there were places, the board ordered the next six on the list to roll dice to see which would go.

Emanuel Burns, first Negro to be handed the dice, blew on them, waved them around his head several times, then banked them off a concrete wall for a "natchul seven." But Emanuel lost.

George Sexton, Jr., another member of the board and referee of the lottery, ruled it was "high dice," not sevens and elevens that would win.

So Willie Tisby stepped up with a 10. He went.

George Tisby followed with an eight. He was half in the army.

Leon Collins stooped, then straightened up. "Boss, don't ya think every man could use his own dice?" he asked.

Quickly overruled, he tossed an eight. Either he or George was not in the army.

Richard Lang could hear the bugles call when he tossed out "boxcars"—two sixes.

Then Leon Perry stayed at home with a three—acey, deucy.

In the toss-off between Collins and George Tisby, George's nine beat Collins' seven.

First Draftees Break All-Time Health Mark For American Youths

Birmingham News
DEC 9 1940

Serious Defects Fewer Than Those Discovered In Previous Generations

BY HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE
Associated Press Science Editor

NEW YORK—The first statistical study of draftees indicates that America's youth today is more fit to serve the country than in any previous generation.

The survey was made by Metropolitan Life Insurance statisticians. They start with the high rate of rejections of recent volunteers, and find a large part of these rejections due only to minor defects.

In the New York area, for example, where one-third of the first men called were found unacceptable, the great majority of rejections were for dental, eye or foot defects or underweight.

These troubles, the statisticians say, are quite minor compared with the causes of rejection in earlier periods.

Concerning the draftees, the report says:

"Even in advance of detailed findings on medical examination, it is safe to predict that they will be found to be healthier, better developed physically, and with a lower incidence of serious impairments than the draftees of 1917-1918.

"This seems to be borne out by the figures for the first draftees examined in some cities, among whom the great majority of rejections are caused by relatively minor defects."

Numerous changes in the past 20 years account for the improvement. Foremost is the fact that today's draftees grew to manhood in a period when organized efforts to improve child health were much better developed than a generation ago.

More of these young men have benefited from good nutrition and better environment.

More were protected against smallpox and diphtheria. Consequently, fewer are suffering from the serious after-effects sometimes following the diseases.

Tuberculosis is another human crippler whose sting has been drawn for the new generation. Among men of draft age, tuberculosis, the study finds, has declined 75 per cent in the past 25 years.

Lung trouble, or its after-effects, was responsible for 10 per cent of the rejections in the World War.

Heart trouble is another serious defect which the young draftees are escaping. This is true despite the increase in heart deaths, which come mostly in the older ages.

For the young, the crippling heart troubles, a major cause of rejection in 1917-1918, largely were after-effects of rheumatic fever. Due to public health campaigns, this disease has been declining steadily. At draft ages, its drop among Metropolitan policyholders is 40 jer cent for white men and 60 for Negroes.

Thyroid troubles are another cause of serious defects now on the wane. This is due to the medical discovery that lack of iodine in the diet was responsible for much thyroid disease.

As for the defects for which the youngsters now are rejected, so many are easily remedied that the statisticians say:

"The draft will prove a blessing in disguise to these young men if they take advantage of the opportunity, which will undoubtedly be afforded them, to correct their physical defects."

Drafted Men 'Surprisingly Low' in Syphilis

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
DEC — 8 1940

Only 6.6 Per Cent Show Positive Reactions, Doctor Reports.

Out of 1,091 registrants undergoing seriological examinations for selective service, only 72 have been rejected for military training because of positive reactions to syphilis tests.

This was reported yesterday by Major B. G. Owens, medical director for Georgia's draft administration. It is an average of 6.6 per cent of the white and Negro registrants classed as infected.

According to Major Owens, this is a "surprisingly low" percentage. Under the law, infected men are deferred from service until cured.

Local boards in Georgia already have classified enough Group 1-A men to fill the January and February draft calls for this state and have not gone beyond the top 5 per cent of the order lists to find qualified registrants.

This was revealed yesterday at state headquarters for selective service, where 155 of the state's 188 local boards reported they have placed 2,207 white men and 1,635 Negroes in that group which is available immediately for military service.

DEC 9 1940

It is expected that the reports of the remaining boards will swell the total to more than 4,000 available registrants in Georgia. The January and February calls for this state have been estimated to be for 2,000 men each month.

At Fort McPherson 96 men have been entered in the induction station from local draft boards in North Georgia. They are part of the state's first draft call of 412 men. Out of the number physically examined at the fort, only nine were rejected and sent back to their local boards.

Draft To Take 42 Atlanta Men On December 11

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
NOV 29 1940

Forty-two colored men will be inducted into the Army at Fort McPherson on December 11-12 under the 1940 selective service act, it was revealed Wednesday. Twenty-one will be inducted each day.

The Atlanta fort later will serve to induct about 9,000 men per month, one-third to be colored. The men will stay at the fort about three days, later being sent to camps. The Atlanta inductees will be sent to Fort Bragg, N. C.

A quartermaster detachment of sixty Negroes will be placed at the fort in the near future.

DIVINE ON CONSCRIPTION

DEC 14 1940

AN INTERESTING ARTICLE on Father Divine's attitude on Conscription is contained in the November 28 issue of his magazine, "The New Day" in which he prints verbatim his interview with Harry L. Osterweis of the Local Draft Board No. 48.

New York Age

Be it said here that we have read numerous articles and statements of Father Divine's in his magazine, "The New Day" and more than once we still did not know what he meant after reading and re-reading them. However, in his interview on Conscription, Father Divine was very specific and brought out some good points. To clear up any misunderstanding that his followers might have, he declared that whether they joined the army and fought or went to war was up to each individual to decide for himself.

New York N.Y.

"The Army and the Navy," he said, "are our greatest law enforcement body of this nation and we know that." In urging Mr. Osterweis to tell any of his followers who might object to service that the Divine Righteous Government Platform realizes the value of national defense.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE- 1940
CONSCRIPTION

HAMPTON CONFERENCE***

Newport News, Va. Press
November 24, 1940

Conference On Negro's Part In Defense Will Open Today

To Be Held in Connection With Dr. MacLean's Installation As President of Institute; Authorities to Attend

A two-day conference, "The Participation of the Negro in National Defense," which will be held in conjunction with the inauguration of Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean as sixth president of Hampton institute, will open tomorrow at the school with several hundred white and Negro authorities in attendance.

Called together for the purpose of deciding what the Negro, as a race and as an individual, can do in the interests of national defense and complete American unity, these experts will thoroughly discuss and sift plans during the two days and attempt to formulate a practical plan that will put America to work without internal bickering.

Morris to Speak

Prominent among the key speakers will be Newbold Morris, president of the council of New York city; Aubrey Williams, director of the National Youth administration; Dr. Rachel D. DuBois, consultant on intercultural education of the U. S. office of education; Dr. Harold J. Benjamin, dean of the University of Maryland; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, national council of the Y. M. C. A. and the Very Rev. Chester B. Emerson, dean of Trinity Cathedral, Cleveland.

The conference will not only concern itself with the part that the Negro can play in military and naval defense, but will discuss 10 other fields of activity which are part of the present broad scheme of total defense and unity. They are agriculture; business; home, family life and consumer education; housing; morale and mental hygiene; industry and labor; press; public health and recreation; religion and youth and education.

NYA DIRECTOR

Aubrey Williams (above), director of the national youth administration, will be one of the principal speakers tomorrow at the opening session of a two-day conference at Hampton institute on the general theme, "The Negro's Part in National Defense." Williams will give his address at tomorrow morning's session. The conference is being held in connection with the inauguration of Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean as president of the institute.

Among the members of the sponsoring committee are Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Walter F. White, Elmer A. Carter and Governor Price of Virginia.

New President

Students, staff and administration at Hampton institute have worked together in planning the conference from its very inception. The student body will not attend classes during the two days, but will attend the sessions of the conference that interest them most.

Dr. MacLean, prominent educator and former dean of the general college of the University of Minnesota, will be inaugurated at the opening exercises tomorrow morning. He will be presented the charter of the school by J. Henry Scattergood, chairman of Hampton's board of trustees and will then deliver a short address opening the defense conference.

The night meeting will see all the singing groups of Hampton banded together for the presentation of the stirring "Ballad for Americans." The school's creative dance group and other student organizations will also present programs of entertainment for the delegates on the campus.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
November 26, 1940

Negroes Study Part They Can Play in Defense

U. S. Strength Lies in Consideration for Minorities, Speaker Says.

HAMPTON, Va., Nov. 25.—(AP) Speakers at a conference called for the purpose of considering the part America's 13,000,000 Negroes can play in national defense, sought to drive home today the idea that national strength rests upon due consideration for minority rights and the co-operation of those minorities.

"We are not asking any favors for any class or group," explained Newbold Morris, president of the city council of the city of New York. "We are only seeking a fair and equal opportunity for Negroes of America to give their best to America when she is threatened by a world conflict."

Hope that public opinion can be mobilized to permit Negroes greater participation in vocational training, skilled trades and the United States military establishment, was voiced at the meeting at Hampton Institute.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
November 27, 1940

NEGROES DESIRE POPULATION RATIO FOR DRAFT QUOTAS

They Ask Too That There Be No Discrimination Shown in Defense Industries

Hampton, Va., Nov. 26 (AP).—Representation for negroes in the United States army in proportion to their population, a prohibition against racial discrimination by industries holding defense contracts and more extensive training for the skilled crafts were key recommendations today from a national conference on negro participation in national defense.

Would Eliminate Barriers

The concluding session of the meeting at Hampton Institute also received recommendations from a section on military and naval defense "that the exclusion policy of the Marine Corps and the limitation on negroes in the navy be abolished and that the enlistment and recruiting of negroes in the navy and marine corps with full opportunity to achieve all ranks and functions in all branches and services be instituted."

The report of the military committee said the navy and Marine Corps "represent the most undemocratic and un-American aspect of our government."

The findings of the conference will be communicated to President Roosevelt at his request, for the information of those administering the national defense program. Representatives of most of the negro colleges in the United States, spokesmen for government agencies, white educators and sociologists helped formulate the report.

Air Training Desired

It was recommended also that the war department undertake immediately the establishment of a negro military air school; that negro line officers and professionals be assigned to the four regular negro army regiments; that immediate steps be taken to train additional negro reserve officers; that negroes be nominated for the naval and military academies and be assured of "equal opportunity" there and that the selective service organization integrate negroes where such is not now the case.

Atlanta Ga. Journal
November 26, 1940

Negro Leaders Chart Role in National Defense

HAMPTON, Va., Nov. 26.—(AP). Eleven sectional committees pooled a vast collection of opinions and suggestions here Tuesday in an effort to reach co-ordinated recommendations for charting the role of Negro participation in national defense.

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He urged that "racial discrimination" be removed from Government, because "it breaks our morale completely to have our Government discriminate against us."

Dr. Tobias also deplored the failure of the passage of the anti-lynch bill, asserting that foreign nations were unable to harmonize American mob violence with "the spirit of America."

Gastonia N. C. Gazette
November 26, 1940

Seek To Fix Negro's Role In Defense Plan

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Double Standard Of Citizenship Barrier To Real National Unity

DEC 5 1940

IF THE ENGLISH had treated the Irish fairly during the past centuries, perhaps Ireland would not be so anxious to maintain its neutrality at the period of Britain's most perilous hour, is the thought expressed by Dr. Channing H. Tobias at Hampton Institute's Defense Conference last week. What Ireland does may determine the result of the War of Britain, is the thought of Dr. Tobias.

He was trying to emphasize the need for America to change its attitude toward colored Americans. If the English could use Ireland in their total defense plans against the Axis, it might mean the difference between victory and defeat. But until now, Ireland turns down all of England's pleas.

Philadelphia Tribune

It should be pointed out that deep-seated and continuous injustices are only forgotten by fools. They are often accepted because those upon whom they are imposed are too weak to reject them. But that does not mean that the wrongs they endure do not cause rancor to burn in their hearts.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dominant groups who sweep over the world making serfs of their victims had better learn that lesson. There is no enduring love in the hearts of colored men for Great Britain. How could there be, when they remember South Africa? Can anyone be so stupid as to believe colored people love those who lynch them, segregate and disfranchise them? If they did they would be saints, not men.

And in this same connection — The United States is trying to build goodwill in the Western Hemisphere. Those who are attempting to accomplish this laudable purpose will never do it until they change their sneering attitude toward people who are not white. Large numbers of people in Central and South America are not white. In the islands of the Caribbean even larger numbers of the population are not white. Does anyone suppose that these people do not understand the terrible treatment accorded colored citizens in America?

Segregation in all of its horror was taken to the Panama Canal Zone by the United States Government. A colored citizen may not even purchase a postage stamp at the same window with a white citizen. Will the darker races believe that their great saviour at the North will accord them justice?

We agree with Dr. Tobias—"We must have not only the appearance of solidarity, but real solidarity; not synthetic slogans, but better actual conditions — A double standard of citizenship cannot exist if we are to have national security." Colored Americans love the United States with a great burning devotion. No one can question their loyalty. They even fight to get an opportunity to die for their country. All of this despite the most studied efforts on the part of its rulers to kill that love and to destroy that loyalty. But even that great love can be strained. The plea we are making is not so much for colored citizens as it is for the protection of the greatest country upon which God's sun shines.

Hampton Inst. Defense Conference Considered Greatest Meeting Of Minds In History Of Negro Race

New York Age

DEC 14 1940

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Procedures for further action were laid down, and the Negro was told by famed industrialists, business men, and educators what he could and should expect during the present crisis.

Negro newspaper men asked that Washington maintain a Bureau of Information to keep the Negro informed about programs affecting themselves.

Business men urged the increased use of cooperatives in buying and financing and that Negroes be included on all national, state and local Advisory Defense Councils.

That sound morale among Negroes can only be maintained by constant effort to remove the inconsistencies between democratic theory and practice, was one of the major points expressed at the meeting. This objective can be reached by guaranteeing full participation in the defense program; by taking steps to eliminate a double standard of citizenship; by implementing the "good neighbor policy" by the repudiation of the theory of racial superiority and the practice of color caste; and by the acceptance on the part of leaders of the obligation not to conceal facts concerning discrepancies between theory and practice.

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Agriculturists advocated the need of security of tenure either through ownership or leases, and deplored the fact that land is very often not available to Negro purchases.

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Newport News Va Press
November 27, 1940

Conference Findings Section Raps U. S. Military Services

'Navy, Marine Corps Most Undemocratic Aspect of Our Government,' Defense Conferees Hear; MacLean Summarizes

"The navy and the marine corps represent the most undemocratic and un-American aspect of our government," the military and naval defense findings committee of the conference at the Hampton institute for "The Participation of the Negro in National Defense" reported yesterday.

The two-day conference was brought to a close after general discussions Monday and sectional gatherings yesterday. Eleven sections brought their reports up for discussion by delegates in a policy-determining closing meeting in Ogden hall.

According to the findings of the committee the Negro has not been accorded equitable participation in any branch of the army, navy and marine corps.

Gives Summary

Before the conference was brought to a close, Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, who was inaugurated as the sixth president of the institute, said the sessions, in his opinion, had brought out several definite salient facts and he recapitulated them briefly.

Most pertinent of the facts, he declared is that "Negro Americans clearly want to do what they have always done—their full part. The country may assume that they will do their part loyally and that responsibility may be given them with safety and confidence."

To do his part, Dr. MacLean listed for the Negro six important steps, namely: physical fitness, purposeful education, more effective relationships with local centers of public opinion, with governmental agencies, with industrial and business leaders and with organized labor; faith in the essential decency of his fellow and in the consequent cooperation that will follow better understanding; courage to meet each situation as it arises with fairness and self-respect and patience for the long-term pull.

As probable procedures he exhorted individuals to get ready and avail themselves of training. He urged local groups to push training programs, watch for job opportunities and cooperate with education and government agencies and suggested that schools and colleges streamline curriculum and establish liaison with industry, labor and government.

To industry and business, he appealed "know what the Negro can do and "keep an open door." Democracy begins at home," he said of government, adding "the Negro offers unreserved loyalty, known industry and increasing skill."

Want Air Training

Lack of "equitable participation," the committee said, has been due to the existence of a professional army and navy in which "traditions of caste and social life make it easy to raise the issue of social equality."

The report also pointed to an act of congress in 1939 providing for an air school for training of Negroes and said the war department had not yet implemented that law."

Regret also was expressed for a decision of the war department not to change the policy of assigning white officers to regular army regiments, but noted with satisfaction the assignment of Negro reserve officers to extended active duty with national guard regiments and war department plans for creation of new units of Negroes in the army in addition to the infantry and cavalry.

The committee, headed by Dr. Rayford W. Logan, professor of history at Howard university, deplored "the fact that practically no Negroes have been appointed to West Point" and that the naval academy "cruelly excludes Negroes."

These final conclusions of the two-day national conference at Hampton institute will be forwarded to President Roosevelt, at his suggestion, for the information of defense administrators. Copies also will go to Negro schools and colleges throughout the nation.

Negroes 'Loyal'

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, national Y. M. C. A. secretary for Negro work and final speaker last night, told the conference that "it is safe to use Negroes in national defense" and that the loyalty of the Negro population had never been questioned.

He urged that "racial discrimination" be removed from government, because "it breaks our morale completely to have our government discriminate against us."

It is important to obtain emispheric unity, he stated, but added that first attention should be given to the problem of racial discrimination in the United States.

Dr. Tobias also deplored the failure of the passage of the anti-lynch bill, asserting that foreign nations were unable to harmonize American mob violence with "the spirit of America."

Chester A. Franklin, editor of the Kansas City Call, warned that Nazis might attempt to undermine the morale of this country by subsidizing the Negro class.

Franklin said: "If I were a Nazi wanting to get control of this country, I know just what I'd do. I'd approach a Negro publisher who was living from hand to mouth and either buy his paper or subsidize him. Then I'd see that his columns would be filled with my kind of propaganda. . . . It could easily happen."

He urged that industries give a hand to the Negro press in advertising so that it would become too strong to be taken over.

Maryland Educator Speaks

The first half of the two-day conference closed last night with an address by Dr. Harold Benjamin, dean of the college of education at the University of Maryland.

Speaking on the subject "Against All Their Enemies Whomsoever," Dr. Benjamin said in part:

"When your ancestors and mine first appeared upon the plain of history, they were fierce and savage men. They hunted game, they herded cattle, they rode horses, and they fought their enemies. But those whom they considered to be their enemies were not actually so. It was a tragic fallacy for them to believe they had human enemies for it left them wide open to attack from a truly deadly foe. They could draw their weapons and strike against the body of one whom they believed to be a mortal foeman, but they could not oppose their real enemy with weapons of stone or steel in their hands.

"That one real enemy of our people, here and now as well as then and there, that real enemy of you and of me and of all our fellow Americans and of all our fellow human beings in whatever era or place, of whatever nation or race or culture or creed, is not one who comes bearing arms against us in war. The real enemy is not he who sets the field columns in motion across the frontiers. It is not he who puts the drumming guns in action. It is not he who drops death from the skies. The real enemy of our people does not have to direct the arrow that flies by day or the terror that strikes by night. He does not have to do these things for the very sufficient reason that when he has a hold upon the minds of men, they will do these things for him, eager to serve as willing bondsmen in the cause of death to themselves and their fellows.

"We know that one enemy. We know his name and we know his strategy. We know his strength and we know his plan of battle. We know by what means he captures the minds and the hearts of men, and we know the weapon by which he can be beaten. His name is ignorance and his strength is hatred. He rules by falsehood and he conquers by fear. He can be whipped only by an education which frees men from the bondage of lies and cowardice, which discloses to them the true goals of human action, and which gives them the skills and the tools for achieving those purposes. The first step in the defense of any group is to give this purposeful education to all its members. The unity of the group must come from a common devotion to those purposes, and the morale of the group must represent a common determination to carry them out.

"In our own country, there are three main purposes, or rather three sides of one great purpose, which we all accept in principle and which we would carry out in practice if we had the necessary education of mind to show us what to do and the necessary education of spirit to make us want to do it.

"First, we accept the purpose of guaranteeing to our fellows the right to life. Our Declaration of Independence lists this privilege at the head of the inalienable rights given by God to free men. Our federal and state constitutions and legal codes provide specifically in many ways for the protection of this right.

"The second purpose on which we must have unity is that of productive labor for all our people. Every man has the right and the duty to do useful work for himself and his fellows.

"Finally, we must have unity of purpose with respect to the liberty of our people to learn what they need to know, and the corresponding right to pass on what they know through efficient schools, freedom of speech, freedom of publication, freedom of assembly, and all the other means by which men persuade their fellows intelligently to change their ways. This is the purpose which lies at the foundation of the other two purposes of our people. Education is needed for the wiser purchasing and consumption of food, for wiser expenditure for clothing, for wiser purchasing of shelter, for wiser purchase of health, for better avocational expenditures, and for better and more extensive occupational skills. All these needs are bound up in the achievement of healthful living and productive work.

"Here, again, the experts in this field know how much more can be done than is done. The people of the United States do not have a sufficient unity of purpose to allow the experts to move forward, to command them to move.

About Morale

"I have spoken of unity of purpose; I have spoken little of morale. Morale comes from getting jobs done successfully; it is the heritage of every people who know clearly what they want and who have the means and the courage to drive resolutely towards their goals.

"I have not spoken specifically of defense against the perils of war and of the necessary military measures of preparation for such de-

fense. It is not that I minimize the necessity of such measures. I recognize their crucial importance. It is only that I believe that true national unity for war and morale for battle must be based on unity for peace and morale for all the periods between battles. I am glad to see the representatives of my country in the national congress appropriate billions for national defense. I appreciate the need for answering certain barbaric threats with a show of steel. But I would feel safer about the total defense of my country against all its enemies whomsoever if the congress which passed so much legislation for possible war against foreign aggressors had also been able, for example, to enact legislation designed to curb lynching.

"Of misguided men whom foreign government put under arms against us, I have little fear. Although it is currently the fashion to weep freely over this danger, my own tears do not flow very readily. This country is being rapidly aroused to the danger of war. Along with the millions of my countrymen, I stand ready and eager to give whatever service I can in this emergency, but I do not think my country needs my crying towel.

"Let us never again hate men; let us hate ignorance. Then, even in simple process of opposing men under arms we shall be stronger and surer in our own unity and morale. Let us build the unity and morale of our people on the lasting foundation of purposes that count in the betterment of our people's lives. Only so can we defend them against all their enemies whomsoever."

The remainder of the program presented Monday night consisted of a dance program by the creative dance group; massed singing groups of Hampton institute including the choir, men's and women's glee clubs and men of Hampton with Charles H. Flax, soloist, presenting "Ballads For Americans" and a short address by Dr. Channing H. Tobias national secretary of the YMCA and closing remarks by Dr. MacLean.

Hampton Defense Conference Assembles Facts for Pres. Roosevelt

CONFERENCE CALLED GREATEST MEETING OF MINDS IN HISTORY OF NEGRO RACE

DEC 7 1940

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DEFENSE MEET IN 13 POINTS

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Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

DEC 5 1940

in her daily column, "My Day," views the Hampton Institute Defense Conference as a real contribution to America's total defense . . . President Roosevelt has asked for the findings . . . Read the highlights and sidelights . . . Page 5 in this week's TRIBUNE.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE [1940] HAMPTON CONFERENCE
CONSCRIPTION

THE HAMPTON CONFERENCE

Last week a group of leaders of both races met at Hampton Institute in Virginia to lay down a program for the Negro in National Defense. What was done at Hampton is happening all over the country. The Negro has become aroused as never before in regard to his economic welfare and his relationship to the Government. Several committees at the Hampton Conference outlined various programs. The Committee on Religion stated that the best way for the Christian people to defend democracy is to try to extend the Democratic ideals through the establishment of righteousness in our society. One of the tasks of the church in constructively establishing the morale of the nation is to re-establish the moral stability of the people by return to the things of the spirit. This can be done by cooperation between home, church and schools.

The Plaindealer

Perhaps the greatest interest of the Conference centered around the Military Committee which offered the following resolutions which they thought was a sane program for the Negro in the defense program:

"1. That Negroes be granted the fullest possible participation in all the arms and services of the army, navy and marine corps;

Kansas City Kansan

"2. That the enlisted and commissioned personnel of Negroes in the United States army shall be in proportion to the Negroes in the total population and that this quota shall be equitably distributed among all of the arms and services without prejudice as to status or function;

"3. That the war department immediately implement public law No. 18 of the 76th congress and the statement of policy released by the White House as to the training of Negroes as military pilots;

"4. That colored line officers and professionals be assigned to the four colored regular army regiments;

"5. That immediate steps be taken to train additional Negro reserve officers;

"6. That we ask the President and the secretary of the navy to direct the officer in charge of the naval academy at Annapolis to insure fair and just treatment of any Negro men appointed so that they will be given an equal opportunity by the faculty and student body to pursue their course of study;

"7. That the Negro voters be urged to see that their congressmen nominate Negro candidates for the naval academy at Annapolis; and that this conference make a request of the President that he give consideration to Negroes in his quota of appointments to the two academies;

DEC 6 1940

"8. That as rapidly as plans of organization permit, all eligible colored reserve officers will be assigned to extended active duty service;

"9. That the selective service system integrate Negroes into the funcations of the system, including the state headquarters;

"10. That a fair and equitable policy for the employment of civilians in welfare, morale and clerical work be established;

"11. That the present policy of complete exclusion of Negro nurses be abandoned and that they be employed on a basis in proportion to the number of Negroes in armed forces.

"12. That the exclusion policy of the marine corps and the limitations on Negroes in the navy be abolished and that the enlistment and recruiting of Negroes in the navy and marine corps with full opportunity to achieve all ranks and functions in all branches and services be instituted; and

"13. That both those organizations which are specifically concerned with the Negro's place in the defense and those which are concerned with the general welfare of the Negro coordinate their activity through some national organization machinery."

This Conference was extensive in its study of the various problems of the Negro. Aside from the National Defense Program discussion was given along various occupational lines involving our group, mainly, agriculture in agriculture, after a stirring talk by Dr. Giles Hubert of the FSA, recommendations were for an increased personnel, quality and freedom of action of Negro personnel and they be paid equal salaries for equal services in local, state, national units in the policy making, administrative, research and action programs of the various departments of agriculture; that one or more Negroes qualified by experience and training be attached to the administrative staff of the secretary of agriculture; an extended and intensified general educational program with special regard to the Negro be established to further the use of cooperatives in all possible kinds, especially among low income farm families operating small farms; research and investigation in land-use adjustment problems be made regarding land classification with a view to aiding future buyers to select good farm land, forms of proper size and location with respect to present and future community growth; and that there be a closer tie-up between land grant and other agricultural colleges and governmental agencies and that these institutions give particular attention the revision in their staff, curricula and faculties for teaching agriculture with a view to broadening and increasing the efficiency of their training program for the preparation for all agricultural occupations.

DEC 6 1940

The Plaindealer

We are not in position to say what effect the Hampton Conference will have upon our Government in breaking down discrimination in the branches of the army, navy and air forces, and stopping discrimination in industries fulfilling Government contracts. But it is interesting to know that we have a number of leading white people in our corner because unless liberal minded whites work along with us we doubt that very much can be accomplished.

Kansas City Kans

A similar conference is to be staged in Kansas City, Missouri, Sunday, December 8, at the Municipal Auditorium. Other conferences and mass meetings are being held throughout the nation. We advise our people to keep up the fuss and noise and some day we will be able to break through the ice. But if we remain silent and assume an indifferent attitude the rest of the world will walk on by us and not give any consideration at all.

URGE NEGRO'S INTEGRATION IN ALL PHASES

Chicago Bee
Chicago Def

Military Proposals Feature Meet

DEC — 8 1940

HAMPTON, Va., Dec. 5 — (ANP)—The historic walls of Hampton Institute heard strange new sounds during the past week, when 200 white and colored authorities on various subjects, aired their views on Negro participation in national defense, and paid tribute to the newly inaugurated president of the school, Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean.

Getting right down to business after the formal induction of Dr. MacLean in his new duties, the conference broke up into 11 panel discussion groups, and out of these groups came new ideas, new ideals and the cry of the 13,000,000 Negroes who constitute America's largest minority group.

Finding of the various committees read on the final day of the session brought thunderous applause as a packed Ogden Hall listened intently.

Agriculture Recommendations

In agriculture, after a stirring talk by Dr. Giles Hubert of the FSA, recommendations were for an increased personnel, quality and freedom of action of Negro personnel and they be paid equal salaries for equal services in local, state, national units in the policy making, administrative, research and action programs of the various departments of agriculture; that one or more Negroes qualified by experience and training be attached to the administrative staff of the secretary of agriculture;

An extended and intensified general educational program with special regard to the Negro be established to further the use of cooperatives in all possible kinds, especially among low income farm families operating small farm; research and investigation in land use adjustment problems be made regarding land classification with a view to aiding future buyers to select good farm land, farms of proper size and location with respect to present and future community growth;

And that there be a closer tie-up between land grant and other agricultural colleges and governmental agencies and that these institutions give particular attention the revision in their staff, curricula and facilities for teaching agriculture with a view to broadening and increasing the efficiency of their training program for the preparation for all agricultural occupations.

Committee on Religion

The committee on religion stated, "The best way for the Christian people to defend democracy is to try to extend the democratic ideals through the establishment of righteousness and justice in our own society. One of the tasks of the church in constructively establishing a morale of the nation is to reestablish the moral stability of the people by a return to the things of the spirit. This can be done by cooperation between home, church and school."

But it was the recommendations of the military committee which created the greatest reaction. This committee stated:

"In view of the findings of the committee, we suggest that the following resolutions be adopted by this conference:

"1. That Negroes be granted the all the arms and services of the fullest possible participation in army, navy and marine corps;

"2. That the enlisted and commissioned personnel of Negroes in the United States army shall be in proportion to the Negroes in the total population and that this quota shall be equitably distributed among all of the arms and services without prejudice as to status or function;

"3. That the war department immediately implement public law No. 18 of the 76th congress and the statement of policy released by the White House as to the training of Negroes as mili-

tary pilots;

Colored Line Officers

"4. That colored line officers and professionals be assigned to the four colored regular army regiments;

"5. That immediate steps be taken to train additional Negro reserve officers;

"6. That we ask the President and the secretary of the navy to direct the officer in charge of the naval academy at Annapolis to insure fair and just treatment of any Negro men appointed so that they will be given an equal opportunity by the faculty and student body to pursue their course of study;

"7. That the Negro voters be urged to see that their congressmen nominate Negro candidates for the naval academy at Annapolis; and that this conference make a request of the President that he give consideration to Negroes in his quota of appointments to the two academies;

"8. That as rapidly as plans of organization permit, all eligible colored reserve officers will be assigned to extended active duty service;

"9. That the selective service integrate Negroes into the functions of the system, including the state headquarters;

Fair Employment Policy

"10. That a fair and equitable policy for the employment of civilians in welfare, morale and clerical work be established;

"11. That the present policy of complete exclusion of Negro nurses be abandoned and that they be employed on a basis in proportion to the number of Negroes in armed forces.

"12. That the exclusion policy of the marine corps and the limitations on Negroes in the navy be abolished and that the enlistment anl recruiting of Negroes in the navy and marine corps with full opportunity to achieve all ranks and functions in all branches and services be instituted; and

"13. That both those organizations which are specifically concerned with the Negro's place in the defense and those which are concerned with the general welfare of the Negro coordinate their activity through some national organization machinery."

Committee on Industry

The committee on industry and labor recommended surveys be instituted from time to time to determine the employment opportunity afforded members of disadvantaged minority groups by firms awarded defense contracts; training for industries, with Negroes being admitted to schools for this purpose; placement in defense industries and the continuance and expansion of well planned and carefully directed programs designed to educate the industrial employers regarding the availability and capability of skilled and unskilled Negro labor; that civic, educational and religious orgaflizations as well as the press use all means of publicity to impress upon Negro workers the need for acquiring training for defense industries.

The youth and education committee turned in its findings as follows in their recommendations:

1. That the national defense committee prohibit industries having government contracts from discriminating in the employment of persons because of race, color or creed.

2. That a Negro be added to the staff of the U. S. office of education whose specific function shall be the further coordination and integration of the Negro in the defense program and the development of vocational aspects of this program;

Negroes in State Setup

3. That a Negro be added to the staff of each state department of education, whose function shall be the further coordination and integration of the Negro in the defense program and the development of the vocational aspects and that he shall participate fully in the planning and in the administration phases of the program;

4. That key persons shall be selected in local communities to inform the public and serve as leaders. That committees be formed to secure training opportunities, to secure trainees, and to secure teachers;

5. That the executive office of such committees keep in touch with local state and federal officials, and the Committee on the Participation of the Negro in National Defense;

6. That national organizations among Negroes be requested to serve as clearing houses for the dissemination of information and for the stimulation of local action.

Reports were heard from other sections; press, moral and mental hygiene; family; business and others, which were not available at press time. There were also discussions pertaining to housing problems.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HAMPTON DEFENSE COUNCIL

President MacLean's Broad Vision—The Negro Getting his say in Court

By William H. Ferris

The story of the Hampton Defense Council has now been broadcasted in the colored press. What was stated in the release sent out by the Press Service of Hampton Institute was actually realized.

The Press Release stated, "Over 200 key authorities in 11 major fields, white and Negro, will go to Hampton to decide exactly what the Negro can do in the present-day picture of national unity and total defense...."

"Because this desire to fight and sacrifice themselves for the United States is evident in many fields, the nation-wide conference at Hampton will discuss what the Negro can do, not only in the armed military and naval forces, but also what his participation will be in Home, Family Life and Consumer Education—in Business, in Agriculture—in Housing—in Public Health ad Recreation—in Religion—in the Press—in Morale and Mental Hygiene—in Industry and Labor—and Youth and Education."

What I Saw and Heard

I heard that Newbold Morris. Preident of New York City Council, Dr. Rachel Davis-DuBois, Teachers' College, Columbia University, and Aubrey Williams. Administrator N. Y. A., delivered splendid addresses in Ogden Hall Monday noon.

I saw Dr. Sidney B. Hall, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Virginia, presiding at a largely attended mass meeting in Ogden Hall Monday night. I saw Dr. Channing H. Tobias, National Secretary Y. M. C. A., speaking on the same platform with Dr. Harold Benjamin, Dean of the School of Education, University of Maryland.

I saw President Malcolm S. MacLean, President of Hampton Institute, presiding Tuesday morning, when the committees on Findings made their final reports and The Very Rev. Chester B. Emerson, Dean of Trinity Cathedral, Cleveland, spoke on our National Morale.

I saw prominent Negro editors, educators, clergymen, and business leaders and agriculturalists discussing vital problems with white experts and asked to frankly state their views as to what the Negro actually desired and what he really needed.

That is to say,—the white experts desired to learn the Negro's point of view.

The Cause of the Change

People asked me. "What is the cause of the changed attitude?" From 1895 to 1930, the attitude of the majority group was to make the Negro satisfied with his status as a partial citizen. And colored eductional, political leaders, social workers, etc., were selected whose mission was to keep the Sons of Ham quiet.

About 1930, the Federal Council of Churches launched an inter-racial program which would make Christianity actually work in America.

The fact that such notables as Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Virginius Dabney, Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, Raymond Fosdick, Miss Dorothy Maynor, Dr. Thomas W. Parran, Winthrop Rockefeller, Governor J. H. Price, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes were on the sponsoring committee—indicates a changed attitude towards the colored citizens.

Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean

It is a far hop from the Hampton of 1868 to the Hampton of 1940. Just as General Samuel Armstrong and his associates and successors met the educational, industrial, and agricultural problems of the Negro of the seventies, the eighties, and the ninties, and the problems from 1900-1930, so Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, the sixth president of Hampton Institute, is meeting the Negro's problems of 1940.

It has been predicted that Dr. MacLean will do for Hampton Institute what President Charles W. Elliot did for Harvard University, what President Timothy Dwight did for Yale University, and what President Nicholas Murray Butler did for Columbia University—broaden and develop her to meet new conditions and new situations.

The Negro's Opportunity

Opportunity is now knocking at the Negro's door. He is getting a chance as a skilled mechanic. And in the event of war, he will have more of an opportunity to rise and shine than he did in the last World War. It will be advisable for the Negro to open the Door to Opportunity and cordially welcome her. For as Ralph Waldo Emerson, the Seer of Concord, said, "Other men may checkmate a man, but no one can wreck a man's career but himself."

Hampton

Hampton is a beautiful place with a beautiful campus and stately buildings. And the fine manner with which David Apter and the hostess of the Home Economic Buildings, the Library Clerks, the head of the Cafeteria, and the Student Guides, welcomed the visitors, matched the beauty of the campus.

The cordial manner with which President MacLean welcomed Mr. John Sengstacke of the Chicago Defender to the platform Tuesday morning to report the findings of the Press Committee, was an index to the character of the man.

Mr. William H. Scoville, the delegate from Yale University, for many years secretary of Hampton Institute, and his wife, the daughter of General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, the founder of Hampton Institute, manifested great interest in the Defense Council.

Mr. William Jay Schiffelin of New York City, a member of the Board of Trustees, was chairman of the important Military and Naval Defense Findings Committee.

It may be of interest to the citizens of Quaker City to know that Mr. J. Henry Scattergood of Philadelphia, is chairman of the Trustee Board of Hampton Innstitute, and that Mr. Dwight P. Robinson of Philadelphia, is a member of the Board of Trustees.

Memphis Tenn. Com'rcial Appeal
November 26, 1940

NEGRO DEFENSE TALK STRESSES UNITY NEED

Say Rights Of Minority Should Be Considered

HAMPTON, Va., Nov. 25.—(AP)—Speakers at a conference called for the purpose of considering the part America's 13,000,000 negroes can play in national defense, sought to drive home Monday the idea that national strength rests upon due consideration for minority rights and the co-operation of those minorities.

"We are not asking any favors for any class or group," explained Newbold Morris, president of the City Council of the City of New York. "We are only seeking a fair and equal opportunity for negroes of America to give their best to America when she is threatened by a world conflict."

Hope that public opinion can be mobilized to permit negroes greater participation in vocational training, skilled trades and the United States military establishment, was voiced at the meeting at Hampton Institute.

"National unity can never be achieved," said NYA Administrator Aubrey Williams, "if those in power set up false standards and practices that continue to relegate to the background any citizen whose skin happens to be different."

Nationally-known educators, public officials and sociologists share in the program of the two-day conference, which was launched with the inauguration of Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, formerly dean of the General College of the University of Minnesota, as sixth president of the 72-year-old institute where 1000 negro men and women are receiving a college education.

Dr. MacLean, who succeeded Dr. Arthur Howe, said political scientists and politicians told him it was "self evident that democracy can survive only if our powerful minorities are educated to throw their power behind democracy" and that was "a major job of Hampton Institute."

Durham N. C., Morning Herald
November 28, 1940

NEGROES ASK FAIR SHARE IN DEFENSE

Hold National Strength Rests Upon Due Consideration For Minority Rights

Hampton, Va., Nov. 27.—(AP)—Speakers at a conference called for the purpose of considering the part America's 13,000,000 Negroes can play in national defense, sought to drive home today the idea that national strength rests upon due consideration for minority rights and the cooperation of those minorities.

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Bristol, Va., News-Bulletin
November 27, 1940

END NEGRO CONFERENCE AT HAMPTON

HAMPTON, Va., Nov. 27.. (AP)—Representation for negroes in the United States army in proportion to their population, a prohibition against racial discrimination by industries holding defense contracts and more extensive training for the skilled crafts were key recommendations today from a national conference on negro participation in national defense.

The concluding session of the two-day meeting at Hampton Institute also received recommendations from a section on military and naval defense "that the exclusion policy of the marine corps and the limitation on negroes in the navy be abolished and that the enlistment and recruiting of negroes in the navy and marine corps with full opportunity to achieve all ranks and functions in all branches and services be instituted."

The report of the committee said the navy and marine corps "represent the most undemocratic and un-American aspect of our government."

There was no formal action by the general conference on the separate recommendations of 11 sectional meetings touching on every phase of the negro's problem in relation to the national defense, but there was tacit agreement with the principles set forth.

The findings of the conference will be communicated to President Roosevelt for the information of those administering the national defense program. The president suggested such a course in a letter to the conference.

Representatives of most of the negro colleges in the United States, spokesmen for government agencies, white educators, sociologists and others participated in the discussions and helped formulate the sectional reports.

Negro Military Air School Proposed

The military and naval report, covering many of the questions studied by other groups, urged "the fullest possible participation" for the negro in all branches of the armed forces.

It also recommended that the War Department undertake immediately the establishment of a negro military air school; that negro line officers and professionals be assigned to the four regular negro army regiments; that immediate steps be taken to train additional negro reserve officers; that negroes be nominated for the naval and military academies and be assured of "equal opportunity" there; that the selective service organization integrate negroes where such is not now the case; that a fair policy for the employment of civilian employes in welfare, morale and clerical work be established, and that negro nurses be employed in proportion to the number of negroes in the armed forces.

It was suggested that organizations concerned with the negro's place in defense and with his general welfare, coordinate their activities through some national organization machinery.

The addition of a negro to the staff of the U. S. office of education with the specific function of coordinating and integrating the negro in the defense program, and appointment of a negro to a similar position in each state department of education were proposed by the youth and education section in a report presented by Marie McIver, of the North Carolina department of education.

Development of the emergency defense housing program into a long-range objective for permanent housing improvement and rejection of "temporary shelter" was advocated by the housing committee, which declared the "negro should take advantage of all governmental aids toward improving his housing and supplement these aids by utilizing to their fullest extent his own potentialities toward improving the status of his housing conditions."

Augusta Ga. Herald
November 26, 1940

SEEKING TO CHART ROLE OF NEGRO IN NATION'S DEFENSE

HAMPTON, Va., Nov. 26.—(AP)—Eleven sectional committees pooled a vast collection of opinions and suggestions here today in an effort to reach coordinated recommendations for charting the role of Negro participation in national defense. These final conclusions of the two-day national conference at Hampton Institute will be forwarded to President Roosevelt, at his suggestion, for the information of defense administrators. Copies also will go to Negro schools and colleges throughout the nation.

Delegates to the conference, including some 350 educators, public officials, sociologists and students of Negro problems, heard several addresses yesterday on the question of the Negro's place in national defense and then split into sectional groups to formulate tentative programs for presentation today.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, national Y. M. C. A. secretary for Negro work and final speaker last night, told the conference that "it is safe to use Negroes in national defense" and that the loyalty of the Negro population had never been questioned.

He urged that "racial discrimination" be removed from government because "it breaks our morale completely to have our government discriminate against us."

It is important to obtain hemispheric unity, he stated, but added that first attention should be given to the problem of racial discrimination in the United States.

Dr. Tobias also deplored the failure of the passage of the anti-Lynch bill, asserting that foreign nations were unable to harmonize American mob violence with "the spirit of America."

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
November 26, 1940

Negroes Ask Part In Defense Effort

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Albany, Ga., Herald
November 26, 1940

Role of Negro Participation in Defense Studied

Vast Collection of Opinions and Suggestions Pooled.

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Johnson City, Tenn. Chronicle
November 27, 1940

Committee Say egro Not Accorded Rights

HAMPTON, Va., Nov. 26. (AP)—A committee of the Hampton Institute conference on Negro participation in national defense reported today that the Negro had not been accorded equitable participation in any branch of the Army, Navy, and Marine corps, and asserted the Navy and Marine corps "represent the most un-democratic and un-American aspect of our government.

Lack of "equitable participation" the committee said, has been due to the existence of a professional Army and Navy in which "traditions of caste and social life make it easy to raise the issue of social equality."

Portsmouth, Va. Star
November 26, 1940

NEGRO ROLE IN DEFENSE, TOPIC

Speaker Urges "Racial Discrimination" Be Removed From Government

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Greenville, S. C. News
November 27, 1940

Ask Negroes Get Place In Forces

Group Wants Colored Men Have Proper Quota In Army

HAMPTON, Va., Nov. 26. — (AP) — Representation for negroes in the United States army in proportion to their population, a prohibition against racial discrimination by industries holding defense contracts and more extensive training for the skilled crafts were key recommendations today from a national conference on negro participation in national defense.

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The report of the military committee said the navy and marine corps "represent the most undemocratic and un-American aspect of our government."

The finding of the conference will be communicated to President Roosevelt at his request, for the information of those administering the national defense program. Representatives of most of the negro colleges in the United States, spokesmen for government agencies, white educators and sociologists helped formulate the report.

It was recommended also that the War department undertake immediately the establishment of a negro military air school; that negro line officers and professionals be assigned to the four regular negro army regiments; that immediate steps be taken to train additional negro reserve officers; that negroes be nominated for the naval and military academies and be assured of "equal opportunity" there and that the selective service organization integrate negroes where such is not now the case.

Portsmouth, Va. Star
November 24, 1940

Negro Part In Defense Is Topic

HAMPTON, Va., Nov. 23—(AP)—A wide discussion of the parts which the 13,000,000 negroes of the United States can play in national defense, will be carried out at a two-day conference opening at Hampton Istitute Monday morning.

Dr. Malcolm S. McLean, former dean of the General College at the University of Minnesota, will be inaugurated as sixth president of Hampton Institute at 10 a. m., just prior to the opening of the conference.

Scores of experts both white and negro, from various sections of the nation are to participate in the conference.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE 1940
CONSCRIPTION

HAMPTON CONFERENCE

My Day

NOV 30 1940

WASHINGTON, Friday.—During this last week a most interesting biracial conference has been going on at Hampton Institute. Dr. Malcolm B. MacLean is evidently starting in with the determination of improving interracial understanding wherever it is possible to do so. In this conference, where 200 prominent authorities in 11 different fields discussed the Negro and his relation to total defense a real contribution, I am sure has been made. It should lead to a better understanding of the racial problems in the United States, and, in particular, to readjustment of these problems as they relate to our present situation.

I am becoming more and more aware of the contributions to our culture by so many Negro artists. Last night a group of us went to see and hear Ethel Waters in Cabin in the Sky. We spent a delightful evening. The play is light and amusing, the music is charming, and there are one or two songs Miss Waters sings which haunt you afterwards.

World Telegram

My only regret was that I did not feel that there was any song which Todd Duncan sang that could touch the ones in Porgy and Bess. I like Mr. Duncan and I think he has such a very fine voice, that I was disappointed not to carry away something with me I could not forget.

* * *

I was very glad to have a talk yesterday afternoon with Mr. Edwin R. Embree and to hear a little more about the work of the Rosenwald Foundation. I think I am going to learn a great deal more than I have known in the past about a number of things in the South which interest me very much.

New York, N.Y.

I was fortunate enough to corral Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hemingway for lunch with me yesterday. I only wish that hours when you are with people you enjoy seeing did not pass so quickly.

The Hampton Conference

NOV 30 1940

IT is too early at this writing to properly appraise the Hampton Institute Conference on the Participation of the Negro in National Defense, held Monday and Tuesday of this week, but is in order as well as accurate to say that it will go down in history as one of the most important and most significant gatherings in our recent history.

Journal & Guide

In attendance it surpassed anything of its kind held during the past quarter century. The importance and responsibility of those who participated in the discussions left nothing to be desired. Its significance was strengthened by the interracial character of the conference. This phase is best treated in our news columns.

The sectional meetings conducted by leaders in agriculture, business; home, family life and consumer education; housing, industry and labor, military and naval defense, morale and mental hygiene, press, public health and recreation, religion and youth and education, covered in authoritative manner practically every problem with which we are confronted.

Norfolk Va

The findings of these sectional discussions will no doubt be put in printed form and distributed. Needless to say there were some amazing revelations of conditions existing in this last stronghold of democracy.

The conference was held simultaneously with the inauguration of Hampton's new president, Dr. Malcolm MacLean. This ceremony, which opened the two days of highly significant activities, was profoundly impressive. There was a universal enthusiasm for President MacLean, who received an unparalleled ovation. He was inducted into office under circumstances which must certainly impress him with the huge responsibility which now rests upon his shoulders.

He has come to fill one of the most important niches in leadership in American life. Great is the honor bestowed upon him, and great is the responsibility which is his. Hundreds of thousands of Negroes are looking to him for light and leading in the field of education in one of the most difficult periods in their history. Hundreds of white persons who are keenly interested in an equitable adjustment of the serious problems which hamper the substantial Negro American minority in education, industry and agriculture, likewise look to Dr. MacLean for statesmanlike guidance. It is his opportunity to revitalize historic Hampton Institute and restore it to the important place it once held in the vital phases of Negro American life.

THE HAMPTON CONFERENCE TO FIND THE NEGROES' PLACE ON OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

NOV 29 1940

Why such a conference, to find the Negroes' place in our National Defense Program, and not have a conference to find the place of any other race group in our Defense Program? The Negro is a loyal American citizen, and it takes no conference at Hampton, or elsewhere to find his place in our National Defense Program. His place is along side every other loyal citizen's place, who is willing to give the best he has to defend the home land. It is an insult to a loyal race, that has never proved a traitor to his country or been found slacking when his country needed his life to protect his home and country. All the Negro wants, is an equal opportunity to do his bit, is to give him the proper training in common with white soldiers to prepare him for any fate that war may bring. That's all he wants and the country needs no conference to find his place on the program. Our place in the program is the same place as any other soldier with proper training and weapons to do our bit. What we want is the same education and training in the army and navy that other soldiers have. Open the door of West Point and Annapolis to the Negroes just as wide as it is opened to the white man.

Pittsburgh Courier

No special conferences are provided, or contemplated to find the place of the Jew, Irish, Italian, Greek, German or other nationalities, and why peck on the Negro, except to make more conspicuous, the American way of segregation, separation, race prejudice and intolerance against 13,000,000 loyal citizens. The President speaks about the rededication to the cause of America; the Negro does not need rededication to the cause of America. He has been loyal and dedicated to the cause of America every since he has been on American soil, slave or free man. The Negro has never furnished a traitor, or sold a government secret to a foe, assassinated a President, and the President ought to think about this record of loyalty before he talks about rededication to the cause of America. The President cannot say as much for his race as we can say for ours; because his race has assassinated three Presidents, rebelled against the Union and sold government secrets to foreign foes. The conference at Hampton is no manifestation of loyalty on the part of the Negro. The conference looks like the idea of a bunch of "slackers" who do not expect to shoot a gun themselves if our homeland is invaded by foreign foe.

Philadelphia Tribune

Every movement like the Hampton Conference, suggests the superiority of one race over another. It separates and stirs up race prejudice instead of uniting all the people into one union and one purpose, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude. It develops class and race hatred; and the man, white or black who promotes these movements, has in his mind that the Negro is inferior and should not be associated with the white man, even in preparation for war. Possibly many Negroes will fall for this conference, with no reason above getting their names in public print; but no other race, except the Negro would be so stupid as not to see the point at issue. The Government has all the means of finding any citizen's place in the National Defense Program; and we do not need to meet in conference at Hampton or elsewhere, to know our place in the picture.

The Government is spending billions to protect Jews and

My Day

NOV 30 1940

WASHINGTON, Friday.—During this last week a most interesting biracial conference has been going on at Hampton Institute. Dr. Malcolm B. MacLean is evidently starting in with the determination of improving interracial understanding wherever it is possible to do so. In this conference, where 200 prominent authorities in 11 different fields discussed the Negro and his relation to total defense a real contribution, I am sure has been made. It should lead to a better understanding of the racial problems in the United States, and, in particular, to readjustment of these problems as they relate to our present situation.

I am becoming more and more aware of the contributions to our culture by so many Negro artists. Last night a group of us went to see and hear Ethel Waters in Cabin in the Sky. We spent a delightful evening. The play is light and amusing, the music is charming, and there are one or two songs Miss Waters sings which haunt you afterwards.

My only regret was that I did not feel that there was any song which Todd Duncan sang that could touch the ones in Porgy and Bess. I like Mr. Duncan and I think he has such a very fine voice, that I was disappointed not to carry away something with me I could not forget.

* * *

I was very glad to have a talk yesterday afternoon with Mr. Edwin R. Embree and to hear a little more about the work of the Rosenwald Foundation. I think I am going to learn a great deal more than I have known in the past about a number of things in the South which interest me very much.

I was fortunate enough to corral Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hemingway for lunch with me yesterday. I only wish that hours when you are with people you enjoy seeing did not pass so quickly.

The Hampton Conference

NOV 30 1940

IT is too early at this writing to properly appraise the Hampton Institute Conference on the Participation of the Negro in National Defense, held Monday and Tuesday of this week, but is in order as well as accurate to say that it will go down in history as one of the most important and most significant gatherings in our recent history.

In attendance it surpassed anything of its kind held during the past quarter century. The importance and responsibility of those who participated in the discussions left nothing to be desired. Its significance was strengthened by the interracial character of the conference. This phase is best treated in our news columns.

The sectional meetings conducted by leaders in agriculture, business; home, family life and consumer education; housing, industry and labor, military and naval defense, morale and mental hygiene, press, public health and recreation, religion and youth and education, covered in authoritative manner practically every problem with which we are confronted.

The findings of these sectional discussions will no doubt be put in printed form and distributed. Needless to say there were some amazing revelations of conditions existing in this last stronghold of democracy.

The conference was held simultaneously with the inauguration of Hampton's new president, Dr. Malcolm MacLean. This ceremony, which opened the two days of highly significant activities, was profoundly impressive. There was a universal enthusiasm for President MacLean, who received an unparalleled ovation. He was inducted into office under circumstances which must certainly impress him with the huge responsibility which now rests upon his shoulders.

He has come to fill one of the most important niches in leadership in American life. Great is the honor bestowed upon him, and great is the responsibility which is his. Hundreds of thousands of Negroes are looking to him for light and leading in the field of education in one of the most difficult periods in their history. Hundreds of white persons who are keenly interested in an equitable adjustment of the serious problems which hamper the substantial Negro American minority in education, industry and agriculture, likewise look to Dr. MacLean for statesmanlike guidance. It is his opportunity to revitalize historic Hampton Institute and restore it to the important place it once held in the vital phases of Negro American life.

THE HAMPTON CONFERENCE TO FIND THE NEGROES' PLACE ON OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

NOV 29 1940

Why such a conference, to find the Negroes' place in our National Defense Program, and not have a conference to find the place of any other race group in our Defense Program? The Negro is a loyal American citizen, and it takes no conference at Hampton, or elsewhere to find his place in our National Defense Program. His place is along side every other loyal citizen's place, who is willing to give the best he has to defend the home land. It is an insult to a loyal race, that has never proved a traitor to his country or been found slacking when his country needed his life to protect his home and country. All the Negro wants, is an equal opportunity to do his bit, is to give him the proper training in common with white soldiers to prepare him for any fate that war may bring. That's all he wants and the country needs no conference to find his place on the program. Our place in the program is the same place as any other soldier with proper training and weapons to do our bit. What we want is the same education and training in the army and navy that other soldiers have. Open the door of West Point and Annapolis to the Negroes just as wide as it is opened to the white man.

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nothing to give the Negro the rights that it hates the Germans for taking away from the Jews. But no Jews are holding conferences to find their places in the National Defense Program. If you will examine closely the personnel of the invited participants, you will find that the conference will be largely made up of white men, and a class of Negroes who allow white folks to think for them. After all, it will not be a Negro conference to find the Negroes' place in our Defense Program, but a conference held by white folks for Negroes, who agree with Mr. Roosevelt's policy, of not integrating Negroes in the regular army and navy. That at least is the statement that Mr. Early,

The Government is spending billions to protect Jews and

a Democrat from Virginia, handed out to the public following the visit of Messrs. White, Randolph and Arnold, who sought to obtain for their people equal rights and opportunities in every branch of our Government. The conference at Hampton to find the Negroes' place on our National Defense Program, is ill-advised, and thought through, it only emphasizes segregation, race hatred and racial intolerance. The Government cannot expect the black soldier to give equal service with the white soldier, when it denies him the same training and opportunities for improvement it affords the white soldier.

—Union-Review

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
November 26, 1940

Negro Editor Fears Nazi Attempt To Subsidize U.S. Colored Press

By the Associated Press.

HAMPTON, Va., Nov. 25.—Chester A. Franklin, editor of the Kansas City Call, suggested to the National Conference on Negro Participation in National defense today that as "a perfectly logical proposition" the nazis might attempt to undermine the morale of this country by subsidizing the Negro press.

Addressing the press section of the two-day meeting being held in connection with the inauguration of Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean as sixth president of Hampton institute, Franklin said:

"If I were a nazi wanting to get control of this country, I know just what I'd do. I'd approach a Negro publisher, who was living from hand to mouth and either buy his paper or subsidize him. Then I'd see that his columns would be filled with my kind of propaganda . . . it could easily happen."

To forestall such a development, he suggested that the United States encourage its big industries to give a hand to the Negro press in advertising so that it would become so strong there could be no question of it being taken over.

Some 350 educators, public officials, sociologists and students of Negro problems from all parts of the nation participated in sectional meetings this afternoon preparatory to an attempt tomorrow at drafting specific methods for augmenting the 13,000,000 Negroes' chances of sharing in vocational training, skilled trades and military phases of the nation's preparedness program. President Roosevelt has informed Dr. MacLean that the conference's conclusions and recommendations will be of interest to defense administrators.

Dr. Warren F. Draper, executive officer of the United States Public Health service, viewed the extent of the Negro's participation in defense activities as dependent largely upon "his health, upon resources available to him for health conservation, and upon his use of these resources."

At present, Dr. Draper said, a white youth of 20 may expect to live one-third longer than a Negro youth of the same age.

Savannah Ga., News
November 26, 1940

NEGROES' PART IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

SUBJECT OF CONFERENCE

Dr. Maclean Inaugurated As President at Hampton

HAMPTON, Va., Nov. 25 (AP). — Chester A. Franklin, editor of the Kansas City Call, suggested to the National Conference on Negro Participation in National Defense today that as "a perfectly logical proposition" the Nazis might attempt to undermine the morale of this country by subsidizing the negro press.

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"We are not asking for any favors for any class or group," explained Newbold Morris, president of the city council of the city of New York. "We are only seeking a fair and equal opportunity for negroes of America to give their best to America when she is threatened by a world conflict."

Hope that public opinion can be mobilized to permit negroes greater participation in vocational training, skilled trades and the United States military establishment, was voiced at the meeting at Hampton Institute.

"National unity can never be achieved," said NYA Administrator Aubrey Williams, "if those in power set up false standards and practices that continue to relegate to the background any citizen whose skin happens to be different."

Nationally-known educators, public officials and sociologists share in the program of the two-day conference, which was launched with the inauguration of Dr. Malcolm S. Maclean, formerly dean of the General College of the University of Minnesota, as sixth president of the 72-year-old institute where 1,000 negro men and women are receiving a college education.

Dr. Maclean, who succeeds Dr. Arthur Howe, said political scientists and politicians told him it was "self evident that democracy can survive only if our powerful minorities are educated to throw their power behind democrcay" and that was "a major job of Hampton Institute."

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE 1940
DISCRIMINATION

NO COLORED RESERVE OFFICERS CALLED YET

SEP 24 1940

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—No colored Reserve officers have yet been called to active duty to serve with units of the Regular Army which will constitute their ranks the men selected for training under the provisions of the Burke-Wadsworth Selective Training and Service Act.

Greenville, Tenn., Sun
September 25, 1940

Negroes Ask Place On Draft Boards

Nashville, Ten., Sept. 25. (AP)—In letters to Governor Cooper and Mayor Thomas L. Cummings, the Nashville branch of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People asked that negroes be included in local draft boards to handle military conscription.

Speaks for Negroes

OCT 22 1940

Editor, The Telegraph:

Please allow me space in your column to refer to Mr. J. J. Barrows' statement in Sunday's issue, when he said that he did not like the idea of the Negroes coming here to mix with the whites.

Well, Mr. Barrow, the Negroes are not going to do any mixing at all with the whites. It is not hard for the Negro to stay in his place but it seems hard for some of you whites to stay in your place. The Negro soldiers are law-abiding and patriotic and loyal to their country.

Congratulations to Officer Avant for his statement when he said that there will not be any trouble. There wasn't any trouble before and there will not be any this time.

I am a World War veteran, and so far as the camp is concerned I know it is a great thing for Macon and its vicinity. I pay my respects to Mr. Carl Vinson who is one among Georgia's foremost white gentlemen.

I am a Negro and I have a legal right to speak in the Negro's interest. I went to war in 1917 and I will go again in 1940, if necessary.

F. W. WILLIAMS, E.M.
Macon.

Eufaula, Ala. Tribune
August 30, 1940

Patriotism Of The Negro

At a meeting of more than a hundred Southern negro leaders in Georgia, a resolution was passed demanding that negroes be permitted to share in the work of national defense "in proportion to population." Note that they did not express mere willingness to do their part; they demanded that a full share of the load be laid upon them.

How far these leaders represent their race, no one can determine with mathematical accuracy, but most observers familiar with the situation are satisfied that they speak for a large proportion of the negro population.

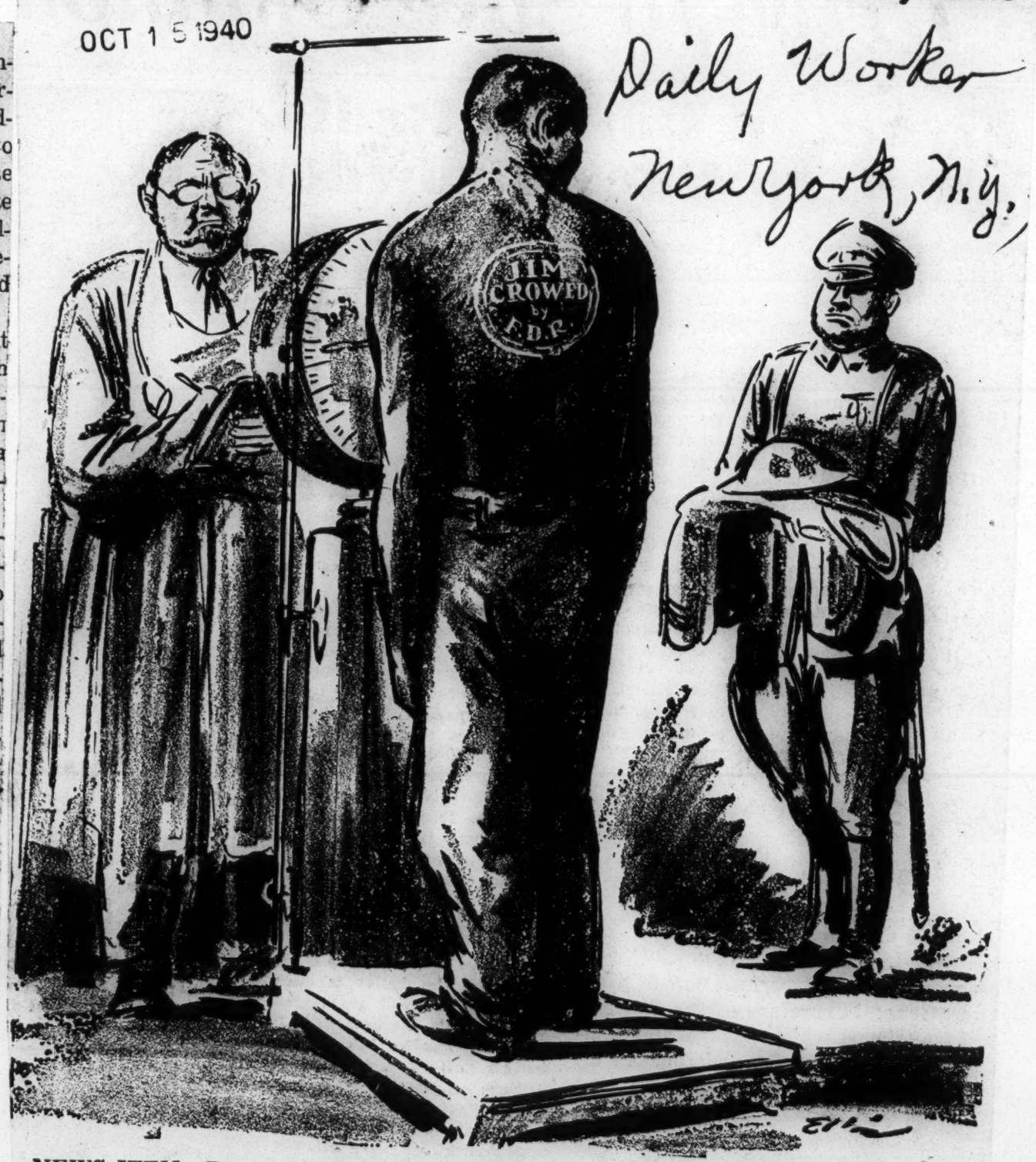
Some of the more addle-pated native Communists have dreamed of detaching the negro from his loyalty to this country; and some foreign commentators have actually predicted that if any really desperate emergency arose, the United States would have trouble with its negro citizens. But here is a statement which bespeaks among negroes a desire to share to the full in the obligations and responsibilities toward which all elements in the nation are preparing to face up.

Such an attitude is not the less welcome because it was to have been expected from the beginning of our defense program.—The Baltimore Sun.

FOR 'DEMOCRACY'... --by Ellis

OCT 15 1940

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.



NEWS ITEM: Roosevelt puts stamp of approval on Jim-Crow in the Army.

War Department Policy

President Roosevelt has uttered his first public statement on racial segregation.

Study of his diplomatic notes to Europe will reveal interest and utterance on behalf of European minorities. But until last week not a word has come from his lips or pen about America's own loyal minority group—the colored American.

As commander-in-chief of the United States Army, Mr. Roosevelt announced the policy of the War Department as to the use of colored personnel. Reference to service is in the Navy and Marine Corps was significant by its omission.

The statement sets forth in detail what a Congressional amendment generally provided.

1. Maintenance of the Negro personnel in the Army on the "general basis of proportion of the Negro population of the country."

2. Establishment of Negro units in each major branch of the service.

3. Assignment of Negro Reserve officers to Negro units.

4. Opportunity for Negroes to qualify for Reserve commissions.

5. Training in aviation and formation of aviation units.

6. Equal opportunity for civilian employment at arsenals and Army posts.

Obviously these provisions are a marked advance over Army policy throughout the history of the nation. But the task of our vigilant and courageous leaders is by no means finished. It is to be kept clearly in mind that this announcement is made during a political campaign when the present incumbent in the White House seeks a third term. President Roosevelt's record shows that he is not one to be bound by promise or pledge. It must also be kept in mind that the White House statement is the direct result of consideration urged upon the Chief Executive by Negro leaders. It is not a voluntary clarification of Congressional act. If it was dictated by political expediency, Negro leaders may find themselves confronted by the possibility of further conferences to the end that policy may become practice.

Furthermore, the President states that the War Department policy is "not to intermingle colored and white enlisted personnel" in the same regimental organization." Hardly the most optimistic leader has hoped for immediate integration. Human nature being what it is and Southern sentiment, as usual, dominating the present administration, the lifting of all racial bars in the Army was more to be desired than expected. Certainly Negro leaders, themselves, will be the first to recognize the danger of attempting complete and immediate integration over night or during present world conditions.

But the President has fallen short of the ideal he preaches to foreign governments. He declares that the policy of segregation in regimental organizations of the United States Army has been satisfactory over a long period of years. (So has the two-term tradition which he seeks to overthrow.)

Intermingling of colored and white enlisted men in the same regimental organization may not be expedient in the present state of affairs, but colored Americans had a right to expect a pronouncement looking toward the future realization of the democratic ideal.

As the matter stands, the President has placed upon the American jim-crow policy his official approval, if not, his personal seal of satisfaction.

A SOUTHERN WHITE MAN ON THE NEGRO AS A SOLDIER

DESPITE THE OFFICIAL sanction given the Army Jimcrow policy last week by President Roosevelt, items appear in the papers occasionally that indicate that not all Southerners feel that Negroes should be kept out of combat service as witness the following item from Columbia, S. C., in which Recruiting Sergeant Chester R. Vaughn declares he could enlist a Negro regiment within a month in the South and that he believes colored troops are better suited for combat units than any other place in the army. Said the sergeant:

"It's my opinion that almost half the colored boys you meet on the street would like to be in the Army. From 10 to 15 a day come to this office and try to enlist . . . What's more, 90 percent of those who enlist will stay in the Army and make it their career.

"They like the brass buttons, the good clothes and food, the regular pay and clean quarters, and I've found that after a colored soldier has served one or two terms in the Army he is much more patriotic than a white man."

If more white friends, North and South, would join Sergeant Vaughn in speaking out in favor of the Negro soldier, we believe that it would do much to influence the War Department to change its present policy with regard to the Negro.

SUBLIME TO RIDICULOUS

NOW COMES Edgar Brown's United Government Employees organization, an all-Negro organization which claims to represent 30,000 members of the race holding federal jobs, with approval of the army's plan to put Negro soldiers in separate units, "provided one or more divisions of the Army shall be officered competely by Negro officers from major-general down."

According to despatches from Washington the organization's resolutions also made its approval dependent on the Navy's providing one battleship, cruiser, submarine, destroyer and aircraft carrier" to be eventually manned and officered by Negro sailors and to this end set up an 'Annapolis' for training such Negro Navy and air pilot personnel at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands."

We do not know how the organization failed to add another proviso that Negroes in the armed forces be called on to fight only when the enemy had a Negro fighting force, too.

NAACP DENIES APPROVING JIM CROW IN ARMY

NEW YORK—A statement from the White House, October 9, implying that a committee of three persons, including Walter White, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., had approved a policy of segregation for Negro units in the Army, was repudiated and denounced here October 10, in a prompt telegram of protest to President Roosevelt.

The United Press account of the White House statement declared:

"White House Secretary Early said the segregation policy was approved after Mr. Roosevelt had conferred with Walter White, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and two other Negro leaders, etc."

Charges "Trick"

This phraseology in the press was characterized by the NAACP as a "trick" to give the impression that Negroes had approved of the Army jim crow.

The telegram, signed by Mr. White, A Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and T. Arnold Hill, formerly industrial secretary of the National Urban League and at present an assistant in the National Youth Administration, declared 'in a written memorandum we submitted we specifically repudiated segregation."

The NAACP telegram further protested approval of War Department discrimination policy regarding Negroes in armed defense. It also denied the statement that Negro civilians are accorded equal opportuni y for employment at arsenals and army posts, asked proof that even one Negro is now being given aviation training as pilot in army air corps and questioned the statemen's that morale is splendid in existing Negro units of the regular army, and that the army policy of jim crow has been proved satisfactory.

Observers see in the organization's telegram an answer to a story published last week in newspapers throughout the nation, which stated that a group of alleged "Negro leaders" in the East had met with President Roosevelt and officials of the war department, urging segregation of Negroes in the armed forces of the nation.

F. D. R. Reluctant to O. K. Plan

The President, it was stated, was reluctant to okay the plan, but when advised that it was the "wish and desire of Negro leaders, ordered the proposition to go forward "with that understanding and approval." The services of Negroes was ordered utilized on a 'fair and equitable basis" in the national defense setup.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE - 1940
DISCRIMINATION

Marine, Navy Racial Policies Assailed at Hampton Parley

FORMAL INSTALLATION—Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean (left) receives charter from J. Henry Scattergood, symbolizing the seating of Hampton Institute's sixth president. Mr. Scattergood, of Philadelphia, is chairman of the Hampton board of trustees. Dr. MacLean was inaugurated Monday prior to the opening of the conference on Participation of the Negro in National Defense

Full Equality of Colored Men in Military And Industrial Defense Efforts Urged As 2-Day Defense Conference Ends

NOV 27 1940

By the Ass

Hampton, Va., Nov. 26.— Representation for colored men in the United States Army in proportion to their population, a prohibition against racial discrimination by industries holding defense contracts and more extensive training for the skilled crafts were key recommendations today from a conference on Negro participation in national defense.

The concluding session of the two-day meeting at Hampton Institute also received recommenations from a section on military and naval defense "that the exclusion policy of the Marine Corps and the limitation on Negroes in the Navy be abolished and that the enlistment and recruiting of Negroes in the Navy and Marine Corps with full opportunity to achieve all ranks and functions in all branches and services be instituted."

The report of the committee said the Navy and Marine Corps "representing the most undemocratic and un-American aspect of our Government."

Secional Meetings

There was no formal action by the general conference on the separate recommendations of 11 sectional meetings touching on every phase of the Negro's problem in relation to national defense, but there was tacit agreement with the principles set forth.

The findings of the conference will be communicated to President Roosevelt for the information of those administering the national defense program. The President suggested such a course in a letter to the conference.

Representatives of most of the Negro colleges in the United States, spokesmen for Government agencies, white educators, sociologists and others participated in the discussions and helped formulate the sectional reports.

The military and defense report, covering many of the questions studied by other groups, urged "the fullest possible participation" for the Negro in all branches of the armed forces.

Proposals Listed

It also recommended that the War Department undertake immediately the establishment of a Negro military air school; that Negro line officers and professionals be assigned to the four Regular Army Negro regiments; that immediate steps be taken to train additional Negro Reserve officers; that Negroes be nominated for the Naval and Military Academies and be assured of "equal opportunity" there; that the Selective Service organization integrate Negroes where such it not now the case; that a fair policy for the employment of civilian employes in welfare, morale and clerical work be established, and that Negro nurses be employed in proportion to the number of Negroes in the armed forces.

Development of the emergency defense housing program into a long-range objective for permanent housing improvements and rejection of "temporary shelter" was advocated by the housing committee, which declared the "Negro should take advantage of all governmental aids toward improving his housing and supplement these aids by utilizing to their fullest extent his own potentialities toward improving the status of his housing conditions."

TRAINING FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

BELOW IS A MEMORANDUM from Dr Robert Weaver, assistant to the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense:

New York Age

"The policy of the Advisory Commission has been definitely stated as equality of opportunity in defense training for all groups. In addition the supplementary appropriations bill states that no person shall be discriminated against on account of color, and further, that funds may be used to see that training is provided in those states where separate schools are maintained."

New York N.Y.

In New York City this defense training program has already been put into effect. The program calls for free training in selected trades and pre-employment refresher courses for those unable to find work at their trade. These courses are available to any citizen from 18 to 65 years of age and include: Aviation mechanics, automobile mechanics, electrical tardes, machine shop practpattern making, radio communication, welding, woodworking, trade mathematics, drawing and blue print reading, also boat building, loftsmanship and pipe bending.

Negroes in New York are urged to take advantage of this opportunity. Training centers may be located by inquiry at State Employment Agencies or at a public school. Application blanks will be supplied upon request.

NOV 30 1940

Rally to Protest Navy Jim Crow Tonight

Daily Worker
New York N.Y.

DEC 11 1940

Imprisonment of 18 Negro Messmen to Be Assailed

Brass hat discrimination against Negroes in the Navy and the imprisonment of 18 Negro messmen for their protests against it will be denounced at a mass rally tonight called by the newly formed Committee Against Racial Discrimination in the Armed Forces.

Richard B. Moore, of the Douglass Historical and Cultural Laegue; Charles Collins, National Negro Congress; George Murphy, NAACP; Dr. Annette Rubinstein, American Peace Mobilization, and others will address the meeting.

The Workers Alliance, the American Labor Party in the 11th Assembly District and the Harlem Tenants Union are supporting the rally. The meeting will open at 8:30 P.M. at Puerto Rican Hall, 2163 Eighth Ave., near 116th St.

'LAST SAY' ON WHICH MEN ARE 'ACCEPTABLE' FOR TRAINING

Star Call Kansas City Mo.

Negro and White Youth Leaders Interview Selective Service and War Department Officials on Discrimination

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Although the conscription bill says that there is to be no discrimination against Negro draftees, the army still has the final say as to who is "acceptable" to it.

This fact was brought out by Brigadier General Lewis B. Hershey of the Selective Service Administration in a conference with eight representatives of Negro and white youth organizations who interviewed him in his office recently on the question of discrimination against Negro youth in the operation of the draft law. Brigadier General Hershey told the youth:

No Discrimination

"The act says there is to be no discrimination, but the act also says that no man may come into the army who is not acceptable to the army. The navy, of course, is worse, and the Marines will not accept Negro applicants. I regret this state but unfortunately the army gets the final say."

Members of the delegation who interviewed Hershey included: Madison S. Jones Jr., recently appointed youth director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Joseph Cadden, American Youth Congress; Louis Burnham, National Negro Congress; Ben Coles, Christian Student Union; James Williams, Modern Trend Youth Group, of Harlem; and Misses Elmeta Hampton and Jessie Scott, of the Brooklyn, Y.W.C.A.

In addition to Hershey the delegation interviewed the following officials: Social Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt; Major Campbell C. Johnson, assistant to Draft Administrator Clarence Dykstra; Dr. Robert Weaver, administrative assistant to the advisory commission to the council of national defense; and William H. Hastie, civilian aide to Secretary of War Stimson.

McNutt Answers

Answering the problem of getting Negro youth into defense training programs, where they have been denied admission in many cases, with the statement that private industry will not accept them after they are trained, Social Security Administrator McNutt admitted to the delegation that it was a "vicious circle."

Answering a question pertaining to training schools for Negro officers, General Hershey said:

"No specific arrangements have been made. The War Department will provide training for Negro officers, if proper progress of such individuals is shown."

On the question of separate battalions for Negroes, he answered:

"The Selective Service system has nothing to do with where the man goes. We are purchasing agents. What they do later is of no interest to us. None of us will get anywhere without discussion. Even though the act provides against discrimination the army has the right to introduce the question of acceptability."

Going into further detail about the matter of separate army units for Negroes, Major Campbell C. Johnson said "Even in New York they have established the principle of separate Negro regiments in the National Guard. You have this principle scattered throughout the country."

However, Major Johnson said he felt that progress was being made despite these conditions. "Neither Judge Hastie nor myself would be here if we did not feel we could make progress and we have made some progress in recent weeks," he said.

Frank Interview

In what the delegation regarded was the frankest interview of all, William H. Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War explained that he had been in office only a week and would be in a better position to answer questions on December 15. Hastie outlined to the group suggestions for helping to solve the problems affecting the Negro in national defense.

"First," he said, "on the side of protest, anything that does not meet with community approval should be told to those persons in the government interested in the problem. We are always anxious to help, and protest from the communities will be effective in helping us.

"Second, don't hesitate to write to Washington for factual statements or information that you want. We hope to give out information through the Negro press."

"Divided opinion among Negroes on the question of segregation in the army makes for great difficulty in solving this problem," Hastie said. "As long as people who are opposed to mixed units are able to point to Negroes as also agreeing with this positon our problem is extremely difficult,' he declared, "but I am sure we will make progress."

Dr. Weaver told the group that the Glen Martin airplane plant in Baltimore represented one of the worst situations that he knew anything about. No Negroes are being hired at this plant, which has large government defense contracts for planes. "Baltimore, as a city," he said, "has little community pressure. There is always need of community pressure to get Negroes into plants."

Answering the problem of getting Negro youth into defense training programs, where they have been denied admission in many cases, with the statement that private industry will not accept them after they are trained, Social Security Administrator McNutt admitted to the delegation that it was "a vicious circle."

Answering a question pertaining to training schools for Negro officers, General Hershey said:

"No specific arrangements have been made. The war department will provide training for Negro officers, if proper progress of such individuals is shown."

On the question of separate battalions for Negroes, he answered:

"The Selective Service system has nothing to do with where the man goes. We are purchasing agents. What they do later is of no interest to us. None of us will get anywhere without discussion. Even though the act provides against discrimination the army has the right to introduce the question of acceptability."

Going into further detail about the matter of separate army units for Negroes, Major Campbell C. Johnson said "Even in New York they have established the principle of separate Negro regiments in the national guard. You have this principle scattered throughout the country."

However, Major Johnson said he felt that progress was being made despite these conditions. "Neither Judge Hastie nor myself would be here if we did not feel we could make progress and we have made some progress in recent weeks," he said.

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Hastie Says Our 'Uncle Toms' Hinder Fight On Segregation In U. S. Army

Defender Chicago, Ill.

NOV 30 1940

WASHINGTON— Inferring that if it were not for "Uncle Tom" Negroes it might be easier to rid the army set-up of Race discrimination, William H. Hastie, civilian aide to the secretary of war told a delegation of eight representatives of youth organizations of both races that "Divided opinion among Negroes on the question of segregation in the army makes for great difficulty in solving this problem.

"As long as people who are opposed to mixed units are able to point to Negroes as also agreeing with this position our problem is extremely difficult, but I am sure we will make progress."

Hastie was one of four officials interviewed by the delegation on November 15 on the question of discrimination against Negro youth in the operation of the draft law.

Others were Brigadier General Lewis B. Hershey of the selective service administration; Social Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt; Major Campbell C. Johnson, assistant to Draft Administrator Clarence Dykstra; Dr. Robert Weaver, administrative assistant to the alvisory commission to the council of national defense.

Hershey said, "The act (Conscription bill) says there is to be no discrimination, but the act also says that no man may come into the army who is not acceptable to the army. The navy of course, is worse and the marines will not accept Negro applicants. I regret this state but unfortunately the army gets the final say."

Members of the delegation who interviewed the officers included Madison S. Jones, Jr., recently appointed youth director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Joseph Cadden, American Youth congress; Louis Burnham, National Negro congress; Ben Coles, Christian Student union; James Williams, Modern Trend Youth Group of Harlem and Misses Elmeta Hampton and Jessie Scott of the Brooklyn Y.W.C.A.

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE 1940
DISCRIMINATION

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC DICTATORSHIP

For decades the Government through its Civil Service Commission, has maintained a photographic dictatorship over Negroes.

Most of the jobs on the government payroll are controlled by the Civil Service Commission and cost the taxpayers a billion dollars a year.

These are well-paying jobs with vacations, sick leave and permanence, and naturally the white people want them for their own folks.

But when these jobs are filled by competitive examination what assurance can there be that Negroes will not win a well-paying job?

There is no such assurance, of course, unless it is known beforehand that the applicant IS a Negro.

That is what was behind the law compelling applicants to file photographs with their applications for examination.

That is also what is behind the bitter opposition in both the House and the Senate to the Ramspeck Bill (H.R. 960) to substitute the finger print for the photograph as a means of identification.

As was to be expected, the Southern legislators in Washington are solidly against the Ramspeck Bill.

They are always against anything progressive, whether it be an anti-lyniching law, an anti-poll tax law or any other enlightened measure.

The retention of the photograph is designed solely as a warning to appointing officers that Negro applicants passing examinations for "white" jobs, "shall not pass."

There is no other reason for a photograph because that is the only thing that a photograph can tell with any degree of definiteness.

If an applicant is suffering from an incurable disease, the photograph will not reveal it, and moreover, the application itself will establish this fact.

If an applicant is blind or deaf, the photograph will not show it, nor can one glean from a photograph whether an applicant has paralysis, elephantiasis or serious speech defect.

A photograph merely shows whether the applicant is Caucasian, Negro, Mongolian or Malay: i.e., whether he is to get the job if he successfully passes and is high on the list, or whether he gets the old "runaround."

Negroes should write their respective Senators and Congressmen in Washington, D.C., at once, urging them to vote for the Ramspeck Bill (H.R. 960) and end this photographic dictatorship that bars Negroes from jobs they have won.

A. F. of L., C. I. O. To Fight Defense Discrimination In National War Program

NOV 2 1940

"Workers Should Not Be Discriminated Against Because of Age, Sex, Race or Color"

White Laborers Will Resent Negroes

WASHINGTON.—The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations have both agreed to assume responsibilty for seeing that Negro workers are not discriminated against in national defense employment, it was announced here Wednesday by Sydney Hillman in charge of the labor division for the National Defense Advisory commission.

This important development in the commission's program of integrating Negro skilled and unskilled workers into the defense activities was revealed by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, administrative assistant in the division of labor supply, in a conference with Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secretary of the National Urban League, and representatives of local Urban leagues.

According to Dr. Weaver, both the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. have assured Sidney Hillman, labor commissioner, that trade unions affiliated with the two influential labor organizations will carry out the commission's non-discrimination labor policy stipulation that "Workers should not be discriminated against because of age, sex, race or color."

The assurances were obtained as the result of a series of conferences between Mr. Hillman, Dr. Weaver ,and representatives of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O.

In revealing the development, Dr. Weaver said:

"One of the largest obstacles to securing equitable employment opportunities for Negroes in the defense program has been the contention of employers that the introduction of Negro skilled and unskilled workers would lead to serious labor difficulties and reduce efficiency because of the resentment of white labor.

"This statement of policy adopted by the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations indicates that organized labor does not intend to be an impediment to increased occupational opportunities for Negroes. It reaffirms the statements repeatedly made by Negroes that the employment of colored workers will not occasion the type of difficulty indicated by employers.

"In addition to its significance to the all-important problem of employment, it is also pertinent to the problem of vocational training for Negroes for the national defense. With the support of organized labor, it should be possible for local communities and state departments of vocational education to expand appreciably the opportunities for Negro trainees under the current program."

Dr. Weaver stated that this is one of the first steps taken by the NDAC to put into effect its policy.

"It is especially important," he said, "because it is an instrument which will facilitate the employment of Negro labor with—rather than against—organized labor in America. Commissioner Hillman stressed this implication in his press conference."

The next step, he said, will be the setting up of machinery to handle specific complaints growing out of violations of the policy. This step is already being formulated.

Jim Crow Rampant U. S. Army Post

DEC 6 1940

New York—"How can we be trained to protect America, which is called a free nation, when all around us rears the ugly head of segregation?"

This is the question asked by a Negro volunteer now serving in a Northern army post where his Negro regiment, comprising some 300 men is stationed with a white army unit. The army volunteer asks the question in an article which is entitled "Jim Crow in the Army Camps," and appears in the December issue of the Crisis magazine, official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Segregation is rampant in the army post, he discloses, pointing out that even in the Post theatre which is run by the War Department, the Negro soldiers are forced to sit in a row of seats "seating not more than fifteen men." "This," he says, "is the 'Reserved-for-the- Colored' section. The Negro soldiers are also segregated in the Post bus, which carries the men back and forth to the nearby town," he points out, adding, "It is far from any idea I ever had of army life."

"But this is not all," he concludes: "Also in the library and the Post exchange, and on the Post in general, the Negro is treated as if he is not wanted. Many of the young men enlisted in the United States Army are thoroughly disgusted because of segregation. Many were faithfully promised, before enlisting, that they would have an opportunity to learn a trade, or continue with their previous studies.

F. D. R. REGRETS POLICY ON ARMY WAS 'MISINTERPRETED'

The Call
Kansas city Mo.

Roosevelt Now Says Negroes Will Be Given Same Opportunity to Qualify for Commissions as Other People

NOV 1 1940

NEW YORK. — The White House has expressed its regret that the statement of Army policy on Negroes, announced by it October 9, has been "misinterpreted."

This was the substance of a letter from President Roosevelt to Walter White, N.A.A.C.P. Secretary; A. Philip Randolph, president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; and T. Arnold Hill. These men conferred with the President September 27 and the White House issued a statement of policy on October 9.

In his letter, dated October 25, Mr Roosevelt said: "I regret that your own position, as well as the attitude of both the White House and the War Department, has been misunderstood."

This sentence undoubtedly refers to the fact that some newspapers interpreted the October 9 statement of segregation as having been approved by the three colored conferees. The full text of the letter:

"I regret that there has been so much misinterpretation of the Statement of War Department Policy issued from the White House on October ninth. I regret that your own position, as well as the attitude of both the White House and the War Department, has been misunderstood.

"The plan, as I understand it, on which we are all agreed, is that Negroes will be put into all rbanches of the service, combatant as well as supply. Arrangement are now being made to give, without delay, training in aviation to Negroes. Negro reserve officers will be called to active service and given appropriate commands. Negroes will be given the same opportunity to qualify for officers' commissions as will be given to others.

"These measures represent a very substantial advance over what has been the practice in past years. You may rest assured that further developments of policy will be forthcoming to insure that Negroes are given fair treatment on a non-discriminatory basis.

"The Secretary of War, has, with my approval, appointed Judge William H. Hastie as Civilian Aide to the Secretary and I have also asked Dr. Clarence Dykstra, the Director of Selective Service to call to active duty Major Campbell Johnson, both of whom wil be actively concerned with these further developments of policy."

In commenting upon the promotion of Colonel B. O. Davis to be brigadier-general, the first colored officer of this rank in the history of the country, the N.A.A.C.P. said:

"This action is in contrast to the treatment of the late Colonel Charles Young who was classed as physically unfit deliberately to avoid giving him a command in the World War."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF ARMY AND NAVY, SEGREGATES THE NEGRO IN THE ARMY

Call and Post
Washington
Herald

NOV 1 1940

WAR DEPARTMENT POLICY IN REGARD TO NEGROES

It is the policy of the War Department that the services of Negroes will be utilized on a fair and equitable basis. In line with this policy provision will be made as follows:

1. The strength of the Negro personnel of the Army of the United States will be maintained on the general basis of proportion of the Negro population of the country.

2. Negro organizations will be established in each major branch of the service, combatant as well as non-combatant.

3. Negro Reserve officers eligible for active duty will be assigned to Negro units officered by colored personnel.

4. When officer candidate schools are established, opportunity will be given to Negroes to quality for Reserve commissions.

5. Negroes are being given aviation training as pilots, mechanics, and technical specialists. This training will be accelerated. Negro aviation units will be formed as soon as the necessary personnel has been trained.

6. At arsenals and Army posts Negro civilians are accorded equal opportunity for employment at work for which they are qualified by ability, education and experience.

7. The policy of the War Department is not to intermingle colored and white enlisted personnel in the same regimental organizations. This policy has been proven satisfactory over a long period of years and to make changes would produce situations destructive to morale and detrimental to the preparations for national defense. For similar reasons the Department does not contemplate assigning colored Reserve officers other than those of the Medical Corps and chaplains to existing Negro combat units of the Regular Army. These regular units are going concerns, accustomed through many years to the present system. Their morale is splendid their rate of re-enlistment is exceptionally high, and their field training is well advanced. It is the opinion of the War Department that no experiments should be tried with the organizational set-up of these units at this critical time.

BOTH LABOR GROUPS PLEDGE TO FIGHT DISCRIMINATION IN NATIONAL DEFENSE JOBS

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.

A. F. of L. and C.I.O. Assume Responsibility For Seeing that Negroes Receive Fair Share of Employment

NOV 1 1940

WASHINGTON. — The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations both agreed to assume responsibility for seeing that Negro workers are not discriminated against in national defense employment, it was announced here by Sydney Hillman in charge of Labor Division for the National Defense Advisory Commission.

This important development in the Commission' program of integrating Negro skilled and unskilled workers into the defense activities was revealed by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, administrative assistant in the Division of Labor Supply, in a conference with Lestive secretary of the National Urter B. Granger, assistant execuban League, and representatives of local Urban Leagues.

Carry Out Policy

According to Dr. Weaver, both the A.F. of L. and C.I.O. have assured Sidney Hillman, Labor Commisioner, that trade unions affiliated with the two influential labor organizations will carry out the Commission's non-discrimination labor policy stipuation that "Workers should not be discriminated against because of age, sex, race or color."

The assurances were obtained as the result of a series of conferences between Mr. Hillman, Dr. Weaver, and representatives of the A.F. of L. and C.I.O.

In revealing the development, Dr. Weaver said:

"One of the largest obstacles to securing equitable employment opportunities for Negroes in the defense program has been the contention of employers that the introduction of Negro skilled and unskilled workers would lead to serious labor difficulties and reduce efficiency because of the resentment of white labor.

Reaffirms Statement

"This statement of policy adopted by the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations indicates that organized labor does not intend to be an impediment to increased occupational opportunities for Negroes. It reaffirms the statements repeatedly made by Negroes that the employment of colored workers will not occasion the type of difficulty indicated by employers.

"In addition to its significance to the all-important problem of employment, it is also pertinent to the problem of vocational training for Negroes for the national defense. With the support of organized labor, it should be possible for local communities and state departments of vocational education to expand appreciably the opportunities for Negro trainees under the current programs."

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NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE - 1940
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New Ft. McPherson Commander Says He's Interested In Negro

Formerly Led Black Cavalry At Fort Riley

By WILLIAM FOWLKES

NOV 28 1940

Colonel Stephen W. Winfree, new adjutant general at Fort McPherson, said in an interview Wednesday that he was "intensely interested" in the Negro in the United States army, because some of the best soldiers he has commanded in his 37 years of army life have been Negroes.

Colonel Winfree, formerly commander of the Ninth Calvary at Fort Riley, Kansas, and target of bitter criticism by the Negro press, was recently transferred to the fort near Atlanta.

RECALLS COL. YOUNG

According to "the Colonel," two of his best friends in Army life have been Negroes. He named them as Colonel Charles Young, deceased, who was a captain at the Kansas army post, and General B. O. Davis, who was a lieutenant there. Colonel Winfree said he was happy to see Davis promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, a position he believed he would serve with great dignity.

Colonel Winfree and Fort Riley were criticized for allegedly reducing colored soldiers at the Kansas post to mere "shine boys." He denied what he termed "the propaganda" put out in this connection.

The Fort McPherson commandant said the colored soldiers in the Scout Car Platoon of his former regiment are the best in the business. During war maneuvers by the Fourth Army, the Scouts were the object of considerable praise for their work in handling communications for the umpire of the war games. The Scout Car Platoon carries both telegraph and radio operators, he explained. It is used for demonstration at the Fort Riley School and for regular army work, the Colonel said. It was with regret that the Colonel saw many of his best officer's sent to other forts and camps under the new Army expansion, he revealed.

General B. O. Davis, according to Colonel Winfree, will command the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and several briade detachments at Fort Riley in connection with his new promotion, it was revealed. The Ninth Cavalry is now furnishing detachments to take over the functioning of the school there, duties of which were formerly performed by the fort as a whole. The remainder of the detachments will be converted for regular war-time duties and with the Tenth Cavalry will form the Fourth Cavalry Brigade of the Second Cavalry Division, to be commanded by General Davis.

It was stated that the Army has only eight regular combat cavalry units and that two of these are colored.

Colonel Winfree described with feeling his departure from Fort Riley, which he said occasioned a "weep-feast." A West Point graduate of the class of 1903, Colonel Winfree served in every officer's grade from second lieutenant to colonel at the Kansas post.

More Negroes in Navy Take Up Jim Crow Fight

DEC 12 1940

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—While Arval P. Cooper, San Francisco Negro youth, continued to wait for his "dishonorable discharge" from the Navy for protesting with 14 other messmen, discriminatory treatment on board the U. S. S. Davis challenged "Jim Crow" in uniform.

The U. S. S. Davis mess attendants committed the same "crime" for which the U. S. S. Philadelphia messmen are being railroaded out of the Navy—writing a letter to the Pittsburgh Courier, Negro newspaper, detailing discrimination because of their color and expressing solidarity in the fight for equal rights.

"We have battle stations like everyone else," wrote the U. S. S. Davis men. "We fight shoulder to shoulder with our white shipmates. If they die, we die, so why are we segregated in our work?"

Navy policy is to allow Negroes to serve only as mess attendants.

The Courier printed the letter of the six U. S. S. Davis messmen, headlined: "Here are six more 'chambermaids' you can fire, Rear Admiral Nimitz."

These courageous youths wrote from San Diego, California:

"Since other mess attendants of the U. S. S. Navy are putting up such a stiff fight for equality, we feel it only right for us, the mess attendants of the U. S. S. Davis (395) to do our share. We have a few things to tell that are not generally known by the outside world.

"About the time this ship was commissioned in Boston, 1938, we were assigned our next sleeping quarters. Being a small ship (1,850 tons), there were no separate compartments for the mess attendants. We had to sleep in the same compartments with our newly-found white shipmates.

"To our amazement we found that we were all huddled in a corner to ourselves. We were separated by a piece of canvas. That was the first step toward discrimination on a brand new ship built with American Negro dollars.

"The next shock came in Brazil. We were invited to visit a South American ship by the Negro petty officers in the Brazilian Navy. We were denied permission to leave the ship because our officers were having guests and we were needed to serve them.

"In Barbados, with a population 90 per cent Negro, we were refused permission to go to a party given by the Negroes of Barbados for the visiting American sailors. However, our white shipmates were allowed to go.

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"Our first job is to wash paintwork, shine the officers' shoes and shine the brass work. After this it is about time to serve breakfast. While we are serving, our white shipmates are eating theirs. When they finish they can get about a half hour's rest. When we finish serving, it is time to start work again. In short, whenever it's time to quit work it is time for us to start serving officers. We are constantly on our feet.

"One of us complained to the captain when we were ordered to scrub the wardroom carpet at 7 P.M. (working hours are supposedly from 6 A.M. to 4 P.M.) When he said he didn't like it, the captain asked, "Yon don't like the way I am running things?" He replied, "No sir, I don't." This was our last day in Honolulu. Five days later when we arrived in Mare Island, Cal., the man was sent to the brig for a long term.

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"On another occasion one of the men called the engine room for the chief engineer officer. A petty officer answered the phone. When he found out that it was a mess attendant ringing the phone, he cursed him. Naturally the mess attendant cursed him back. An officer (from Mississippi) overheard him and called the mess attendant to his room and told him, 'You know if you were down South you would probably have been shot.'

"On several occasions the word 'nigger' has been used in our presence and the presence of officers. Our hands are tied If we fight in the presence of an officer, we have lost the fight one way or the other. Since it was said in his presence, there's no use to report it.

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Negro Children In San Diego Barred From Vocational Courses By Vicious Scheme Of Defense Industrial Plants

DEC 14 1940

NEW YORK CITY—Something of the manner in which billion-dollar industrial plants, particularly aircraft manufacturers, on the West coast have succeeded with the aid of local boards of education in keeping Negro job applicants out of defense industry, was revealed here by Walter White, executive secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Walter White returned this week from a month's speaking tour in connection with the association's campaign to break down discrimination against the Negro in the national defense program, including the army and navy. He addressed 62 meetings, twenty of them sponsored by NAACP branches in 16 cities from Boston to San Francisco.

San Diego Incident

"I found at San Diego, California for example," he said, 'that the school board has issued an order barring Negro children from taking vocational courses unless they can produce letters from emloyers like the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation insuring them jobs. And yet, a Mr. Gott, manager of this huge aircraft corporation which is making planes for the national defense program, told members of a delegation from our San Diego branch that he was unable to employ Negroes because they were untrained.

"Thoughful white and colored people on the coast are now seeing the vicious circle—Negroes cannot get jobs because they are not trained and they cannot get training because no jobs are guaranteed trem.

Nazi Bundists Have Key Jobs

"Particularly acute is the situation in the Boeing aircraft plant at Seattle, Washington, where it was recently revealed that a large number of Nazi Bundists are not only employed but occupy strategic positions in the plant, while Negroes, whatever their qualifications, are denied jobs in the plant because of the attitude of the plant management. These facts are slowly driven home to Negroes all over the country, who are beginning to realize that they have a common interest in this fight.

"White college students," he said "are becoming more and more aware of the problems now faced by the Negro in national defense and they have a healthy desire to do something about it.

"At the University of California," he continued, "I found that one of the livest issues on the campus is the students' resentment against discrimination which faces the Negro in the national defense program, including the Army, Navy, Air Corps and particularly in the industrial phases of that program."

Commenting on Walter White's appearance on the campus, the "Daily Californian", student daily paper of the University of California at Berkeley, said editorially:

"A fascist ideology sown in American soil by Americans, cultivated by American economics and camouflaged by American politics was desribed by a remarkable man in the fourth of a series of lectures on the problem of racial minorities, recently. The speaker's name is Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Spread of Prejudice

"On the negative side," the NAACP secretary said, 'I found that in some cities there was a tendency on the part of some of our people, who have lived in certain cities all their lives or who have come to the West Coast from the South, to believe because the more obvious forms of discrimination do not exist in their locality, they face no problem.

"This tendency, however, is being broken down and I predict that it will be changed even more by the fact that a great many Southern white people from Oklahoma, Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas have migrated to the West coast, particularly into Southern California. Some of the people, unfortunately are bringing their traditional prejudices and are enthusiastically spreading them."

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White had high praise for the loyal work over a period of years, exhibited by branch officials and members, whom he contacted on the tour. "Added to this," he said, "I found a tremendous amount of interest on the part of young people for the work of the association, particularly among student groups.

"Particularly significant," he pointed out, "was the deep interest in and knowledge of the work of the association and its importance to the fight for democracy for all Americans which I found among white people on the coast. Particularly was this true in the colleges among the faculty members and students."

The NAACP secretary spoke at the following colleges during his tour: Occidental College, Los Angeles; University of California at Berkeley; College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, and the University of Washington, Seattle.

BOYS WHO EXPOSED JIM CROW IN NAVY GUARDED

Courier / Pittsburgh / Pa.

NOV 23 1940

President Roosevelt and Secretary of Navy Frank Knox Bombarded With Letters Asking Release of Nine Messmen.

President Roosevelt at the White House and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox are being bombarded with letters protesting the treatment given the mess boys on the U. S. S. Philadelphia who had the courage to write to The Courier and appeal against the discrimination to which they were subjected.

Eighteen of these boys signed the original letter to The Courier Nine of these boys are now in jail and the others are being closely guarded.

In other words, naval officers have said to them: "We don't care anything about equality. Your place as Negroes in the Navy is that of a domestic servant. You're in here to shine our shoes, wash our clothes, clean our cabins and light our pipes. White men are for fighting and black men are for serving. If you try to get fresh and tell the outside world, we'll put you in jail."

That is just what has happened.

U. S. NAVY IS NOT RULING THE NATION

But those boys don't have to stay in jail. Fortunately, the United States Navy is not ruling the nation. The Secretary of the Navy can act. The President of the United States can act. And, if both of them fail to act, Congress itself can get busy.

The Courier and other organizations and individuals are going to keep up the fight until these boys are freed.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has written to Secretary of the Navy Knox. The N. A. A. C. P. letter declared that the colored people of this country "are bitter about the treatment of their men in the armed forces of the nation . . . We wish to enter a most vigorous protest against this action and to request you, as Secretary of the Navy, to intervene.

"The Army has made some gestures toward improvement, but the Navy seems unable to adjust itself to the times. This Association believes and urges once more, as it shall continue to urge—that the United States Navy, maintained by the money of all the people for the protection of all the people should tear down every restriction against enlistment and training which is based upon race, creed, or color, and should open up enlistment in all branches of the Navy to American citizens without regard to color."

JERSEY ORGANIZATION WRITES POINTED LETTER

Equally to the point was a letter written to President Roosevelt and the Secretary of the Navy by the Workers Relief and WPA Union of Newark, N. J. The letter, signed by George Breitman, secretary, read in part:

"Our organization, composed of colored and white relief clients, WPA workers and unemployed, wishes to call your attention to its most strenuous protest against the harsh treatment, arrest and abuse of 15 colored messmen on the U. S. S. Philadelphia, stationed off Long Beach, Calif., whose only 'offense' is that they complained with much cause against a brutal system of discrimination and segregation practiced against them, in the form of a letter to The Pittsburgh Courier.

"We not only protest against their uncalled-for arrest and confinement to the ship for 'further investigation,' but we demand that you take the necessary steps to see to it that they are not punished in any way or further molested because they spoke up the truth and that the inquisition now proceeding against them be discontinued immediately, and that the entire case be dropped and the messmen restored to regular duty, free of reprisals.

"We further protest against the conditions of discrimination and segregation practiced against Negroes in the U. S. Navy (which conditions were solely responsible for whatever happened in this case), and call upon you to use your powers to immediately remedy these conditions which confine colored men to only one section of ship life, the menial and tedious tasks of the kitchen, and deny them the equal opportunity to advance themselves in the Navy as other men are able to do."

MESS ATTENDANTS OF U.S.S. BROOKLYN WRITE

From the U. S. S. Brooklyn, stationed off Mare Island, Calif., comes another letter, from mess attendants of that ship who charge that the boys of the Philadelphia were betrayed by two men of their own race. The Brooklyn mess attendants write:

"This letter is to sanction those letters that have been published in The Courier concerning the terrible conditions that exist in the United States Navy for colored men.

"We are hoping that you will keep these things before the public, so that other young colored boys who aspire to join this organization will think twice before doing so.

"They are trying to make an example of Johnson and Goodman (two of the boys on the Philadelphia) to try to scare the rest of us into submission. But these constant letters to you are the only hope Johnson, Goodman and the rest of us have to get your help, that of the N. A. A. C. P., and other such organizations throughout the country so that this case will not be dropped into obscurity and forgotten by our people while conditions remain the same. We, part of the messmen of the U. S. S. Brooklyn, (It's even dangerous to let some of our own race know) are prepared to sacrifice the time that we have in here and ourselves to help remedy this condition.

"You'd be interested to know that some of the most damaging evidence against Johnson and Goodman was supplied by two of their colored shipmates (names purposely omitted, but retained in the files of The Courier). This is one of the most sickening things we have to face in the Navy or anywhere else. With God's help, we will win."

NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE- 1940
DISCRIMINA TION

Army Air Officials Fool Negro Citizens About Training For Flight, Says Negro Aviators

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kansas

DEC 6 1940

NEW YORK—Attempts on the part of the Army Air Corps to fool Negro citizens into believing that the Civil Aeronautics Board, the National Youth Administration and other assorted government agencies are providing the means for training Negro pilots for the army are attacked as vicious by James L. H. Peck, 28-year-old Negro aviator, who writes in the December issue of the Crisis magazine on "When Do WE FLY?"

Despite the fact that the United States Government is engaged in pushing forward a huge air program involving the training of more than 180,000 men as technicians, etc., Peck says there are only three Negroes involved in the program to date. Posing the question, "Shall we ever be given a chance to fly for our country?" Peck, who flew in the recent Spanish Civil War, for Spain, and is the author of "Armies With Wings", and numerous articles on aviation, has this to say:

"I cannot answer this question as directly as I would like to, but there are very definite indications. When activities begin along the following lines," he says, "we can then believe that Negroes are actually being prepared to fly for the United States Army."

"When, first of all, several of the many competent instructors our race are sent to one of the Air Corps Training Centers for what is known as a 'familiarization course', the Department's declaration of good intentions toward the Negro flyer will just begin to make sense. Experienced instructors are required to take this course in order to become familiar with Army procedure. By this method alone can civilian instructors be so schooled that their students may be afforded standardized training in the Army way.

"When, secondly, provision is made for the entrance of our boys into an Army-supervised commercial school, or into the technical schools of the Air Corps, the Department may truthfully announce that it plans to provide for the acceleration of such training."

"When, thirdly, the applications of enlisted personnel and flying cadets are no longer relegated to the waste basket, but are referred through the proper military channels, to whomever the Department shall appoint as Personnell Officer of the Negro aviation unit, or units, they can, in truth, say, 'Negro aviation units will be established as soon as trained personnel can be obtained . . .'

"When, fourthly, the Department requests the presence of two or three aviation experts of our race to sit in meeting to discuss the hundred and one details involved in the setting up of a colored flying unit; or, as an alternative, calls into conference two or three of our high-ranking Army officers to actually map organization of such a unit, we will be beginning to get our just representation as taxpayers.

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"Not until most, or all of these steps are taken in the mentioned manner — or a very similar procedure is followed — will we be well on our way toward winning the fight 'on the home front' to help fight to defend our country. And I do believe that we want to do our part particularly in view of the fact that out potential enemies are who they are."

Protest Navy's Discharge of Men Who Complained

Houston, Texas

DEC 21 1940

NEW YORK CITY — Protesting against the Navy Department's discharge of Negro mess attendants who recently wrote letters complaining about discriminatory tactics practiced against them by navy officials, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a letter addressed today to Rear Admiral C. W. Nimitz, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, termed the action a denial of "the very rights which our country professes to uphold."

The letter pointed out that this action presents an enforcement of "the strictions against which we profess to feel so strongly that the nation is on the road to war against the totalitarin powers that have such proscriptions as a part of their creed. It is entirely possible," the letter concluded, "that the action of the Bureau of Navigation on this point will act as a further deterrent to the enlistment of Negroes as mess attendants, especially when their status in the navy be compared with their treatment in the army."

The letter was signed by Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the association.

DR. C. H. WESLEY DENOUNCES ARMY, NAVY EXCLUSION

DEC 27 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In spite of the thirteenth amendment and its message of freedom, the Negro's right to a stake in American democracy is challenged by an economic servitude based upon low wages and the indifference of trade unionism, Dr. Charles H. Wesley, head of the department of history at Howard university, declared Wednesday in an address on "The Thirteenth Amendment — A Milestone in the Emancipation of the Negro."

The Call
Kansas City, Kans.

Speaking of the Negro's part in the Civil war, the well known historian stated: "More than 178,000 Negroes shouldered the musket and 150,000 of them were in the quartermasters corps. There were 141 companies of infantry, seven of cavalry, 12 of heavy artillery and one of light artillery.

"What a challenge the deeds of these soldiers were to men who championed their cause! They demonstrated that they were worthy to be free.

"What an indictment their deeds become to those who would keep Negroes out of the army and navy today or restrict them to certain branches of these services."

Dr. Wesley delivered his address in Founders Library at Howard university in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Proclamation of the Adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of he United States.

In this same connection the Library of Congress has installed an exhibition of historical documents illustrative of the contributions of the Negro to American culture.

Dr. Wesley climaxed his address by urging colored people as a group to carry forward the battle for new freedom which shall result from the breaking of the chains binding the education, art, literature, politics, economic and social life of the Negro.